

HAZELL'S ANNUAL

FOR 1890:

A CYCLOPÆDIC RECORD OF MEN AND
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CONTAINING

*ABOVE 3500 CONCISE AND EXPLANATORY ARTICLES, ON
EVERY TOPIC OF CURRENT POLITICAL, SOCIAL,
BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL INTEREST
REFERRED TO BY THE PRESS AND
IN DAILY CONVERSATION.*

REVISED TO NOVEMBER 25, 1889.

EDITED BY

E. D. PRICE, F.G.S.,

ASSISTED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTORS, INCLUDING SOME OF THE
MOST EMINENT SPECIALISTS OF THE DAY.

FIFTH YEAR OF ISSUE.

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PREFACE.

IN presenting the fifth issue of HAZELL'S ANNUAL to public notice, it is almost superfluous to draw attention to the varied contents of the work, as it has already established a position for itself as a hand-book, alike indispensable and unique. It is only necessary to say that, as in previous years, no efforts have been spared to render the ANNUAL thoroughly reliable and adapted to the individual requirements of our numerous readers.

It will be seen that many new and important articles have been inserted, bearing upon the special topics of the moment, and that the remainder of the book has been revised and brought up to the latest possible date.

Valuable suggestions—many of them most serviceable—were received, during the past year, from thoughtful correspondents in all parts of the world. The Editor, while expressing his thanks for such assistance, begs also to acknowledge his indebtedness for much official and other information, courteously supplied to him; and he again invites communications from any of his readers relative to the correction of possible errors, or the increased utility of the work.

E. D. PRICE.

EDITORIAL OFFICE,
1, CREED LANE, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.,
November 30, 1889.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL, 1890.

JANUARY.			MARCH.		
1	W	Bank of Eng. Transfer Offices closed.	1	S	Efflux of gold from Bank begins.
2	Th	City of Glasgow Life cons. 1839. Bank	2	S	2nd Sunday in Lent.
3	F	[holiday in Scotland.	3	M	
4	S	(5) Quarterly div. on Gov. Stocks.	4	Tu	
5	S	2nd Sunday after Christmas.	5	W	
6	M		6	Th	Last day for claims and objections of
7	Tu		7	F	[Local Bd. Elec.
8	W		8	S	
9	Th	Fire Insurance expires.	9	S	3rd Sunday in Lent.
10	F		10	M	
11	S	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	11	Tu	
12	S		12	W	Clergy Mutual Insur. iss. first policy,
13	M		13	Th	[1830.
14	Tu		14	F	Establishment of Statistical Soc., 1834.
15	W		15	S	4th Sunday in Lent.
16	Th		16	S	
17	F		17	M	
18	S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	18	Tu	
19	S		19	W	
20	M		20	Th	Scotch Law Sittings end.
21	Tu		21	F	
22	W	National Debt instituted, 1693.	22	S	
23	Th		23	S	5th Sunday in Lent.
24	F		24	M	
25	S	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	25	Tu	Lady Day. Quarter Day.
26	S		26	W	
27	M		27	Th	Cambridge Lent Term ends.
28	Tu		28	F	
29	W		29	S	Oxford Hilary Term ends.
30	Th		30	S	Palm Sunday.
31	F	Last day for owners to claim votes for [elec. of Guardians.	31	M	Fox-hunting ends.
FEBRUARY.			APRIL.		
1	S	Fishing season begins.	1	Tu	Indian Bonds due at Bank.
2	S	Septuagesima Sunday.	2	W	Hilary Law Sittings end.
3	M	Actuarial Soc. of Edinburgh founded,	3	Th	Bills due to-morrow, payable to-day.
4	Tu	[1859.	4	F	General Holiday. Good Friday.
5	W	Last day for renewal of solicitors'	5	S	Div. due on Bk. Stock and Gov. Stocks.
6	Th	[certificates.	6	S	Easter Sunday.
7	F		7	M	General Holiday.
8	S	Half-Quarter Day.	8	Tu	Holiday at law offices.
9	S	Sexagesima Sunday.	9	W	Fire Insurance expires.
10	M		10	Th	
11	Tu		11	F	
12	W		12	S	Mutual Insur. of N. York founded, 1842.
13	Th	Joint-Stock Discount Co. failed, 1866.	13	S	Low Sunday
14	F	[for elec. of Guardians.	14	M	
15	S	Last day for objecting to owners' votes	15	Tu	
16	S	Quinquagesima Sunday.	16	W	Newly elected Guard. come into office.
17	M		17	Th	
18	Tu		18	F	Camb. Easter Term begins.
19	W	First day of Lent.	19	S	
20	Th		20	S	2nd Sunday after Easter.
21	F		21	M	
22	S		22	Tu	
23	S	1st Sunday in Lent.	23	W	
24	M		24	Th	
25	Tu		25	F	[and Roy. Exchange, 1791.
26	W		26	S	New charters to London Assurance
27	Th		27	S	3rd Sunday after Easter.
28	F	Hare-hunting ends.	28	M	
			29	Tu	
			30	W	

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MAY.

1	Th	Stock Ex. holiday. Bk. Transfer Office
2	F	[closed.]
3	S	Bank rate 7 %, 1866. Influx of gold
4	S	[begins.]
5	M	4th Sunday after Easter
6	Tu	Bank Holiday in Scotland.
7	W	Postage stamps introduced, 1840.
8	Th	Bank Rate 8 %, 1866.
9	F	Half-Quarter Day.
10	S	Overend, Gurney & Co. failed, 1866.
11	S	Rogation Sunday.
12	M	Bank Rate 9 %, 1866.
13	Tu	Suspension of Bank Act, 1866.
14	W	Ascension Day.
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	Sunday after Ascension.
19	M	
20	Tu	Metric system introduced, 1875.
21	W	
22	Th	Rock Life issued first policy, 1806.
23	F	Easter Law Sittings end.
24	S	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	S	Whit Sunday.
26	M	Bank Holiday.
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	[of Bk. of Eng. £860,000, 1866.
30	F	British Law Fire incor. 1888. Reserve
31	S	Economic Life established, 1823.

JULY.

1	Tu	Efflux of gold from Bk. of Eng. comm.
2	W	
3	Th	Dog Days begin.
4	F	[first policy, 1837.
5	S	Div. on Gov. Stock. Scottish Prov.
6	S	5th Sunday after Trinity.
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	Fire Insurances cease.
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	6th Sunday after Trinity.
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	Scotch Law Sittings end.
20	S	7th Sunday after Trinity.
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	Life Ass. Co.s' Amendment Act, 1871.
25	F	Last day for lodgers' claims to be sent.
26	S	
27	S	8th Sunday after Trinity.
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	Institute of Actuaries incor. by charter,
31	Th	[1884.

JUNE.

1	S	Trinity Sunday.
2	M	
3	Tu	Trinity Law Sittings commence.
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	London Association first policy, 1721.
8	S	1st Sunday after Trinity.
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	Royal Ins. commenced business, 1845.
14	S	
15	S	2nd Sunday after Trinity.
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	Longest Day.
22	S	3rd Sunday after Trinity.
23	M	
24	Tu	Camb. Easter Term ends. Midsum.
25	W	[Day. Quarter Day.
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.
29	S	4th Sunday after Trinity.
30	M	Quarter Sessions week.

AUGUST.

1	F	Lammas Day. Scotch Quarter Day.
2	S	
3	S	9th Sunday after Trinity.
4	M	Bank Holiday.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	10th Sunday after Trinity.
11	M	Half-Quarter Day.
12	Tu	Trinity Law Sittings end.
13	W	Commercial Union registered, 1861.
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	11th Sunday after Trinity.
18	M	(17) Scottish Economic regis. 1885.
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	12th Sunday after Trinity.
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	13th Sunday after Trinity.

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SEPTEMBER.

1	M	Partridge shooting begins.
2	Tu	Edinburgh Life Office estab., 1823.
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	14th Sunday after Trinity.
8	M	
9	Tu	Equitable Insurance, 1762.
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	15th Sunday after Trinity.
15	M	
16	Tu	Jewish year 5651 begins.
17	W	Post Office Savings Bk. opened, 1861.
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	16th Sunday after Trinity.
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	Holiday in Edinburgh.
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	17th Sunday after Trinity.
29	M	Michaelmas Day. Quarter Day.
30	Tu	

NOVEMBER.

1	S	Stock Ex. Hol. Boro' Councilrs. elec.
2	S	22nd Sunday after Trinity.
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	First gazette pub. at Oxford, 1665.
8	S	(9) Bank Rate 10 %, 1857.
9	S	23rd Sunday after Trinity.
10	M	Lord Mayor's Day.
11	Tu	Martinmas Day.
12	W	Hand in Hand con. 1696. Suspension
13	Th	[of Bank Act, 1857.
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	24th Sunday after Trinity.
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	Post Office Gov. Insur. com., 1864.
21	F	
22	S	Law Fire established, 1845.
23	S	25th Sunday after Trinity.
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	1st Sunday in Advent.

OCTOBER.

1	W	Michaelmas Term begins.
2	Th	City of Glasgow Bank failed, 1878.
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	18th Sunday after Trinity.
6	M	(5) Dividend on Government Stocks.
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	Chicago fire, 1871.
10	F	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.
11	S	
12	S	19th Sunday after Trinity.
13	M	Quarter Sessions week.
14	Tu	Fire Insurance expires.
15	W	Scotch Law Sittings begin.
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	20th Sunday after Trinity.
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	Royal Exchange founded, 1667.
24	F	Michaelmas Law Sittings commence.
25	S	Suspension of Bank Act, 1847.
26	S	21st Sunday after Trinity.
27	M	Bank Rate 8 %, 1847.
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

DECEMBER.

1	M	London Life Association estab., 1806.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	2nd Sunday in Advent.
8	M	(7) Eagle Office established, 1807.
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	Total Eclipse of Sun.
13	S	
14	S	3rd Sunday in Advent.
15	M	Ocean Marine ins., 1859.
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
19	F	Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.
20	S	Michaelmas Law Sittings end.
21	S	4th Sunday in Advent.
22	M	
23	Tu	[to-day.
24	W	Bills of Exchange due on 25th, payable
25	Th	Christmas Day.
26	F	Bank Holiday. Boxing Day.
27	S	Holiday at law offices.
28	S	1st Sunday after Christmas.
29	M	Government Bills of Mortality issued,
30	Tu	[1603.
31	W	

For Occurrences during Printing see page 711.

Arrangements are being made with Specialists on the spot to supply for the 1891 edition of HAZELL'S ANNUAL special news of local interest relative to the social and legislative progress of the Colonies. Biographies of prominent colonists will also prove an interesting feature.

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A Cyclopaedic Record of Men and Topics of the Day.

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Abbreviations, List of. May be classified into—initial prefixes of royal personages—affixes of rank in orders of knighthood—indications of military, naval, or civil service—university degrees—diplomas of medical and other licensing bodies—membership of learned institutions—and miscellaneous. Those here given occur more or less frequently, and are all of recognised status. A few of them are very rarely used. Degrees conferred by some one or all of British, Irish, or Colonial Universities, are indicated by "Univ." Degrees granted only in America, or only so expressed there, are shown by "U.S.A." Here it is not unusual to add "Oxon.," "Camb.," "Lond.," to indicate the source of the degree. Similarly, medical and scientific *alumni* add an L. for London, E. for Edinburgh, and I. for Ireland, the relative value of diplomas from bodies of similar name and profession not being always the same. Letter-affixes are employed by Freemasons and similar bodies among themselves, but are only intelligible to the initiated.

A.A. . . . Associate of Arts.
A.B. . . . Bachelor of Arts (Univ.). Also describes "able-bodied" seamen.
A.C.A. . . . Associate of Chartered Accountants, England and Wales.
A.C.E. . . . Associate of the College of Engineering.
A.I.C.E. . . . Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
A.K.C. . . . Associate King's Coll., Lond.
Ala. . . . Alabama.
A.L.S. . . . Associate of the Linnæan Society.
A.M. . . . Master of Arts (Univ.)
A.M.I.C.E. . . . Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
A.R.A. . . . Associate of the Royal Academy.
Ark. . . . Arkansas.
A.R.S.A. . . . Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
B.A. . . . Bachelor of Arts (Univ.).
B.C.L. . . . Bachelor of Civil Law (Univ.).
B.D. . . . Bachelor of Divinity (Univ.).
B.E. or B. Eng. . . . Bachelor of Engineering (Univ.)
B. es L. . . . Bachelier (s contr. en lcs) Lettres (French Univ.).
B.L. or B.LL. . . . Bachelor of Laws (Univ.).
B.M. . . . Bachelor of Medicine (Univ.).
B.S. . . . Bachelor of Surgery (Univ.).
B.Sc. . . . Bachelor of Science (Univ.).
Bt. or Bart. . . . Baronet.
C.A. . . . County Alderman.
Cal. . . . California.
C.B. . . . Companion of the Order of the Bath.
C.C. . . . County Councillor. (Also Common Councillor.)
C.E. . . . Civil Engineer.

C.I.E. . . . Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
C.M. . . . Master of Surgery (Univ.).
C.M.G. . . . Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C.M.Z.S. or C.M.Z.S.L. . . . Corresponding Member of Zoological Society, London.
Col. . . . Colorado.
C.P. . . . Clerk of the Peace.
C.S. . . . Clerk to the Signet.
C.S.I. . . . Companion of the Order of the Star of India.
Ct. . . . Connecticut.
D.C. . . . District of Columbia (U.S.A.).
D.C.L. . . . Doctor of Civil Law (Univ.).
D.D. . . . Doctor of Divinity (Univ.).
D.D.S. . . . Doctor of Dental Surgery (Univ.).
Del. . . . Delaware.
D.G. . . . *Dei Gratia*, By the grace of God (Royal).
D.L. . . . Deputy Lieutenant.
D.Lit. . . . Doctor of Literature (Univ.).
D.M. . . . Doctor of Music (Univ. U.S.A.).
D.P. . . . Doctor of Philosophy (Univ. U.S.A.).
D.Sc. . . . Doctor of Science (Univ.).
D.T. . . . Doctor of Theology (Univ. U.S.A.).
E.I.C. or E.I.C.S. . . . East India Company's Service. *Still used by a few old veterans.*
F.A.S. . . . See F.S.A.
F.A.S.E. . . . Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
F.B.S.E. . . . Fellow of the Botanic Society of Edinburgh.
F.O.A. . . . Fellow of Chartered Accountants, England and Wales.
F.C.P.S. . . . Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
F.C.S. . . . Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.D. . . . *Fidei Defensor*, Defender of the Faith (Royal).
F.E.S. . . . Fellow of the Entomological Society.
F.G.S. . . . Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.I.A. . . . Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
F.I.C. . . . Fellow of the Institute of Chemists.
F.K.Q.C.P. . . . Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
Fla. . . . Florida.
F.L.S. . . . Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.M. . . . Field-Marshal.
F.M.R.S. . . . Foreign Member of the Royal Society.
F.P.S. . . . Fellow of the Philological Society.
F.R.A.S. . . . Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.I. . . . Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

F.R.C.P.	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.—(Note. The customary etiquette in indicating the source of medical diplomas is to add L. for London, E. or Ed. for Edinburgh, I. for Ireland. In the case of no such terminal London is understood.)	K.G.	Knight of the Order of the Garter.
F.R.C.S.	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.	K.M.G.	Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
F.R.C.V.S.	Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.	K.P.	Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.
F.R.G.S.	Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.	K.T.	Knight of the Order of the Thistle.
F.R.H.S.	Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, also Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.	Kt.	Knight.
F.R.I.B.A.	Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.	Ky.	Kentucky.
F.R.M.C.S.	Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.	La.	Louisiana.
F.R.M.S.	Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.	L.A.O.	Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries (old style).
F.R.Met.S.	Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.	L.D.S.	Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
F.R.S.	Fellow of the Royal Society.	L.F.P.S.	Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow).
F.R.S.O.	Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.	Litt.D.	Doctor of Literature (Univ.).
F.R.S.E.	Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.	L.K.Q.C.P.	Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians (Ireland).
F.R.S.L.	Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.	L.L.A.	Lady Licentiate in Arts (St. Andrews Univ.).
F.R.S.L. & E.	Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh.	LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws (Univ.).
F.S.A.	Fellow of the Society of Arts, or Fellow of the Society of Apothecaries, or Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.	LL.D.	Doctor of Laws (Univ.).
F.S.S.	Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.	LL.M.	Master of Laws (Univ.).
F.Z.S.	Fellow of the Zoological Society.	L.M.	Licentiate of Midwifery.
Ga.	Georgia.	L.R.C.P.	Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (E. Edinburgh).
G.C.B.	Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.	L.R.C.S.	Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons (I. Ireland).
G.C.M.G.	Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.	L.S.A.	Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.
G.O.S.I.	Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.	L.Th.	Licentiate of Theology (Univ.).
H.B.M.	Her Britannic Majesty's— <i>Consul, etc.</i>	M.A.	Master of Arts (Univ.).
H.E.	His Excellency— <i>Viceroy or Governor.</i>	M.A.I.	Member of the Anthropological Institute.
H.E.I.O.	Honourable East India Company. (See E.I.C.)	Mass.	Massachusetts.
H.H.	His or Her Highness.	M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine (Univ.).
H.I.H.	His or Her Imperial Highness.	M.C.	Master of Surgery (Univ.). Also Master of Ceremonies.
H.K.	House of Keys (Isle of Man).	M.Ch.	Master of Surgery (Univ.).
H.M.	His or Her Majesty.	M.C.P.	Member of the College of Preceptors.
H.R.H.	His or Her Royal Highness.	M.C.P.S.	Member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
H.S.H.	His or Her Serene Highness.	M.C.S.	Madras Civil Service.
Ia.	Iowa.	M.D.	Doctor of Medicine (Univ.).
Ill.	Illinois.	Md.	Maryland.
Ind.	Indiana.	M.E.	Master of Engineering (Univ.).
J.D.	Doctor of Laws (Univ. U.S.A.).	Me.	Maine.
J.P.	Justice of the Peace.	M.E.S.	Member of the Entomological Society.
J.V.D.	Doctor of both Laws, <i>i.e.</i> Canon and Civil (Univ.).	M. ès A.	Maitre ès (contr. en les) Arts (French Univ.).
Kan.	Kansas.	M.F.H.	Master of the Fox-hounds.
K.B.	Knight Bachelor.	M.H.R.	Member of the House of Representatives (Colonial).
K.C.B.	Knight Commander of the Bath.	M.I.C.E.	Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
K.O.I.E.	Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.	Mich.	Michigan.
K.C.M.G.	Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.	Minn.	Minnesota.
K.O.S.I.	Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.	Miss.	Mississippi.
		M.L.A.U.K.	Member of the Library Association, United Kingdom.
		M.L.C.	Member of the Legislative Council (Colonial).
		M.L.S.B.	Member of the London School Board.
		M.N.S.	Member of the Numismatological Society of London.
		Mo.	Missouri.
		Mon.	Montana.
		M.P.	Member of Parliament.
		M.P.O.	Member of Parliament (Canada).
		M.P.P.	Member of Provincial Parliament, Canada.
		M.P.S.	Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
		M.R.A.O.	Member of the Royal Agricultural College (Cirencester).

- M.E.A.S.** . . . Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. (Also Member of the Royal Astronomical Society.)
- M.E.O.P.** . . . Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
- M.E.O.S.** . . . Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
- M.E.O.V.S.** . . . Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
- M.E.I.A.** . . . Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
- M.E.I.B.A.** . . . Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
- M.E.S.L.** . . . Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
- M.S.** . . . Master of Surgery (Univ.).
- M.S.B.** . . . Member of School Board.
- Mus. B.** . . . Bachelor of Music (Univ.).
- Mus. D.** . . . Doctor of Music (Univ.).
- N.B.** . . . *Nota bene*. New Brunswick. (Also North Britain.)
- N.C.** . . . North Carolina.
- N. Dak.** . . . North Dakota.
- Neb.** . . . Nebraska.
- N.H.** . . . New Hampshire.
- N.J.** . . . New Jersey.
- N.S.** . . . Nova Scotia. (Also New Style.)
- N.Y.** . . . New York.
- O.** . . . Ohio.
- O.S.** . . . Old Style.
- O.S.B.** . . . Order of St. Benedict (Roman Catholic).
- Oxon.** . . . Oxford.
- Pa. or Penna.** . . . Pennsylvania.
- P.B.** . . . Bachelor of Philosophy (Univ. U.S.A.), or Ph.B.
- P.C.** . . . Privy Councillor. Also Police Constable.
- P.D.** . . . Doctor of Philosophy (Univ. U.S.A.).
- Ph.D.** . . . Doctor of Philosophy (Univ.).
- Ph.G.** . . . Graduate of Pharmacy (U.S.A.).
- Ph.M.** . . . Master of Pharmacy (U.S.A.).
- P.P.** . . . Parish Priest (Roman Catholic).
- Q.O.** . . . Queen's Counsel.
- R.** . . . *Rex* or *Regina*.
- R.A.** . . . Royal Academician. Royal Artillery.
- R.A.O.** . . . Royal Academician of Canada.
- R.A.M.** . . . Royal Academy of Music.
- R.O.** . . . Roman Catholic.
- R.E.** . . . Royal Engineers.
- R.H.A.** . . . Royal Horse Artillery.
- R.I.** . . . Rhode Island.
- R.M.** . . . Royal Marines. Resident Magistrate (Colonial and Irish).
- R.M.A.** . . . Royal Military Academy (Woolwich).
- R.N.** . . . Royal Navy.
- R.S.M.** . . . Royal School of Mines.
- R.S.O.** . . . Railway Sub-Office (Postal term).
- S.C.** . . . South Carolina.
- So.D.** . . . Doctor of Science (Univ.).
- S. Dak.** . . . South Dakota.
- S.J.** . . . Society of Jesus (Roman Catholic).
- S.S.O.** . . . Solicitor before the Supreme Court, Scotland.
- S.T.P.** . . . Doctor of Divinity (Univ.).
- T.C.D.** . . . Trin. Coll., Dublin.
- Tenn.** . . . Tennessee.
- T.R.H.** . . . Their Royal Highnesses.
- U.P.** . . . United Presbyterian.
- U.S.** . . . United States.
- U.S.N.** . . . United States Navy.
- Va.** . . . Virginia.
- V.O.** . . . Victoria Cross.
- V.G.** . . . Vicar-General (Roman Catholic).
- V.P.** . . . Vice-President.
- Vt.** . . . Vermont.
- Wash. Ty.** . . . Washington Territory.
- Wis.** . . . Wisconsin.
- W.S.** . . . Writer to the Signet.
- W. Va.** . . . West Virginia.
- Abd-ul-Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey.** Born August 6th, 1842. He was proclaimed Sultan in succession to his brother Murad V., who was deposed in consequence of his mental incapacity (August 31st, 1876). Under the rule of Abd-ul-Hamid the Ottoman Empire has been dismembered of some of its fairest regions. The *Berlin Treaty*, concluded after the disastrous war with Russia in '78, practically deprived the Sultan of Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina in Europe, and of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum in Asia. By article 61 of the same treaty the Sultan undertook to carry out without further delay the amelioration and the reforms demanded by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. His neglect to abide by this stipulation has led to serious trouble in Armenia (*q.v.*). Since the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish war the Sultan has been alternately under the influence of one or other of the Great Powers. Being *Suzerain of Egypt*, he naturally opposed the English occupation, and was believed to have secretly encouraged the rebellion of Arabi. His empire, however, being practically in a state of bankruptcy and decay, he is powerless to act independently of the advice of the power or powers whose influence happens to be uppermost at his court. Consult "The Twelve Years Reign of H.I.M. Abdul Hamid II.," by Princess Annie de Lusignan, '89.
- Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan.** is a nephew of the late Ameer, Shere Ali, and was b. 1830. He took sides against his uncle in the civil war of '64, and won the battles of Shaikhabad and Khelat-i-Ghilzai. In '68 he was defeated by Yakoub Khan, son of Shere Ali, and fled for protection to Russian territory. The Russians provide him with a residence at Samarcand, and a pension. In '79 he made his way to the Cabul frontier, and, having gained the allegiance of the leading men of that city, was acknowledged *Ameer* by the *British Government*, who allow him a pension of £160,000 a year. He has repeatedly been engaged in suppressing revolts against his authority, the most serious of which was that led by Ishak Khan, in '88. On Dec. 26th, '88, he was shot at by a Sepoy, at Mazar-i-Sherif, but without injury. See *AFGHANISTAN*.
- Abel, Sir Frederick Augustus, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.**, b. 1827, is chemist to the War Department, chemical referee to the Government, a member of the Royal Engineers' Committee, associate member of the Ordnance Committee, Past President of the Institute of Chemistry, of the Society of Chemical Industry, of the Chemical Society, and Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians; Royal Medallist for researches in explosives, member of the Royal Commission on accidents in mines, and hon. member of the Institutes of Civil and Mechanical Engineers. He was commissioner to the Electrical Exhibition at Vienna in 1883, and was knighted in that year. He is *secretary of the Imperial Institute (q.v.)*, *Rede Lecturer '88*; President of the Special Committee on Explosives appointed '89.
- Aberdeen University** was founded in 1494 by

Bishop Elphinstone, with only one college—viz. **King's**. In 1593 George Keith, Earl Marischal, founded **Marischal College**, which was also a university distinct from the former foundation. In 1660 these two universities were united into one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. The arts and divinity classes meet in the old college, while the law and medical meet in the new. **Lord Rector** ('89), Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. (q.v.). **Principal**, W. D. Geddes, LL.D.; there are 23 professors and 900 students. In conjunction with Glasgow it sends one representative to Parliament (present member, J. A. Campbell, LL.D.). It grants certificates of proficiency to women in the local examinations which it has instituted throughout the northern counties of Scotland. Its degrees are: **M.A.** (hood black silk, lined with white silk); **B.D.** (h. black silk, lined with red silk); **D.D.** (h. purple cloth, lined with white silk); **LL.D.** (h. purple cloth, lined with pale blue silk); **M.B.** (h. black silk, lined with crimson silk); **M.D.** (h. purple cloth, lined with crimson silk). Among her alumni are Dr. Alexander Bain; Sir Robert Hamilton, Governor of Tasmania; Mr. Justice Stirling; Professor Robertson Smith; Professor Blackie; and Archibald Forbes.

Aboukir Lake Drainage. A concession was granted in '87 to reclaim this lake surface, which lies close to Alexandria. It seems that early in the last century a space of about 31,000 acres, which lay rather below the sea level, but was highly cultivated and thickly populated, was flooded by the sea, and again was inundated by the cutting of the embankment in 1801 during the siege of Alexandria. In the summer the water evaporated, but in winter the drainage from the higher land and the rain took up the salt in solution, so that all the year round the whole tract was useless. The *concessionnaire* undertook to pump the salt water off the land and flood it from the Mahmudieh Canal, and it is hoped that after repeated washings the soil will be restored. If so, it is expected to let at about £4 an acre, partly owing to its proximity to Alexandria. The English company who have the work in hand pumped the lake dry in April '88, and the work of cutting the canals and drains has been going on since. On Sept. 18th, '89, according to *Le Phare d'Alexandrie*, the Khedive visited the scene of the operations, and the following account was published of the condition of the work:—"To accomplish an enormous length of canals and drains, which comprise the main design of the work, about 1,250,000 cubic metres of earthwork were excavated. This took two seasons. The work now in hand is subdividing the large areas by a network of small canals and drains, and of this work 4,000 feddans are now ready. The land by this means is cut up into small sections, which readily part with their salt, and by the second season will produce all the crops of Lower Egypt. On the land near Ramieh, just beyond Gabriel station, there is now quite a change. Where formerly, and that only a twelvemonth ago, there was only a bare stretch of salt land, there is now a waving sea of green crop. Steam ploughs are busy at work near Kafr-Dawar on a stretch of magnificent land there, for the domain of the company reaches from Ramieh almost to Kafr-Dawar, and by next summer this portion will show crops of fine quality. Already the company has let a considerable area on three years' lease at £1200, £1200, and £1300, and in the

course of the next month will largely extend the area let."

Abyssinia. Called **Habesh** by foreigners, **Mokadash** and **Itopia** by its inhabitants. A country of North Africa, occupying a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. Estimated area 150,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000. Ancient cap. Gondar. Country made up of many semi-independent small states, belonging to three great divisions: **Tigré** in the north, **Amhara** central, **Shoa** in the south. The capital of Shoa is **Ankobar**, and its outlet the Gulf of Tajurah. Abyssinian trade passes through **Adowa**, the present capital, to the port of **Massawah**, now Italian. Contains the sources of the Blue Nile, Atbara, and Mareb rivers, the first of which flows out of great lake Dembea, or Tsana, 60 miles by 25. Surface tablelands, 6,000 to 9,000 feet, broken by deep ravines, summits rising to 15,200 feet. Three distinct zones of elevation, roughly to be described as tropical, temperate, and highland. Temperate zone chief scene of industry and habitation. Government monarchical, and a sort of feudal military system obtains. Religion a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called Monophysite. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery, and some iron, steel, and other metal articles. Exports are ivory, gold dust, musk, coffee, and some other productions. Imports are arms, Persian carpets and silks, French velvet and broadcloth, Venetian beads, etc. The language of court and commerce is Amharic. The kings of Abyssinia claim descent direct from King Solomon. People a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are Mohammedans, and Jews called Falashas. They are exclusive, more moral than the rest of the population, number about 250,000, and are the principal agriculturists and manufacturers of Abyssinia. There is a despised aboriginal race called **Waito** dwelling round Dembea. The country has possessed some civilisation from ancient times, but has retrograded. The families of Mohammed and his partisans took refuge here after the Hegira, and were hospitably received. In the sixteenth century Portuguese colonists obtained a footing, introducing some arts, but were expelled in 1633. The fine castellated palace of Gondar, now a ruin, was built by them. In 1866 the tyrant Lij Kasa, or Theodorus, gained power over the entire country. He imprisoned Englishmen, and a force under Lord Napier was sent to chastise him. It reached the fortress of **Magdala**, where a decisive battle was fought (1868), resulting in Theodore's defeat and suicide. Prince Kasa, of Tigré, then obtained British assistance, and now, as **Johannes II.**, rules over Tigré and Amhara. Shoa, till lately virtually independent, under King **Menelek**, is now under the suzerainty of Negus Johannes. During the Soudan campaign **Admiral Hewitt** and others visited Johannes, and an understanding between him and the British Government was arrived at. He sent an army under General **Ras Aloula** to the relief of **Kassala**. A battle was fought at **Kufelt**, Sept. 23rd, 1895, when **Oman Digma's** army was broken up by the Abyssinian forces. During 1887-88 various conflicts took place between Abyssinian forces and those of Italy at **Massawah**. (See ITALY.) During '89 the expedition of **Captain Atholoff** to Abyssinia landed at **Tadjurah** (Jan. 18th). After refusing to

acknowledge the rights of France and conform to the regulations prohibiting transport of arms on the territory, he then hoisted the Russian commercial flag at Sagallo, a place dependent on Obok, and resisted, stating that Sagallo had been ceded to him by the Sultan of Fadj, and he recognised no authority but that of the Emperor of Russia. The Russian Government disclaimed that he was acting in any official connection. On Feb. 17th Admiral Olmy (French) fired at the fort of Sagallo, which then surrendered. Most of the members of the expedition ultimately reached Sebastopol in a man-of-war. In March a war occurred between King John and King Menelek, in which the former was killed (10th); and the latter, at the head of 130,000 men, assumed the title of Negus. It was reported from Massowah (June) that a party of irregulars under Italian officers had occupied Senahit, on the Abyssinian frontier. In June the Italian troops occupied Keven. A despatch from Count Antonelli announced that the cousin of King Menelek was proceeding with a mission to King Humbert with a letter and gifts, and that King M. had been generally recognised as Negus, and was marching towards Gondar. The Italian general, Baldissera, occupied Asinara. A special mission from King Menelek visited King Humbert (Aug.), and accompanied by Count Antonelli, the Italian explorer, were received on their way at Zeilah by the British authorities, and subsequently had audience of the king and Signor Crispi in the Quirinal Palace, with whom Prince Makonnen, head of the mission, also held a conference, to settle details of commercial and monetary convention, and a treaty of peace and friendship previously signed, its most important engagement being that King Menelek should not maintain diplomatic relations with other Powers except through Italy. The fortification of Asinara completed. Ras Alula, after making peace overtures to General Baldissera, who rejected them, retreated beyond Gura. A despatch from Aden (Sept. 19th) stated that King Menelek proposed to have himself crowned Emperor of Abyssinia on Mount Mannagacha, the historical coronation place of the ancient kings of Ethiopia. A loan of 4,000,000 fr. was contracted in the name of King Menelek with the Italian National Bank (Oct.), for the purpose chiefly of opening up routes for commerce in Abyssinia, under the superintendence of Italians. It was announced at Rome (14th) that Italy had declared a protectorate over Abyssinia. Engagement between the king's forces and Ras-manjessi, who was defeated, and subsequently submitted. Consult De Cosson's "Abyssinia."

Academy, The. See ROYAL ACADEMY.

"Academy." A weekly review of literature, science, and art; estab. 1869. Its chief characteristic is that the articles are signed by the writers, and it has always devoted a large proportion of its space to branches of unremunerative learning, especially philology and oriental studies. Its founder and first editor was Dr. O. E. Appleton (d. 1879). Its present editor is Mr. J. S. Cotton (q.v.)

Acadia. The name of Nova Scotia while it remained a French colony.

Act of Union with Ireland. See IRELAND.

Acts of Parliament. All public Acts affecting the United Kingdom, and all local Acts affecting only limited areas, as well as private Acts of Parliament, are published, and can be obtained (if in print) at various prices, from

Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C., who also publish at the close of each Session a cheap edition of the public Acts in covers.

Acts of Parliament passed Dec. '88, and Feb.—Aug. '89. See SESSION, sects. 3 and 51.

Address, Forms of—alphabetically arranged.

(See also COURTESY, TITLES OF.) **Archbishop**

—commence *My Lord Archbishop*; refer to personally as *Your Grace*; and address letter to "His Grace the Archbishop of —."

An Archbishop's wife and the other members of his family enjoy no title as such. **Archdeacon**

—commence *Venerable Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to "The Venerable the Archdeacon of —."

Baron—commence *My Lord*; refer to personally as *Your Lordship* or *My Lord*; and address letter to "The Rt. Hon. Lord —."

Baroness or Baron's wife—commence *Madam*; refer to personally as *Your Ladyship* or *My Lady*; and address to "The Lady —," or more strictly "The Rt. Hon. the Baroness —."

Baron's son—commence *Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; and address to "The Hon. John —."

Baron's daughter—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Madam*; and address, if unmarried, to the "The Hon. Jane —," if married to an esquire to "The Hon. Mrs. —."

Baronet—commence *Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to "Sir William —, Bart." **Baronet's wife**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; address to "Lady —" (without Christian name, unless she be the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl).

Bishop—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*; address to "The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —."

Retired Bishops—commence *Right Rev. Sir*; address to the "Right Rev. Bishop" (then the surname). **Bishops Suffragan**—commence in the same way, and address to "The Bishop Suffragan of —."

A Bishop's wife and children enjoy no title whatsoever as such. **Canon**—commence *Rev. Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to the "Rev. Canon —."

Cardinal—commence *Your Eminence*; refer to as same, address to "*His Eminence*."

Clark in Holy Orders—commence *Rev. Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to "The Rev. John Jones," or, if the Christian name be not known, to "The Rev. — Jones."

Countess (see EARL). **Dean**—commence *Very Rev. Sir*; refer to personally as *Sir*; address to "Very Rev. the Dean of —."

Dowager—the widow of a peer or baronet should be addressed as "The Dowager Duchess of —," or "The Dowager Lady —," when her son or grandson succeeds to the title and is married. **Duke**—commence *My Lord Duke*; refer to as *Your Grace*; and address to "His Grace the Duke of —."

Duchess—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Grace*; and address to "Her Grace the Duchess of —."

Duke's eldest son as if he held legally the second title of his father. **Duke's younger son**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*; and address to "The Lord Henry —."

Duke's daughter—commence, *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; and address to "The Lady Ellen —."

Earl—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*; and address to "The Rt. Hon. the Earl of —."

Earl's eldest son as if he held legally the second title of his father. **Earl's younger son**, same as the younger son of baron. **Earl's daughter**, same as the daughter of a duke. **Countess**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; address to "The Rt. Hon. the Countess of —."

Judge of the High Court of Justice—commence *Sir*; refer to in

letter only as *Sir*, but on the bench as *My Lord*; address to "The Hon. Sir John —" *Knight*—commence and refer to as *Sir*; and address to "Sir Thomas —." If a *Knight Bachelor* (*Kt.*), the form of knighthood usually conferred upon a judge, and the law officers amongst others) it is not customary to add "Knight," except in formal documents; but if the person addressed be a *K.G.* or *K.T.* or *K.P.* or *G.C.B.*, etc., etc. it is usual to add the initials after the name. When the person addressed is a knight of several orders give at least the initials of the most illustrious. *Knight's wife*, same as wife of a baronet. *Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland*—commence *My Lord Marquis* or *My Lord*, according to rank; address to "His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant," or, if a duke, to "His Grace the Lord-Lieutenant." *Lord Mayor*—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *My Lord* or *Your Lordship*; and address to "The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, or York, or Dublin," as the case may be. *Lady Mayoress*, same as baroness, addressing to "The Rt. Hon. the Lady Mayoress." *Marquis*—commence *My Lord Marquis*; and refer to as *My Lord* or *Your Lordship*; and address "The Most Hon. the Marquis of —." *Marchioness*—commence, *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; and address to "The Most Hon. the Marchioness of —." *Eldest son* as if he legally held the second title of his father. *Younger son*, same as younger son of a duke. *Marquis's daughter*, same as daughter of a duke. *Mayor*—commence and refer to as *Sir*; and address to "The Mayor of —" or in any formal documents to "The Right Worshipful the Mayor of —." *Prince*—commence *Sir*; refer to as *Your Royal Highness*; and address, if a prince, "His Royal Highness Prince —," or, if a duke also "His Royal Highness the Duke of —." *Princess*—commence, *Madam*; refer to personally as *Your Royal Highness*; and address to "Her Royal Highness the Princess —," or, if a duchess, to "Her Royal Highness the Duchess of —." *Privy Councillor*—commence and refer to according to rank, but address to the "Right Honourable —," and if a commoner omit *Esq.* (e.g., "The Rt. Hon. E. T. Bouvier"). *M.P.* should be added after the surname, or after *Bart.* or *Esq.*, if belonging to the House, a baronet, etc. (e.g., the Right Hon. Lord Randolph Churchill, *M.P.*; Sir Joseph W. Pease, *Bart.*, *M.P.*; Jesse Collings, *Esq.*, *M.P.*). A *Privy Councillor's* wife and children take no title as such. *Queen*—commence *Madam*; refer to personally as *Your Majesty*; and address "The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty." *Viscount*—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship* or *My Lord*; address to "The Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount," or "The Lord Viscount —." *Viscountess*—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; and address to "The Rt. Hon. the Viscountess —," or "The Viscountess —." *Viscount's son* or daughter, same as son or daughter of a baron. *NOTE*.—A *marquis*, or an earl, or a viscount by courtesy is addressed as if he were a peer and enjoyed one of those titles by right. In communications upon official business give the office held by the person addressed in a line beneath the name. In writing proper names the first part of a compound name must not be confused with a Christian name: e.g., J. Robinson-Browne must not be addressed as "Robinson-Browne, Esq.," and in the case of a knight, Sir William Jones-Smith

must not be written to as Sir Jones-Smith, which would be as incorrect as Sir Campbell or Sir Jones.

Adelaide. Capital of *S. Australia* (*q.v.*); pop. (including suburbs) 128,377; on St. Vincent Gulf.

Aden. A town and territory on the S. coast of Yemen, Arabia, 110 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and is a British dependency. Total area 70 sq. m. Consists of a rocky promontory not unlike Gibraltar, joined to the mainland by a low isthmus, and is under a *Resident*, who acts as military and civil governor. The harbour, a very fine one, touched at by 1500 ships annually, is the entrepôt of trade for surrounding countries. It is a coaling station (*q.v.*) for our navy. For physical geography see earlier eds., and consult "From London to Bokhara in 1887," by Col. Le Messurier, R.E.; and for statistics see *BRITISH EMPIRE* (table).

Adler, Hermann, M.A., Ph.D. Delegate Chief Rabbi, son of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Nathan M. Adler, was b. in Hanover, 1839. Educated at Univ. Coll., Lond., B.A. Lond. '59, Ph.D. Leipsic '61. Appointed Principal of the Jews' College in '63, and Minister of the Jewish Synagogue at Bayswater in '64. Dr. A. has contributed much to periodical literature, and is the author of several works of a controversial character, including a reply to Dr. Colenso's "Criticism of the Pentateuch," and "Sermons on Passages in the Bible on which Christian Theologians base their Faith." Some friction between Dr. A. and a section of the East End Jewish workmen occurred last February, in consequence of the Doctor's refusal to preach a special sermon on poverty at their request.

Administrations and Ministers of Great Britain. See *MINISTRIES*.

Admiralty, The. See *NAVY*.

Admiralty Courts. See *HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE*.

Adoption of Children Bill. See *SESSION*, sect. 51a.

Adowa. Capital of Tigré, in *Abyssinia* (*q.v.*). **Advertising Stations (Rating) Act, '89.** See *SESSION*, sect. 52.

Advocate, The Lord, alias King's or Queen's Advocate, is the chief legal officer of the Crown in Scotland. He corresponds to the Attorney-General in England. In the House of Commons, in which he always—though not *ex officio*—sits, he replies to all Scotch questions and takes charge of all Scotch measures. He has a title of Right Honourable by courtesy, and sits within the bar (otherwise confined to peers of the realm and the Solicitor-General) in the Court of Session. The present Lord Advocate is Mr. J. F. B. Robertson, M.P.

Adye, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John M., G.C.B., b. at Sevenoaks, 1819. Entered the Royal Artillery '36. He served throughout the Crimean war, the Indian mutiny, the Sitana campaign, and was chief of the staff and second in command under Sir Garnet Wolseley, in the Egyptian campaign of '82. He received a C.B. for his services in the Crimea, and was created K.C.B. in '73 and G.C.B. at the conclusion of the Egyptian war. He became major-gen. in '75 and lieut.-gen. '79. He has held many important military offices, including the directorship of artillery, the governorship of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, the surveyor-generalship of Ordnance, and Governorship of Gibraltar. During the agitation on the supply of defective cutlasses and sword bayonets to the

army and navy, an attempt was made to fasten the responsibility upon Sir John Aclay, but a **parliamentary committee** appointed to inquire into the matter exonerated him from blame. His works include the "Defence of Cawnpore," "A Review of the Crimean War," "An Account of the Sitana Campaign," and "The British Army in '75." He addressed a letter to the *Times* on "The Defence of Commercial Harbours," Jan. 8th, '89. Sir John is one of the few high military authorities who see no military objection to the construction of the Channel Tunnel.

Affidavit. A written statement sworn to or affirmed before a person having authority to administer oaths. It must be drawn up in the first person, and divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively and dealing each with a distinct portion of the subject. It must be expressed in distinct and positive terms, so as to afford matter for a charge of perjury if false. When used as evidence in an action it must be confined to statements of fact. When used to support applications merely incidental to the conduct of a suit, it may state the deponent's belief as distinguished from his knowledge, but must give the grounds of such belief. It may be sworn (1) in England, in court or before any one of the judges, or before a commissioner appointed to take affidavits; (2) elsewhere in the Queen's dominions before any person authorised to administer an oath; (3) in foreign countries before a British consul or vice-consul. Evidence may be taken by affidavit in any action in which the parties consent to that course; but then leave to try the case with a jury will generally be refused. Consult Foulkes, "Action in the Supreme Court."

Affirmation. The law of England requires an oath to be taken by persons about to discharge various public functions—e.g., a person about to give evidence in a court of justice takes an oath that he will speak the truth; a member of parliament before taking his seat takes the oath of allegiance. But by several statutes, beginning with the early part of the reign of William IV., and ending with the early part of the present reign, Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and persons who had seceded from any of these bodies, but retained a conscientious objection to taking oaths, were permitted to make an affirmation upon every occasion on which they would otherwise have had to take an oath. By the Common Law Procedure Act 1854, § 20, every person called as a witness in a civil action who might refuse, on conscientious grounds, to take an oath, was enabled to make an affirmation instead. By an Act of 1861 persons called as witnesses in criminal trials were permitted, on declaring that the taking of an oath was according to their religious belief unlawful, to make an affirmation instead. By the Evidence Further Amendment Act 1869, explained by an amending Act of 1870, a person called as a witness in any proceeding, civil or criminal, might, if he objected to take an oath, and if the court were satisfied that it would have no binding effect upon his conscience, give his evidence upon affirmation simply. By the **Parliamentary Oaths Act 1866** it was enacted that every person for the time being by law permitted to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath, should be allowed, on making an affirmation in the form therein prescribed, to take his seat in either house.

In the case of *Clarke v. Bradlaugh* (vol. 7, Law Reports, Queen's Bench Division), it was held by Mr. Justice Mathew, and confirmed by the Court of Appeal, that this Act did not apply to any person enabled by the Acts of 1854, 1861, or 1869, to give his evidence on affirmation in a court of justice, but only to persons entitled upon every occasion on which an oath may lawfully be required to make an affirmation instead. Thus an atheist may give evidence upon affirmation in a court of justice; but he cannot by making an affirmation qualify himself to take his seat in either house. See also *Szession, AUTUMN '88*, sec. 12.

Afghanistan is an inland country of Asia, forming the north-east portion of the great Iran plateau, between lat. 28° 50' and 36° 30' N. and long. 62° and 72° E. Its area is about 279,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Suliman Mountains; on the S. by Beloochistan; on the W. by Persia; on the N. by Turkestan, as far as the Oxus. Cabul is the capital. Exports: tobacco, madder, fruits, furs, shawls, and chintz. There is no Afghan nation; the population (400,000) consisting of discordant tribesmen, constantly in revolt, and only kept in subjection by frequent military expeditions from Cabul.—At the close of the year '88 (Dec. 26th) the **Ameer** was fired at by a Sepoy at Mazar-i-Sherif, but escaped without injury. By telegram from Chardui (December) it was stated that **Ishak Khan** had transferred his residence to Samarcand, under alleged Russian protection, and that Abdurrahman had left Cabul with a large retinue in pursuit of him to the Bokharan boundary, causing considerable excitement on the Russian frontier. The Ameer's troops gained a victory over Shinwarris (Jan. '89). A number of Ishak's partisans were executed at Mazar-i-Sherif by the Ameer, who was stated to have broken off commercial relations with Russia. It was reported from Calcutta (Feb. 15th) that the projected mission, under Mr. Durand, to the Ameer, abandoned last autumn owing to the latter's departure for Fashkurgan, had been revived. From the same source it was stated (March 1st) that the Government of India were considering the advisability of appointing British officers at Balkh, Maimeneh, and Herat. A rebellion against the Ameer's authority in the province of Badakshan was reported in July, but was afterwards quelled. For Agent to Gov.-Gen. of India, see **DIPLOMATIC**; and consult *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article "Afghanistan"; "Northern Afghanistan" by Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I.; and Blue Books.

Africa. Under various headings will be found items dealing with every country, district, or feature of current interest relating to the continent. This gradual partition of Africa among certain European Powers will chiefly interest the political student, who is here referred to CONGO FREE STATE, COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and each of the said colonies under its proper title, as well as other countries and regions under their respective names. Consult "Austral Africa, Losing it or Ruling it," by J. Mackenzie; and "Garenganze, or Seven Years' Pioneer Mission Work in Central Africa," by F. S. Arnot, '89.

Africa, Central. A term applied in its widest sense to indicate all of the continent lying between the parallels of 15° N. and 20° S. lat., comprising an area of possibly 8,000,000 sq. miles.

with a population roughly guessed as 100,000,000. The term is more closely connected with the regions lying between the Suaheli coast and Lower Guinea, comprising the Congo valley, the Great Lakes, Equatorial Africa proper, and the native states north of the Zambesi. See GEOGRAPHICAL PROG., CONGO FREE STATE, ZANZIBAR, SOUDAN, ABYSSINIA, SOMALI-LAND, MOZAMBIQUE, ZAMBESI, NYASSA, BLANTYRE, KILIMA-NJARO, ANGOLA, COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, GERMAN COLONISATION, GERMAN EAST AFRICAN CO., etc.

African Lakes. The great equatorial chain consists of the following, as well as sundry lesser ones:—**Albert Nyassa**, lying under equator, 2,500 feet above sea-level, 150 by 40 miles, discovered by Baker, 1864, now the scene of Emin Pasha's labours; to east of it, **Victoria Nyassa**, 3,800 feet above sea-level, 300 by 200 miles, discovered by Speke, 1858, explored by Stanley; between this and the Congo is **Kata-Ngize**, now being explored; southward of Nyassa is **Tanganyika**, 2,700 feet above sea-level, 400 by 50 miles, discovered by Burton, 1858, explored by Livingstone, Stanley, and Cameron; south-east, **Nyassa**, 1,500 feet above sea-level, 358 by 38 miles, discovered by Livingstone, 1859; south-east, the small **Shirwa**, far to west, **Moerokata**, 65 by 60 miles, discovered by Livingstone, 1867; and south of it, **Bangweolo**, or **Bemba**, 3,600 feet above sea-level, 150 by 75 miles, discovered by Livingstone, 1868. North and west of Moero are other lakes, **Langi**, **Kassali**, **Lohemba**, etc., not yet fully explored. The Nyassa lies in the basin of the Zambesi, and presents great facilities for penetrating the interior of Africa, facilities of which the **African Lakes Trading Co.**, of Glasgow, have taken advantage. A steamer runs up the Zambesi and the Shiré to **Katunga**, 300 miles; thence a road leads past the rapids to the head of **Murchison Falls**, 65 miles; thence another steamer sails to **Karonga**, near the northern extremity of Nyassa, 420 miles; and thence a carriage road runs to **Tanganyika**, 210 miles. For notice of lake examined by Mr. Stanley, hitherto known as **Mwoto Nzigé**, and named by him **Albert Edward Nyassa**, and of Count Teleki's visit to **Lake Samburu**, see GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS, '89.

Agricultural Society. See ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Agriculture. The United Kingdom must be regarded as a great agricultural as well as trading country. The intelligence and skill of its farmers, the average yield of its productions per acre, as compared with other countries, the early maturing, prime beef producing qualities of its live-stock, are universally admitted to be the distinguishing features of British agriculture. This country has only 22,250,000 acres of arable land, and 25,000,000 acres of permanent pasture; but it possesses a population of 36,000,000, and practises a system of free trade which invites the whole world to compete in its markets on the same terms as the home-producer. British agriculture, therefore, only constitutes a portion of the vegetable and animal food consumed by the people of the kingdom. Portugal, Holland, Spain, France, and Egypt contribute largely to the import supply; and nearly the whole of the vegetables and raw fruits imported (excluding apples), valued at £3,324,226, come from France and Spain. The

vast pastoral territories and fine climate of Australia enable that island-continent to send nearly three-fourths of the foreign supply of wool to the British market, the aggregate value of which, in 1887, was £24,880,593. Cattle and sheep, too, are so cheaply fed in Australia and the United States, that thousands of carcasses are boiled down for the sake of the tallow and stearine, which is exported to this country; of the total value of these two articles imported, £1,074,028, in 1888, three-fourths came from the two countries just mentioned. From the beginning of this century up to the repeal of the corn laws, there had been several periods of depression in agriculture, which were supposed to be caused by over-production, high rents, low prices, and excessive local burdens. Parliamentary inquiries on the subject were held in 1804, 1815, 1822, 1833 and 1836, which resulted in the imposition of duty on foreign wheat when the price at home fell below a certain figure. For instance, in 1822 an Act was passed fixing the limit of price at which importation should be permitted at 70s. for wheat, 35s. for barley, 25s. for oats, per quarter; and also imposing a new sliding scale of duties on foreign wheat when prices were from 70s. to 85s. per quarter. But farmers and the public generally began to recognise that protective duties on grain did not remove depression, and that agitation commenced which led to the repeal of the corn laws. A long spell of prosperity for the British farmer ensued, due not so much to the repeal of the corn laws as to the outbreak and continuance of Continental wars, which threw out of cultivation large areas of wheat lands, and turned countries for the time being from being exporters to importers of grain. This condition of things led to increased demand and unusually high prices for grain in Britain; but the causes having passed away, the reaction came. Its effects, now felt for several years, have been aggravated, among other causes, by preferential tariffs given to foreigners by British railway companies, by the low prices obtained for agricultural produce, in consequence of the increasing competition, arising from importations from abroad, and by a succession of unfavourable seasons. A Royal Commission sat in 1885 to inquire into the causes, and suggest, if possible, remedies for the removal of the depression in agriculture, and various recommendations were made which met with the general approval of the agricultural community. But only one or two of these have had imparted to them the vitality or force of legislation. The **Agricultural Holdings Act** was, in 1883, however, made compulsory; and now the landlord, or tenant, is prevented from contracting himself out of the Act which entitles the tenant, on quitting his farm, to compensation for unexhausted improvements. Apart from the numerous proposals made for the reform of the land laws, such as the abolition of the law of primogeniture, the curtailment of the system of entail and settlements, the adoption of a better system of land transfer, the more immediate remedies suggested for the removal of agricultural depression are "a general revision of existing rents, complete security for the tenant's capital, by granting him continuity of tenure, with free sale of his interest in his holding, the landlord having a right to pre-emption," together with freedom of cropping, reduction of local taxation,

relief from excessive railway charges, the extension of fruit and vegetable, dairy and poultry farming. The *British Fruit Growers' Association* has recently been formed, for the purpose of promoting fruit culture on an extensive scale, and this industry has been further encouraged by the Royal Horticultural Society, who hold periodical Apple and Pear Conferences and Exhibitions. In many cases a generous effort has been made on the part of landlords to assist the tenant by a reduction of rent from 10 to 20 per cent.; but an unusually large number of farms in the kingdom are, and have been for the past two or three years, empty, or are being cultivated by the landlords. The varied character of the climate in the kingdom has much to do with the particular system of agriculture pursued in any district. In the eastern counties, which comprise the comparatively dry and sunny districts of the country, the cultivation of wheat and barley largely prevails; while in the humid climate of the western counties, dairy farming, stock breeding and rearing, and root-growing, are the dominant features of agriculture pursued. The humid climate of Ireland lends itself very suitably to the rearing of cattle and to dairy farming (*q.v.*). In the uplands and hilly districts sheep farming with a little corn growing is generally carried on. In colonies where the area under cultivation is vast compared with the population, and where, too, the land is cheap, the payment of rent the exception, not the rule, and almost every owner the cultivator of his own land, one of their most important industries consists in the sending of their agricultural products to the British market. The general consumer is thus benefited, though the home farmer has to be satisfied with a smaller price than that obtained before for his produce. The United States, Russia, British India, and Australia, and other countries send to Britain annually over £40,000,000 sterling worth of wheat and wheaten flour, other grains and meals; £6,149,065 worth of live cattle, sheep and pigs, were imported in 1887, the larger number of which came from the United States, Canada, Denmark, Holland, and Germany; £14,350,234 worth of fresh-preserved and salted meat of all kinds were imported from Australia, Canada, the United States and other countries; £3,080,561 worth of eggs came principally from France, Belgium, and Germany; while nearly two-thirds of the foreign supply of butter, including butterine, amounting in value to £11,886,717, was sent from Holland, Denmark, and France; four-fifths of the cheese imports, with a total value of £4,508,937, came from the United States, Canada and Holland; and Belgium and France exported to this country nearly the whole of the foreign supply of poultry and game, including rabbits, the value of which was £721,049; and a considerable portion of the shipment of potatoes, valued at £974,133, came from the Channel Islands and France. The extended use of machinery in the operations of agriculture is borne out by the fact that, according to the census of 1881, though the number of persons engaged in the cultivation of farm lands has since 1871 decreased 9.3 per cent., the number of attendants on agricultural machines has considerably increased. The area returned in '88 (latest return) as under cultivation of all kinds of crops, bare fallow, and grass, exclusive of heath and mountain pasture land and of woods and plantations in GREAT

BRITAIN, was 32,684,390 acres. Compared with the returns of '87 there is an increase in land under cultivation of about 69,095 acres, the respective additions in each division being about 42,400 acres for England, 10,247 acres for Wales, and over 16,400 acres for Scotland. Notwithstanding the depression in agriculture so frequently noticed in the reports of collecting officers, there are in certain localities, such as parts of the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Durham, Lancaster, and the North Riding of Yorkshire in England, and others in Wales and Scotland, several instances of land newly reclaimed and brought under cultivation since '86. The total quantity of land returned under wheat in '89 was 2,449,589 acres, against 2,564,237 in '88; barley, 2,121,814 acres, against 2,085,561; oats, 2,888,821, against 2,882,252; potatoes, 579,259, against 590,160; and hops, 57,724, against 58,490. The estimated yield of hops in '89 is 497,811 cwt., at an average yield of 8.62 cwt. per acre, against 281,291 cwt. in the previous year, at an average of 4.81 cwt. The average yield in Sussex on 7282 acres was 10.03 cwt.; in Kent, on 35,487 acres, 9.35 cwt.; on 2102 acres in Surrey, 7.81 cwt.; on 2939 acres in Worcester, 6.69 cwt.; on 6850 acres in Hereford, 5.37 cwt.; and on 2905 acres in Hants, 6.59 cwt. Turning now to the various kinds of live stock, cattle have increased from 6,129,375 in '88 to 6,140,045 in '89; sheep and lambs from 25,257,149 to 25,634,091; and pigs from 2,404,344 to 2,510,938. The impetus given to sheep breeding by the high prices of '88 is shown by an increase in the number of lambs to the extent of 2.4 per cent. —IRELAND. In the returns of the crops and live stock the following changes are to be noticed. There was a decrease in the crop area of 85,810 acres, the area being 5,054,873. The corn crops show altogether a decreased acreage of 36,023 acres, that under wheat being less by 7,882 acres, and oats by 43,723 acres; but barley has increased by 15,051 acres, and rye by 2004 acres. There was a decrease of 17,114 acres of potatoes, 1759 acres of mangolds and beet-root, and the breadth sown with turnips was but 1752 acres. Flax was grown on 112,817 acres, an increase of 204 acres on the acreage of '88. As regards live stock in Ireland, horses increased 8,672 to 604,040, and sheep and lambs taken together 162,960, the total number of sheep and lambs being 3,789,629. Figs have fallen in number, and are fewer by 17,277 than in the preceding year, the total number being now 1,380,548. The number of cattle has also declined to the extent of 5251, bringing the total down to 4,093,944. Agricultural Colleges have been established at Cirencester, Downton, and Halesley Bay, Suffolk, and there is also the Aspatia Agricultural College, Cumberland. Amongst the shows of the year were the 10th Shire Horse Show, Agricultural Hall (Feb.); the 21st Birmingham Spring Shorthorn Show and Sale, Bingley Hall (March); the Somerset County Society's Show, Yeovil, the Horse Show, Olympia, and Oxford County Society's Show, Oxford (May); the Royal Agricultural Show, Windsor, the Peterborough Agricultural Society's Show, Peterborough, and the Bath and West of England Agricultural Show, Exeter (June); the Highland Summer Agricultural Show, Melrose (July-Aug.); Royal County Show, Horsham (July); Bath Horse Show (Aug.).—The production of wheat throughout the world in '88 is estimated as follows:—

In	Probable yield.	Probable imports.	Probable exports.
	quarters.	quarters.	quarters.
Europe	152,384,000	28,530,000	12,124,000
America	66,000,000	...	17,084,000
Asia	38,156,000	...	3,609,500
Africa	3,953,000	...	793,500
Australia	3,781,000	...	172,000
Total	264,274,000	28,530,000	33,790,000

The above yield would be in excess of the world's consumption by 5,260,000 qrs. The probable requirements of the United Kingdom in '88-90 will be 17,000,000 qrs., Italy 3,000,000 qrs., Belgium, Holland, and Germany 4,000,000 qrs., and France 2,000,000 qrs. The exports from Russia and Roumania in '88-9 amounted to 16,250,000 qrs., but the probable supplies for the current cereal year are not expected to exceed 11,000,000 qrs. There is also an estimated deficiency of 500,000 qrs. in the Indian supplies, while only 750,000 qrs. are looked for from Australasia, Chili, and the Argentine, against 2,250,000 qrs. actually exported last year. Austria-Hungary shipped 3,300,000 qrs. in '88-9, but no supplies are probable from these countries in '89-90.

Agriculture, Board of. By an Act of last session provision was made for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture for Great Britain, on similar lines to the Board of Trade and Local Government Board. (For details of the powers and duties of the new Board, see Session, sect. 58.) The Board was to be deemed to be established on the appointment of the president, which appointment was duly made by Her Majesty in September last. The powers and duties under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts and other Acts, formerly administered by a committee of the Privy Council, and also the powers and duties of the Land Commissioners under numerous Acts, were transferred to the new Board. President, Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P.; Secretary, Lieut.-Col. George Archibald Leach, C.B.; Private Sec. to President, Mr. R. Dawson. The Right Hon. Sir James Caird, one of the Land Commissioners, was appointed by Her Majesty a member of the Board, and several of the ministers are also ex-officio members.

Airy, Sir George Biddell, K.C.B., F.R.S., ex-Astronomer Royal, was b. at Alnwick, Northumberland, 1801. Educated at Hereford, Colchester and Trin. Coll. Camb., where he graduated, senior wrangler '23. Lucasian Professor '26, and '28 Plumian Professor with the charge of the Cambridge Observatory. In '35 he was elected Astronomer Royal, and made many improvements in the Observatory at Greenwich, in the methods of taking observations. Sir G. B. Airy conducted the astronomical observations on the occasion of the demarcation of the boundary between Canada and the United States. He is an Associate of the Institute of France, a member of numerous foreign academies, and an honorary graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh. He has served with distinction on numerous royal commissions of a scientific character, and in '73 and '74 was President of the Royal Society. He was created a K.C.B. in '72, and on his retirement from the post of Astro-

nomer Royal in '81 was granted a pension of £1,100 a year. His latest researches have been devoted to a new method of treating the lunar theory.

Aitchison, James Edward Tierney. Retired Brigade Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service. Was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and University. M.D., C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S. Lond. and Edin.; F.L.S., F.R.C.S. Edin.; M.R.C.P. Edin. Was British Commissioner Ladakh, '72. Published "Trade Products of Leh," '74. Botanist with the Kuram Field Forces '79 and '80. Published in Linnean Society's Journal "The Flora of the Kuram Valley," '80, "Continuation," '81. Was Naturalist with the Afghan Delimitation Commission, '84-'85. Published in the Transactions of the Linnean Society "The Botany of the Afghan Delimitation Commission," '88, and "The Zoology," '89. The hon. degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh, March '89.

Ajuda. A Portuguese trade-port on the Slave Coast, Guinea.

Albani, Madame, the vocalist, whose name prior to her marriage with Mr. Ernest Gye was Emma la Jeunesse, was b. in Montreal. No *prima donna* has a more extensive repertoire, and her fame is as great on the oratorio platform as on the lyric stage. She studied under Duprez in Paris, and under Lamperti in Milan. She made a successful debut at Messina in 1870, and subsequently sang in other Italian theatres, coming to the Covent Garden Opera House in 1872. Wagner's "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser" owe much of the favour they have received in this country to her intellectual and refined impersonation of the heroines. Madame Albani has been connected with all the more important cantatas and oratorios brought forward of late years. She has sung in Paris, in Berlin, and other Continental cities, and throughout the United States. In '88 she sang in the series of Italian Operas performed at Covent Garden, under the direction of Mr. Augustus Harris, and at the Handel Festival. Mme. A. made a tour in Canada and the United States last spring, and on her return to London reappeared in "La Traviata," at the Royal Italian Opera. She sang at the performance of "Elijah," at the Handel Recital, Crystal Palace, in June last, and by special command before the Queen in July. On the occasion of Mme. A.'s farewell appearance as Margaret in Berlioz's "Faust," at the Albert Hall, Oct. 30th, prior to her departure for America, she received an enthusiastic ovation.

Albania is a wild and mountainous province of Turkey, renowned for the warlike qualities of its inhabitants. It is in a semi-independent state. '89. The events of the year presented the general record of brigandage, vendetta, and riots, which the Porte treated with more or less indifference. Amongst other outrages a British subject, travelling between Scutari and Salonica (Sept.) was made a prisoner by a band of Albanians in the Gushinje. Ultimately he was rescued by the intervention of the Prefect of Petch.

Albany, Duchess of. Daughter of the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and sister of the Queen of the Netherlands; b. Feb. 17th, 1861. She married H.R.H. Prince Leopold of England, Duke of Albany, April 27th, '84, and became a widow by his sudden death ('84). In '88 the Princess lost her mother, H.R.H.

receives a pension of £6000 a year from the British Govt.

Alberta. Named after Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. A district of the North-West Territories, and a future province of the Dominion of Canada. Lies north of the United States boundary, and extends from Assiniboia and Saskatchewan to the Rocky Mountains. Area 106,500 sq. m. Capital, *Calgary*.

Albert Medal. The, was instituted in 1866 and extended in '67 and '77, for the purpose of rewarding acts of heroism performed by civilians at sea or on land. The recipients of the decoration belong to one of two classes. The first class are awarded a decoration consisting of a gold oval-shaped badge bearing the words on a garter "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," or "on Land," as the case may be. Members of the second class whose act of bravery, though meritorious, has not been so striking, receive a bronze badge with the same inscription.

Albert Victor, Prince, eldest son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was b. Jan. 8th, 1864, and was educated at Trinity College, Camb., and Univ. of Heidelberg. Previous to his entering as an undergraduate, however, he had passed two years as a naval cadet on board the *Britannia*, and in '79 started with his brother Prince George of Wales on a voyage round the world in the *Bacchante*. He returned to England in '82. The diary of this voyage kept by the young princes was edited by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, their governor, and published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. ('85). On leaving the university Prince Albert Victor proceeded to Aldershot to prepare for the army. H.R.H. was invested with the Order of the Garter in '83. In company with his brother he visited Ireland '87. Created hon. L.D. of Cambridge, '88. H.R.H. is now Nov. '89 visiting India. He is attended by Col. Sir E. Bradford as chief of the staff. An application to the House of Commons to grant an allowance to him and his sister, the present Duchess of Fife, was made by the Queen's last session. The application created much opposition, and a committee was appointed to enquire into the matter. They recommended that no allowance should be made, but that the allowance of the Prince of Wales should be increased by £36,000 a year. In May '89 he visited Belfast and the new dock, and laid the foundation stone of the new Albert Bridge.

Aicester, Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, 1st Baron (creat. 1882), son of the late Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, M.P., was b. 1821. He entered the Royal Navy (1834); promoted to Vice-Adm. (1876) and Adm. (1882); was private secretary to First Lord of the Admiralty (1868-70), and a Lord of the Admiralty (1872-4 and 1883-5); served in Burmese war (1852-3); commanded the *Meteor* floating battery in the Black Sea (1855-6), and the naval brigade landed for service in New Zealand (1860-61), where he was severely wounded; was Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean (1880-83), commanded the naval forces in Egyptian campaign (1882), and was voted the sum of £20,000, and raised to the peerage for his services in the same year.

Alderney. One of the Channel Islands (*q.v.*).

Alexander I., King of Servia. b. '76, and ascended the throne on the abdication of his father, King Milan (*q.v.*), on March 6th, '88. Privately educated at Belgrade, according to

the programme of the German gymnasium or high school. He is under the guardianship of two regents (see *SERVIA*). When Crown Prince he accompanied his mother, Queen Natalie, into exile after her separation from the King, but was forcibly removed from her at Berlin, and conveyed back to Belgrade.

Alexander III., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias. b. March 10th, 1845. On the death of his brother the Grand-Duke Nicholas, who died at Nice ('65), he became heir-apparent, and ascended the throne after the assassination of his father the Emperor Alexander II. in '81. He married ('66) Maria Dagmar, daughter of the King of Denmark and sister to the Princess of Wales and the King of Greece. Though the Tzar seldom appears in public in Russia, he has paid several visits to Copenhagen and other parts of Europe since his accession. In Nov. '87 he made a public entrance into Berlin on the occasion of his visit to the Emperor William I. In October '88 the Tzar with his family narrowly escaped death by a railway accident on the Transcaspian Railway (*q.v.*). The Tzar is credited with being strongly averse to war, and has hitherto preserved a policy which has kept the war party in check. On Feb. 19th, '89, his Majesty, with the Tzarina, attended a ball given in St. Petersburg by Sir F. Morier, the British Ambassador. His Majesty received the Emperor William II. at Peterhof, in July '88, and last autumn paid the return visit to Berlin. He presented to the Emperor William a picture by a Russian painter representing the landing of the Emperor at Cronstadt. A similar picture was previously sent to the Tzar by the Emperor.

Alexandra (Princess of Wales). See WALES, PRINCE OF.

Algeria. One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province. Area 122,876 sq. m.; pop. 3,867,000 (1888). It is divided into the three civil divisions of *Oran, Constantine, and Algiers*—capital cities of same names,—and subdivided into twelve arrondissements, sending deputies to the National Assembly; also the Saharan borders, divided into three military territories. There are 1282 miles of railway. Imports ('87), 211,337,555 fr.; exports 185,959,302 fr., consisting of esparto and halfa grass, barley, wine, oil, tobacco, wool, iron and zinc ores, etc. The French forces maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 53,306 men. The cost of the colony to France has always been far greater than its revenues. Revenue, '88, 44,034,065 fr.; expenditure, 123,614,173 fr. Inhabitants are French and European settlers, about 250,000; a few Jews; about 500,000 Berbers or Kabyles; and the remainder Bedouin Arabs, of nomadic habits. For Governor-General, etc., see *DIPLOMATIC. Consult Gaffarel's "L'Algérie," Playfair's "Handbook of Algeria and Tunis," Séguin's "Walks in Algeria," Tchihatcheff's "L'Algérie et Tunisie," Norman's "Colonial France," C. H. Flower's "Algerian Hints for Tourists," etc.*

Alison, Lieut.-General Sir Archibald. K.C.B. and Bart., was b. at Edinburgh (1826). Entered the army in 1846. Served throughout the Crimean war. Military Secretary to Lord Clyde during the Indian Mutiny (1857-58). Nominated second in command and Brigadier-General of the Albanian Brigade on the Gold Coast in the *Ashantee Expedition* (1873-74). Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland (1874-77); Deputy Quartermaster-General (Intelligence

Department) at the Horsé Guards (1878-82). Commanded the Highland Brigade of the expeditionary force to Egypt at the battle of Tel-el-Kehr (1882), and remained in command of the British army of occupation of 12,000 men until May 1883, in which year he was appointed to the command of the troops at Aldershot.

Allen, Grant, author of "Physiological Esthetics," "Colin Clout's Calendar," "Vignettes from Nature," "The Evolutionist at Large," "Charles Darwin," "Babylon," "For Mamie's Sake," and many articles in the leading magazines, was b. at Kingston, Canada, '48. Educated at Merton College, Oxford. He is considered one of the best scientific authors of the evolutionary school. He has ably contributed to the exposition of the Darwinian theory. His latest works are "The Devil's Die," "This Mortal Coil" ('88), "Dr. Falliser's Patient" and "Force and Energy" ('89). He vigorously attacked the Liberty and Property Defence League in an article contributed to the *Contemporary* of June last.

Alliance Israelite. See Jews.

Alliance, The United Kingdom, for the "total and immediate legislative suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as beverages," was formed in Manchester, June 1st, 1853. (For history of U. K. A. see ed. '87.) A body of agents is appointed, with centres of operation in all parts of the kingdom. Besides its efforts to secure its own object—prohibition of the liquor traffic by popular consent—it has vigorously supported the Local Option measures of Sir W. Lawson, and it has also given friendly assistance to kindred societies, and has circulated a large body of literature bearing on all branches of the temperance question. It has received the countenance of many distinguished men, including the late Lord Brougham, Bishop Temple, Cardinal Manning, Archdeacon Farrar, etc. Annual receipts, about £12,000. President, Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P.; Hon. Sec., Mr. S. Pope, Q.C.; Gen. Sec., Mr. James Whyte; Editor of *Organ*, *Alliance News*, Mr. H. S. Sutton. Offices: 44, John Dalton St., Manchester, and 15, Great George St., Westminster, S.W.

Allman, George James, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., b. at Cork (1812). Educated at the Belfast Academy. Graduated in Arts and Medicine in the University of Dublin. Appointed to the Regius Professorship of Botany in Dublin University (1844-55), Regius Professorship of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh (1855-70). His chief scientific labours have been among the lower orders of the animal kingdom. For his researches in this department of Biology the Royal Society of Edinburgh awarded him (1872) the Brisbane prize; he received the Royal medal from the Royal Society of London (1873), and the Cunningham Gold medal from the Royal Irish Academy (1878). On the completion of the exploring voyage of the *Challenger*, the large collection of Hydroids made during that expedition was assigned to him for determination and description, a similar service having been rendered by him in connection with the exploration of the Gulf Stream under the directions of the United States Government. He was President of the British Association in 1879.

Alton, Rev. H. D.D., Congregational minister, was b. 1818, at Welton, Yorks. Educated at the Countess of Huntingdon's College at Cheshunt. Minister of Union Chapel, Islington

(43) as co-pastor with Rev. T. Lewis; assumed the sole charge '52. Chairman of the Congregational Union '64-5, re-elected '81; D.D. Yale ('71), St. Andrews ('85). Dr. Alton is also an author, and has published amongst other works "Memoirs of the Rev. J. Sherman," "The Vision of God," and edited a posthumous volume of the sermons of the late Rev. Dr. Binney. Dr. Alton has been instrumental in greatly improving the psalmody of the Congregational Church, his work "The Congregational Psalmist" being used in many of the principal churches. Was also for many years editor of the *British Quarterly Review*.—Union Chapel, a handsome edifice, rebuilt in '77 at the cost of £50,000, was finally completed by the erection of the spire, Oct. 21st, '89.

Alma-Tadema, Lawrence, R.A., was b. at Donrhy, in the Netherlands, 1836. Originally intended for one of the learned professions, he devoted himself very largely to the study of ancient classical writers; and in 1852 entered the Antwerp Academy as a student. Subsequently he assisted Baron Henry Leys in painting several of his large pictures, and finally came to London, where, in 1873, he obtained letters of denisation, having resolved to reside permanently in this country. Since then he has delighted the art-world with his productions, in regard to the majority of which he has put to excellent use his early classical training. Honours of all kinds, and by various countries, have been showered upon Mr. Alma-Tadema. He was elected R.A. (1879), and London correspondent in the painting section of the French Academy of Fine Arts. Mr. Alma-Tadema married in 1871 Miss Laura Epps, herself an accomplished artist, who exhibited "Soon Ready" at the New Gallery Exhibition '89. Mr. Alma-Tadema's contribution to last year's Academy exhibition consisted of an important work, "At the Shrine of Venus." He also exhibited a "Dedication to Bacchus" at M. Lefevre's gallery. He received the Fine Art Medal of Honour at the Paris Exhibition.

Amadeus, Prince, Duke of Aosta, ex-King of Spain, brother of King Humbert of Italy, b. 1845. Elected King of Spain by the Cortes in '70 by 191 votes to 120. He landed at Carthage on Dec. 30th, the same day that Marshal Prim, who had formerly offered him the crown after the Revolution of '68, died from the wounds received at the hands of an assassin. King A.'s position soon became one of great difficulty, and on Feb. 11th, '73, he announced to the Cortes his intention to abdicate. He married in '67 Princess Mary, daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel del Pozzo della Cisterna, and in Sept. '88 Princess Letitia, sister of Prince Victor Napoleon, the head of the Bonapartist party.

Amatongaland. An independent native state of South Africa. Area about 4,000 sq. m. Lies N. of Zululand, and extends to Delagoa Bay; has on W. Swaziland and Transvaal, on E. the sea. The Amatonga people are of Zulu race, and are governed by a Queen, under whom are 17 chiefs of districts. In June '89 the Queen Regent despatched some Indunas to the Portuguese Government to solicit the establishment of a protectorate over that portion of Amatongaland not under direct Portuguese sovereignty.

Ambassadors are diplomatic agents resident of foreign states, and representing by virtue in their Letters of Credence their own states.

They are of three kinds, varying with the nature of their commissions: **Ambassadors** proper, **Envoys** and **Plenipotentiaries**, and **Chargés d'Affaires**. They, together with their servants, enjoy certain privileges—viz., exemption from process and arrest, and from taxation—which attach to ordinary foreign residents. An ambassador has also the right of audience of the sovereign Power to which he is accredited. On the death of either of the sovereigns between whom he negotiates, his commission lapses, but may be renewed. For list of Ambassadors see **DIPLOMATIC**.

Ambulance Association, St. John's. Established in 1877, by the Duke of Manchester, and the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, for the purpose of disseminating general information as to the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured among all classes of society. A course of instruction is given to students. Those who pass the examination receive a certificate of proficiency. Women who have passed the first examination are allowed to attend a second course on home nursing and hygiene. Upwards of 160,000 certificates have been awarded to persons of both sexes. An **Invalid Transport Corps** has also been formed. The work has been extended to the East and West Indies, Canada, China, Australia, New Zealand, and different parts of Europe and Africa. **President:** H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G. **Chief Secretary,** Lt.-Col. Sir Herbert C. Ferrott, Bart. **Office,** St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

American Political Parties. The two chief political divisions in the U.S. are the Democratic and Republican parties. The Democratic party, by the election of President Cleveland in July '84, came into national power for the first time since '60. Its long exclusion from control was chiefly due to the survival of war prejudices in the North, which was as solidly Republican as the South was Democratic. When the Democrats attained power in '84, it was on the question of administrative reform. Never entirely cohesive, the Democrats were most nearly united on the question of reducing the tariff, although they studiously avoided making this an issue, and would probably have continued to do so had President Cleveland not forced the hand of his party on this question in his message to Congress in December '87. As a result, the presidential election which took place on November 6th, '88, was fought chiefly on the tariff question, although many minor issues were mixed up with it. President Cleveland was re-nominated by his party at the Convention held at St. Louis in June, '88, as the Democratic candidate, with Mr. Allen G. Thurman as vice-president; the Republican candidate for the presidency, selected at the Chicago Convention held in the same month, being General Benjamin Harrison (q.v.), and for the vice-presidency Mr. Levi P. Morton. Mr. James G. Blaine, who opposed President Cleveland in '84, refused to allow himself to be nominated. The result of the election was a severe defeat for the Democratic party, General Harrison being elected by 233 votes, against 168 given to President Cleveland. On the popular vote, however, President Cleveland obtained a majority of 100,476 votes, the recorded figures being: Cleveland, 5,540,329; Harrison, 5,439,853. As had been anticipated, the struggle was greatest in New York State,

which, after a keen contest, the Republicans succeeded in wresting from the Democrats by a majority of 123,000, out of a poll of 1,320,109. The only two Northern states in which the Democrats were successful were Connecticut and New Jersey. The following shows the vote by states, and the polling strength of each State:—**Republicans:** California 8, Colorado 3, Illinois 22, Indiana 15, Iowa 13, Kansas 9, Maine 6, Massachusetts 14, Michigan 13, Minnesota 7, Nebraska 5, Nevada 3, New Hampshire 4, New York 36, Ohio 23, Oregon 3, Pennsylvania 30, Rhode Island 4, Vermont 4, Wisconsin 11; total 233. **Democrats:** Arkansas 7, Alabama 10, Connecticut 6, Delaware 3, Florida 4, Georgia 12, Kentucky 13, Louisiana 8, Maryland 8, Mississippi 9, Missouri 16, New Jersey 9, North Carolina 11, South Carolina 9, Tennessee 12, Texas 13, Virginia 12, West Virginia 6; total 168. Since then four new States—viz., North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, and Montana—have been admitted into the Union, and on Oct. 1, '89, elections for Senators and Congressmen were held in each State. In the three first-named, the Republicans were victorious, Montana being carried by the Democrats. The result of this was to increase the strength of parties in the Senate from 39 Republicans to 45, and from 37 Democrats to 39. The strength of the House of Representatives was increased from 325 to 339, four of the additional members being Republicans, and the remaining one a Democrat. The result was very important in each case, as in the Senate the Republican majority of 2 has been increased to 6, this being also its majority in the House of Representatives where it was formerly only 3. The Republican party, consequently, reassumed power in March of last year, when President Cleveland's term of office expired. The party is committed to the maintenance of the existing protective tariff, which is its chief rallying-point. In addition to the difference between the two parties on the tariff question, there are certain historic lines of divergence between them, growing out of their attitude during the Civil War. Thus the Republicans tend towards a centralisation of power at Washington, while the Democrats are committed, in theory, to keeping as much power as possible in the hands of individual states. This dividing line, however, becomes fainter with each succeeding year. There are also two minor parties—the **Prohibitionists** and the **Labour Party**. The former is chiefly recruited from the Republican side, and has scarcely any adherents in the South, its stronghold being in New York State. The **Labour Party**, although tolerably numerous, has little homogeneity, and is in a continual state of restlessness through internal differences. It numbers within its ranks the followers of Mr. Henry George (q.v.), an advocate of "land nationalisation"; and the **Knights of Labour** (q.v.), an industrial organisation which aspires at uniting in one immense federation all the diverse groups of workmen throughout the United States. Mention must also be made of the "**Mugwumps**," or Independents, who definitely seceded from the Republican party in 1884, in consequence of the serious charges brought against Mr. Blaine of public corruption and of collusion with political speculators. In the November '88 election, however, a not inconsiderable number of the Mugwumps, who for the most part, comprise the professorial and

learned classes, returned to their old allegiance, and voted for the Republican candidate.

Andrassy Islands. A group of low, small coral islands, in the Indian Ocean. They are geographically and politically an extension of the Seychelles Islands, forming a part of that dependency of the British colony of Mauritius.

Anarchism. A Socialist heresy which claims a descent, though somewhat remote, from Proudhon, but whose earliest and most prominent exponent in its present form was the late Dr. Bakounin. The Anarchist takes his stand upon the abstract idea of "freedom." See ed. '88. Chief organs: *La Révolte*, 140, Rue Mouffetard, Paris; *Die Freiheit* (Joh. Most), New York; *The Anarchist*, London; *Freedom*, London, etc.

-Ancient Lights, Law on, in '89. A novel point was raised in the case of *Myers v. Caterson* (Chancery Division, July 10th). The plaintiff had leased a piece of ground from the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Co., and for some years had enjoyed the light which came through two of the railway arches situated on one side of the house. Subsequently the defendant acquired from the company a fee of the land on each side of the archways, and a lease for thirty years of the arches, and proceeded to block them up with wooden hoardings. The court held that the plaintiff was entitled to succeed, on the ground that the defendant took his property from the railway company subject to an obligation on their part not to interfere with the light coming to the plaintiff's house.

Anderson, Mary Antoinette, actress, b. 1859 at Sacramento, Cal. Brought up at Louisville, Ken., where she made her *début* as Juliet Nov. 25th, '75. Played there and in southern cities some months, then at San Francisco as Parthenia. Came east again in '77-8, and appeared at New York, playing there and in all leading towns of U.S. for several years. Her chief parts were those named, and Julia, Bianca, Pauline, Evadne, Ion, Meg Merrilins, Lady Macbeth, the Countess, Duchess of Torrenueva, Berthé, and Galatée. She gained great success on the American stage. In '83 she appeared in England, first at Lyceum, London, Sept. '83, as Parthenia, Pauline, Galatée, and Clarice, and achieved much popularity. She opened the new Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, Aug. 30th, '85, as Rosalind. Returning to America, she made a most successful tour with an English company. She revisited England in '86, and in '87 appeared in the "Winter's Tale" as Hermione and Perdita. After successful performances in the provinces, she again left for America, to fulfil an engagement at Wallack's Theatre, New York. She returned to England last April to take several months' rest and recruit her health. She has recently been on a visit to Mr. William Black, at his Highland residence at Oban.

Andrassy, Count Julius, b. at Zemplin, Hungary, 1823. He took an active part in the Hungarian revolution (1848). When the defeat of Austria at Sadowa led the Emperor to concede Home Rule to Hungary, Count Andrassy was made President of the Council and Minister of National Defence in the new Hungarian Parliament. Elected deputy for Pesth (1869), he became Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Austrian empire, and Comptroller of the Household, in succession to Count von Beust (1871), and Chancellor of Austro-Hungary. When the insurrection broke out in Bosnia and Herze-

govina, in 1875, he addressed the well-known "Andrassy note" to the Porte, pointing out the reforms necessary to the safety of the Ottoman empire and the welfare of its Christian subjects. At the European Congress at Berlin, Count Andrassy was chief plenipotentiary of Austria-Hungary, and retired from office in 1879. He has not since taken an active part in public life. The Emperor bestowed on him the Order of the Golden Fleece in 1878. The Count's health has of late caused some anxiety to his friends, and in the Aust. Delegation it was announced, June 22nd, '89, that he had telegraphed resigning his seat through ill-health.

Anegada. A British West Indian island. Area 14 sq. m. Belongs to the presidency of the Virgin Islands, under the federal government of the Leeward Islands (*q.v.*).

Anglican Church, The. By the Anglican Church is meant that group of autonomous Churches which are in communion with or have sprung from the mother Church of England, and have acquired jurisdiction throughout the world. Allegiance to the Primacy of Canterbury is not a condition of the union which subsists between these Churches, nor does the Archbishop of Canterbury claim any jurisdiction save in his own Province, but the conditions of intercommunion as recommended by the Lambeth Conference in July '88, are largely determined by the quasi-patriarchal chair of St. Augustine. The Church of Ireland, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, the Church of Canada, the Church of Australia, the Indian Church, and the Church of South Africa are all autonomous bodies under the jurisdiction of their own metropolitans, and not amenable to the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Church of England. On the other hand, the Archbishop of Canterbury may claim to act as spiritual arbiter in the last resort in ecclesiastical causes connected with the daughter Churches. Since the death of Dr. Colenso (Bishop of Natal) various attempts have been made to re-establish Royal authority over the South African Church, which had hitherto been legally part of the Established Church of England; but the Crown refused to nominate, and the Archbishop of Canterbury declined to consecrate another Bishop of Natal, whose see is now merged in that of Maritzburg, under the Bishop of Capetown, Metropolitan of Africa. In addition to these autonomous Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion there are twelve missionary bishops representing the English Church in various remote regions of Asia, Africa, and America; and three or four representing the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. The American Church possesses 72 bishops in 50 dioceses and 15 missionary jurisdictions, and 3,700 other clergy. It has 430,000 communicants, and upwards of 1,250,000 baptised members. The average offerings for Church purposes amount to over 20,000,000 dollars a year. The English Episcopate numbers 34 diocesan prelates and 14 suffragans (see CH. OF E.). There are seven bishops in the Scotch Episcopal Church, the Bishop of Brechin (Rev. Dr. Jermyn) being *Præm* (*i.e.* Archbishop). The Church of Ireland has two Archbishops and 11 Bishops. India and the various Colonies of the British Empire own 63 bishops of the Anglican Church.—*Doctrine and Discipline.* In all essential respects the doctrine and discipline of the Churches in connection with

the Anglican communion is the same, differentiations being rather in detail of development than in form or character. (See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.) One important difference is the restoration of Diocesan Synods and general Synodical action which marks the un-Established branches of the Church. The tendency of the American, South African, and Scotch Churches is towards High Churchmanship, and the same may be said in a less degree of the Indian Church; while Broad Evangelicalism is the rule in the Colonies. As in England, however, the extremes of all three parties (see CHURCH PARTIES) are to be found co-existing in every Church, even in the Church of Ireland, which, more than any other, is bound down by its recent constitution and rubrics to a definite "Low" standard of doctrine and ritual. The largest diocese in the Anglican Communion is that of the Bishop of Mid-China, covering as it does 350,000 square miles, and comprising a population of over 100,000,000 souls. The total number of adherents of the Anglican Communion is estimated (approximately) at 40,000,000.

Angling, '89. The close of the '88 rod season for salmon was marked by a series of freshets affording late anglers good sport on most of the larger rivers. The spawning time that followed was one of almost constant spate on many important waters, and fish thus succeeded in getting without difficulty to the best breeding grounds. Less disease than usual has been noticed generally, though here and there it is still very bad; but, on the whole, in those waters not in danger of becoming extinct as fish-producers owing to increasing pollution, conditions are favourable for a full maintenance of the present stock of fish. Two salmon of 50 lb. each have been taken by fly-fishers in Scottish rivers during the season of '89. There was no considerable run of fish in the English rivers until October came in, when angling improved all round, and the autumn salmon fishing was about an average. We are still much at sea as regards the natural history of the *salmonidae*, and certain points which have presented themselves in '89 require an explanation that cannot as yet be given. Although the earlier portion of the season afforded good travelling waters following frequent freshets, the fish did not ascend the rivers, apparently because they had not arrived at the mouths of them. It has been noticed, and particularly in regard to the Severn, that a good year usually follows a bad one, and that there is a maximum and minimum point in regard to the quantity of fish ascending rivers, and that these occur at well-marked intervals. It appears from the records of the netmen that the year has been one of unusually heavy fish, with a noticeable scarcity of grilse; but what the causes are that determine these variations we have yet to learn.—The trout fishing of the year has been about up to the average on the southern waters: rather above it in Derbyshire and the Midlands, where the earlier part of the season produced some excellent sport on the Derwent and the Wye; the Watlook Association have latterly turned into the Derwent many thousands of Loch Leven fry, which have thrived well; but in Yorkshire and the North generally the season has been slightly below the average. One remarkable feature of the year has been the scarcity of almost all the aquatic flies, on which the rise of trout, and to a large extent the angler's success, depend.

This has been very generally noticed; but many years of recorded observations, now in process by the Manchester Anglers' Association, are necessary to solve these and other points that have long been riddles. The year afforded some fine specimens of fish—one from Loch Stennis, in the Orkneys, a male yellow trout, weighing 9 lb. The fish was a genuine *salmo fario*; it was taken on a fixed line, and was a perfect specimen of its class, the length being 3 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. in girth. A fine fish of 14 lb. was killed on Lough Owel, by a local hand trolling with a sprat; and on the Hampshire Test, Mr. R. B. Marston killed, with fly, a remarkably fine trout of 3 lb., and a grayling of 3 lb., in June last. Thames trouting has exhibited few remarkable features, and no trophies of moment. The number of fish-destroyers, natural and unnatural, in and about the river are against any marked increase in the stock of fish; and among the most serious enemies must be classed the too numerous swans, which consume an unlimited amount of spawn.—The growing feeling in favour of a rearrangement of the fence months, for coarse fish other than *salmonidae*, has been taken up by the Thames Angling Preservation Society, who, as the result of netting the reservoir at Sunbury, were enabled to turn into the Thames over 1,200 fish, chiefly good roach. The alterations suggested and discussed by the Society in March last are: (1) The abolition of trailing and live and dead gorge-bait fishing. (2) Fence months for jack and perch to be March, April, May, June, and July; for dace and grayling, March, April, May, and June; for roach and all other coarse fish from April 15th to end of June. (3) Night fishing on the Thames. (4) Sizes of takeable fish: pike to be increased to 22 in., perch to 10 in., chub to 12 in., roach to 8 in., dace to 6 in., rodd to 8 in., barbel to 18 in., trout to 16 in., grayling to 10 in., bream to 10 in., carp to 10 in., gudgeon to 4 in. (5) The impost of a rod licence. The tendency to greater restrictions and care in preserving the inland fisheries is the same as that manifested at the Leeds Conference of '88, and the close times suggested are in the main identical. It is, however, further proposed that the fence season for Thames trout shall be extended to mid-April—a very advisable alteration. It is perhaps too much to hope that these concessions will be obtained with unanimity on all points, but there can be no question that they are steps in the right direction.—The number of anglers and angling associations continues to extend, particularly in London and the neighbourhood of the large towns of the North: in the latter district it is noticeable that the grayling is steadily growing in favour as a game winter fish. The important conference held at Leeds last November has recently, through the Council then appointed, given a further stimulus to the interests of anglers by the proposed formation of a great Northern Anglers' Association, a first meeting of which is to be held at Leeds in the early part of December. The objects of the federation are briefly set forth as "The development of inland fisheries and the protection of anglers' interests generally." The movement was originally promoted by the Manchester and the Yorkshire Anglers' Associations, jointly.—The Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Inspector of Fisheries foreshadows, among other things, the complete decay of the *salmo fario* in the River Great Ouse, owing to the ever-

increasing pollution; and the gradual disappearance of char from the Welsh lakes, owing to fishing at wrong periods of the year. The Inspector remarks with favour on the fact that the Yorkshire Fishery Board, having increased their income by the impost of a rod licence for trout, have set aside a sum of money for the establishment of a fish hatchery, for the distribution of fry at cost price in the waters of the county. This example has since been followed by the Ribble Board, and others have it in contemplation. — The year has been marked by an important contribution to angling literature, by Mr. F. M. Halford, in his "Dry Fly Fishing in Theory and Practice," and by the appearance of a promising weekly under the title of *The Rod and Gun*.

Anglo-Jewish Association. See Jews.

Angola. Portuguese West Africa, or Lower Guinea. Stated area, 312,500 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000. Capital St. Paul de Loanda. Divided into the four governments of Angola or Loanda, Ambriz, Benguela, and Mossamedes; port-towns of same names. Consult Monteiro's "Angola and River Congo," Keith Johnston's "Africa," etc.

Angra Pequena. A port, now called "Luderitz Bight," 120 miles north of Orange River mouth, South-west Africa, capital of German Luderitzland (*q.v.*). Luderitz German Trading Station established '83. German flag hoisted, 1st January, '84.

Anguilla. A British West Indian island. Area 35 sq. m., pop. 3,200. Belongs to the presidency of St. Christopher, in the federal government of the Leeward Islands. Is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. Produces salt from a lake, and phosphate of lime; cattle, ponies, and garden stock.

Angus, Joseph, D.D.; b. 1816, at Bolam, Northumberland. Educated at King's College, Stepney College, and Edinburgh University, where he graduated '36. Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society '40-49, when he was appointed President of Stepney College (now Regent's Park College), for the training of Baptist Ministers. For some years he held the office of English Examiner to the London University and to the Indian Civil Service. His principal works are the "Handbook to the Bible," "English Literature," and the "Handbook of the English Tongue." He also edited Butler's "Analogy and Sermons." Mainly through his influence the sum of £30,000 was recently raised for the purpose of extending the operations of Regent's Park College. Dr. A. was formerly a member of the London School Board, and one of the revisers of the New Testament.

Ani Papyrus. See Egyptology.

Annam. An empire in S.E. Asia, now a French protectorate. It formerly included Tonquin, French (or Lower) Cochinchina, and Cambodia. Area of Annam (or Cochinchina proper), 26,923 sq. m., pop. 6,000,000. Capital Hue, near the coast, garrisoned by French troops. Annam (or Cochinchina proper) stretches northward along the coast from French Cochinchina to Tonquin. It is inclosed on the west by bare hills, beyond which is the domain of the Moi, or hill tribes, and the land of the Laos, subject to Annam. Principal productions: rice, cotton, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silk, bees-wax, pepper, cardamoms, arca-nuts, ornamental woods, ivory, lac, bamboos, etc. Edible birds'-nests and trepang are among the exports to China. Gold is washed in the river-

beds, and other metals worked. There is an emperor, with court and dignitaries, but government is really in French hands. Trade is with China and France, a little with Burmah and Siam. Fishing a very important industry. A little silk and cotton manufacture, metal and wood work. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism. A railway is proposed. It was stated, Oct. '88, that the result of negotiations between the Governor-General of French Cochinchina and the King of Annam is that the towns of Hanoi, Haiphong, and Tourane, with a considerable district round each, have been converted into French possessions, within which the king surrenders all his rights. It is also arranged by the new Convention that French property throughout Tonquin and in the open ports shall be subject to French law alone. The King of Annam died at Hue on Jan. 27th, '89, aged 46. Election of Bun-Lian, son of the former king, Tu-Duc, by the Grand Council and Annamite Court. Council of regency, under the presidency of Prince Hwai-Duc, formed. New king ten years old. Notification of new king's election by the French Resident-General. Proclaimed as Thanh Khai Jan. 31st, and crowned Feb. 1st. Envoys from A. visited Paris in July. The Annamite section of the Paris Exhibition (*q.v.*) was one of the most attractive. Consult Vignon's "Les Colonies Françaises," Reclus' "L'Inde et l'Indo-Chine (Géographie Universelle)," Keane and Temple's "Asia," Norman's "Colonial France," etc.

Annenkoff, Lieut.-General. The constructor of the Transcasian Railway (*q.v.*), and designer of a railway to India from the Caspian to Quetta, via Askabad, Sarakhs, Herat, and Candahar, was b. 1837, and educated at the Page School, St. Petersburg. He served in the Polish war in '63, and took part in the draining of the Pinsk Marshes, and, running light strategical railways through them; constructed the Bender-Galatz military railway during the Russo-Turkish war ('78), and was afterwards appointed Director of the Military Transport in Russia. Suggested a railway from the Caspian to assist Skobelev in his campaign against Geok Tepe ('79), and supervised its construction. Afterwards advocated its extension to Samarcand, and was intrusted with the task, which occupied three years ('85-88). Received for this the order of Alexander Nevsky in diamonds, and was appointed chief director of the line for two years. In order to make his projected Transcasian route to India known to Europe, organised an excursion from Paris to Samarcand in Sept. '88, and in Nov. conducted Baron Alphonse Rothschild, of Paris, over the line.

Annonbon. A lofty, basaltic, and volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea. It is a Spanish possession, and its climate is salubrious.

Anstey, F., the *nom de plume* of Thomas Anstey Guthrie, author of "Vice Versa," "The Giant's Robe," "The Black Poodle," "The Tinted Venus," "The Fallen Idol," "Burglar Bill," etc. He was b. at Kensington '56, educated at King's College School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated in '79. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, '80. He published "The Pariah," '89.

Anthropology. '89. In physical anthropology the work of Messrs. Jacobs and Spielman on the comparative anthropometry

of English Jews is specially noteworthy. On comparing their measurements with those of other Englishmen examined in Mr. Galton's laboratory, the comparison seems unfavourable to the Jews; but if the poorer East-end Jews be eliminated, the difference almost disappears. Although averages may be lower, the maxima may be greater: thus, while the average weight of Jewesses is 9 lb. below that of other Englishwomen, the highest weight obtained was 5 lb. higher. In keenness of vision, too, the Jewish average is inferior, while their higher limit is superior. Colour-blindness was found to be very prevalent among Jews: a fact which may account for the paucity of Jewish artists, and for the want of taste in the colour of dresses worn by the poorer Jewesses.—The principal contributions to ethnology during the year have been by Mr. E. H. Man, on the Nicobar Islanders, and by Prof. Haddon on the natives of the islands in Torres Strait. Mr. A. Thomson has described the osteology of the *Veddahs of Ceylon*. The well-known volume of anthropological *Notes and Queries*, issued by the British Association, is under revision by Dr. Garson and Mr. Read, of the British Museum. A schedule of questions on the manners, customs, religion, and superstitions of civilised and semi-civilised peoples, has been drawn up by Mr. J. G. Frazer, and widely circulated among missionaries and other travellers. Copies for use may be had on application to Mr. Frazer, Trinity College, Cambridge. A Spanish translation is issued for South America and the Philippines. Valuable sets of answers have already been received from New Zealand, South Africa, and Torres Strait.—The tenth session of the International Congress of prehistoric anthropology was held in Paris from August 10th to 26th, under the presidency of Prof. Quatrefages. At this meeting, M. Cartailhac presented his new work, "*La France préhistorique*." The Paris Exhibition brought together a remarkable assemblage of prehistoric antiquities from French museums and private collections. On some of the engraved objects of the stone age, traces of colour have been found, suggesting a degree of culture scarcely suspected. "The *History of Work*" included life-sized groups of figures chipping stone implements, engraving bone, and casting metal celts; while the "*History of Habitations*" comprised models of rock shelters and other dwellings of prehistoric man, including a perfect restoration of a Swiss lake-village.—At the British Association Sir William Turner, of Edinburgh, presided over the section of Anthropology, and delivered an address on Heredity.—Anthropology is permanently represented in this country by the *Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*; *Pres.* for '89, Dr. J. Beddoe; *Hon. Sec.*, F. W. Rudler; *Offices*, 3, Hanover Square, W.

Anticosti. A large island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence under the Government of Canada. It is 125 miles long by 30 wide; area, 2600 sq. m.; pop. 600. The coast is rocky, barren, and desolate. There are lighthouses, fishing, and only organised settlements in the wilderness of mountain, forest, and swamp, abounding in furred and feathered game. There are tracts adapted for cultivation, and fruit and vegetables raised experimentally seem of first-class quality. Mineral wealth is reported. A favourite resort for

salmon and trout fishing. Discovered 1535 by Corbier, who called it Assumption.

Antigua—i.e. "ancient," so called by Columbus. A British West Indian island. Area 208 sq. m., pop. 34,151. With Barbuda forms a presidency of the Leeward Islands. Its capital St. John, pop. nearly 10,000, is the seat of the federal government. English Harbour is a naval station, and one of the finest harbours in the West Indies. The island is hilly, attaining 1,200 feet. It is based on igneous rock on the west, calcareous on the east. Though suffering sometimes from drought, it is very fertile. Produces sugar and rum, arrowroot, tobacco, and at one time cotton. Climate healthy; subject to earthquakes.—Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, assisted by a local council of twenty-four members (twelve elected). Four delegates are sent to the Federal Council. Antigua was settled by British in 1632, seized by the French for a short time in 1666, but has since remained a British colony.

Antilles. Name of the chain of islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divided into Greater and Lesser. See WEST INDIES.

Anti-Slavery Society. See BRITISH AND FOREIGN A.-S.

Anti-Vaccination. See VACCINATION, ANTI-
Anti-Vivisection. See VIVISECTION, ANTI-.

Aquatics. The rowing contests and sculling matches decided in the course of '89 were of an interesting character, but as usual precedence must be given to the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, as being the leading event of the aquatic season. The date selected was March 30th, and pleasant weather prevailed during the struggle; but continuous changes made in the Oxford eight, even after strict practice was commenced, had so lessened the confidence of the partisans of the Dark Blues that, when Mr. Frank Willan fired the starting-pistol, odds of 3 to 1 were freely laid on the Cambridge crew. For a moment the Oxford boat seemed to be in front, but Gardner, setting his men a fine sweeping stroke of 40 to the minute, rapidly got level, and shot past his opponents before Alexander's boathouse was reached. From this point to the finish the issue was never once in doubt, and Cambridge, swinging well together, won by fully two and a-half lengths. The time occupied by the victors in covering the full course from Putney to Mortlake was 20 min. 14 sec. The crews were constituted as follows:—Cambridge.—1. R. H. Symonds-Taylor, Trinity Hall; 2. L. Hannen, Trinity Hall; 3. R. H. P. Orde, First Trin.; 4. C. B. P. Bell, Trinity Hall; 5. S. D. Mottlebury, Third Trin.; 6. P. Landale, Trinity Hall; 7. F. H. Maugham, Trinity Hall; J. C. Gardner, Emmanuel (st.); and T. W. Northmore, Queens (cox.). Oxford.—1. H. E. L. Puxley, Corpus; 2. R. P. Rowe, Magdalen; 3. T. A. Cook, Wadham; 4. F. C. Drake, New; 5. Lord Amphil, New; 6. H. R. Parker, Brasenose; 7. G. Nickalls, Magdalen; W. F. C. Holland Brasenose (st.); and J. P. Heywood-Lonsdale, New (cox.). This race between the two great universities was inaugurated in '80, but continued with irregularity until '86; and of the forty-six contests so far decided twenty-three have been won by Oxford and twenty-two by Cambridge, that of '77 having terminated in a dead heat. Outriggers were first used in '48; in '67 boats without keels were introduced; in '78, in which year the time occupied by the

winners was 19 min. 35 sec., the quickest on record, sliding seats were first employed. Since '64 the course has invariably been from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of about $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and, with few exceptions, the date has been fixed for the Saturday before Good Friday.—**Henley Regatta** took place on July 3rd, 4th, and 5th, and this being its jubilee year the attendance was very large on each afternoon; indeed, the committee were unable to grant half the numerous applications made for stations for house-boats and launches. The racing was exceptionally good, and this popular and picturesque regatta proved highly enjoyable from start to finish. Mr. Guy Nickalls, who rowed No. 7 in the Oxford boat, defeated Mr. C. G. Pasotta, of the New York Athletic Club, in the final for the Diamond Challenge Souls; and in that for the Silver Goblets Mr. J. C. Gardner, the Light Blue stroke, and Mr. S. D. Muttibury, of Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat Mr. Guy Nickalls and Lord Amphil, No. 5 of the Oxford crew, by a few feet, after one of the best contested races ever witnessed at Henley. A London Rowing Club four won the Wyfold Challenge Cup. An eight representing Christ Church, Oxford, was successful in both the Ladies' Challenge Plate and Thames Challenge Cup. The Stewards' Challenge Cup was credited to a Thames Rowing Club four; and an eight of the same club, stroked by Mr. J. A. Drake-Smith, was awarded the Grand Challenge Cup; and the Visitors' Challenge Cup fell to four representatives of Third Trinity, Cambridge.—**Marlow Regatta**, which acts as a fitting wind-up to Henley, was held on July 6th, over the customary course between Temple Mills and Marlow Bridge, and the card included the usual events for the challenge trophies. The Thames Rowing Club won the Senior Fours and Pairs; but New College, Oxford, took the Grand Challenge Cup for eights from them, after a severe race, in the course of which a foul occurred, but the claim made on behalf of Thames was disallowed. Mr. Kennedy, of the Kingston Club, rowed over for the Senior Souls, and in the Junior Mr. A. R. Gaddum, First Trinity, easily beat Mr. A. S. Vivian, Thames Rowing Club. The Junior Fours were awarded to the Marlow Rowing Club, and the same club also won the Town Challenge Cup; whilst the Public Schools Challenge Fours were secured by the Bedford Modern Boys, who beat St. Paul's School easily.—At the Moulsey Regatta the Thames R. C. had a row over for the Senior Challenge Fours, and also won the Senior Eights and Pairs. The Senior Souls went to the Kingston Club through the agency of G. E. B. Kennedy. Mr. M. W. Mossop, London R. C., won the Junior Souls. The Garrick Pairs fell to Kingston, and the Junior Eights and Fours to Cooper's Hill.—The Metropolitan Regatta was held on July 16th, when the Champion Cup was won by an eight stroked by Mr. J. A. Drake-Smith; the Challenge Cup fell to the crew guided by Mr. E. L. Hartley; the Thames Cup was appropriately credited to the Thames R. C. four, stroked by Mr. B. W. Locker; and the Metropolitan Pairs were awarded to Messrs. S. Martineau and F. E. Thorn, London R. C. Mr. Bruce Dick, London R. C., won the London Cup, and Mr. B. B. Cubitt, London R. C., secured the Junior Souls.—The Wingfield Souls, on July 18th, did not produce a race, Mr. Guy Nickalls being unopposed.—At Kingston Regatta, which took place on July 20th, the Senior Eights,

Fours and Pairs were won by representatives of the Thames R. C. Mr. W. J. Thompson, Kingston R. C., took the Junior Souls, and Mr. G. E. B. Kennedy was victorious in the Senior Souls.—The School Pulling at Eton on the same day resulted in favour of Mr. H. B. Christian and Mr. J. Collins, and on July 23rd Mr. Kendall's eight won the Novice Eights.—At Reading Regatta, on July 24th, the leading events resulted as follows: Challenge Cup, Marlow R. C.; Sandeman Challenge Cup, Kingston R. C.; Junior Fours, Reading R. C.; Reading Challenge Bowl, Mr. C. W. Hughes, Thames R. C.; Reading Grand Challenge Cup, London R. C.; and the Reading Challenge Vase, Kingston R. C.—At Bedford Regatta, held on July 31st, the Thames R. C. won the Senior Fours; Leicester R. C. the Junior Fours; Mr. H. E. Fison, Corpus Christi College, the Junior Souls; and Mr. P. E. Shaw, Lady Margaret's, the Senior Souls.—Doggett's Coat and Badge, originally instituted by Mr. Thomas Doggett, a well-known actor of his day, in commemoration of the accession of the family of her present Majesty to the throne of England, was rowed on August 1st, from London Bridge to Chelsea. The event is confined to young watermen of the Thames, and the Fishmongers' Company contribute very generously to the prizes. The winner on the last anniversary was George McKenzie Green, of Barnes.—At the Maidenhead Regatta, also held on August 1st, Orkney B. C. won the Lawson Challenge Cup; Mr. W. H. Grenfell won the Single Punting Championship; Mr. N. H. Franks and Mr. W. Searle the Double Punting.—On August 24th the Professional Punting Championship resulted in an easy win for Abel Beasley, who, in covering the mile in 10 min. 59 sec. did a best on record.—A sporting match against time, in which Messrs. W. H. Grenfell, R. C. Lehmann, and F. C. Holland, engaged to row from Oxford to Putney in 24 hours, caused great interest, and the trio accomplished the task with ease on Aug. 28th.—With regard to the Sculling contests, it may be mentioned that on Jan. 5th G. Bubeur and G. Norval rowed half a mile on the Tyne for £40, "off-handed" (i.e., without any special training), and Norval won easily by $\frac{1}{4}$ length.—On Feb. 13th Boss beat Bubeur for the championship and £400.—On March 1st Matterson beat J. Kennedy, of Shoalhaven, for £200, over the Paramatta championship course.—On March 3rd O'Connor beat Gaudaur for £400 and American championship, at San Francisco.—On March 16th W. Davies unsuccessfully attempted to concede J. Grierson 6 lengths, for £50, Grierson winning easily.—On August 30th O. Stevenson beat Edward Kemp (brother to Peter Kemp), on the Paramatta, for £200.—On Sept. 2nd the Montauis Souls resulted in favour of Mr. E. W. Stout.—On Sept. 14th G. Norval (scratch) beat J. Walker, of Stockton, 10 sec., on Tyne, for £100.—One of the most interesting sculling matches of the year was that between H. E. Searle, of Grafton, Australia, the champion of the world—a title he gained after defeating C. Kemp, on the Paramatta—and W. O'Connor, the Canadian champion. It was arranged that these celebrities should meet over the Thames; championship course for a stake of £1,000, and the Sportsman Challenge Cup, value £200, presented by the proprietors of our oldest daily sporting newspaper. The race took place on Sept. 9th, and, although O'Connor started favourite, he was fairly beaten before Hammersmith Bridge

was reached (8 min. 38 sec., the quickest on record), and Searle, going on at his ease, finished up at Mortlake a winner by 10 lengths, his time being 23 min. 42 sec. His parents were natives of Eastbourne, and emigrated in '64.—Another sculling match took place over the same course on Oct. 14th, between Nell Matterson, of Clarence River, Sydney, and George Bubeare, of Hammersmith, for a stake of £400; and in this the colours of Australia were again borne to the front, for Matterson, taking a lead almost from the start, won easily by 6 lengths in 23 min. 2 sec., the quickest time on record. Consult *Rowing Almanac*, and "Boating," by W. B. Woodgate.

Arbitration, Law on, in '89. One of the largest arbitration cases which has come before the Courts of Law was that of *Kirk and Randall v. The East and West India Dock Co.* The arbitrator, Sir Frederick Bramwell, had made an award in favour of the plaintiffs for the sum of £165,000. He had admitted evidence as to the nature of the soil which had to be excavated by the plaintiffs, a firm of contractors, and the company first applied to have the submission to arbitration revoked, on the ground that this was irrelevant. The Queen's Bench Division, however, refused to interfere, and so did the Court of Appeal; while a subsequent motion (May 4th) to have the award set aside, on the ground that the arbitrator had made a mistake in law, was also refused.

Arch, Joseph, b. at Barford, Warwickshire, 1836. He was the son of an agricultural labourer, and for many years was a field worker himself. When a young man he attained considerable proficiency in public speaking by preaching from Primitive Methodist platforms. In 1872 he began an agitation in favour of improving the position of the agricultural labourers, which spread over a great part of England, and led to the establishment of the *National Agricultural Labourers' Union*, of which he was president. At the general election of 1885 he contested, as a Radical, North-West Norfolk against Lord H. C. Bentinck, and was returned; but in the July election of 1886 suffered defeat by a majority of 20 at the hands of the same noble lord, against whose return he filed a petition, which was dismissed with costs. After his election to the House of Commons he was entertained at a banquet at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The Marquis of Ripon presided, and Mr. Chamberlain and other political notabilities were present.

Archbishop's Court. See ECCLESIASTICAL C. **Archbishops, English.** See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Archdeacon. See DIOCESE.

Archery. (For earlier details see ed. '87.) The long-bow was in general use in England in the time of Edward I., and the victories of Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt are chiefly attributed by old chroniclers to the skill of the English archers. Henry VII. in 1485 instituted the Yeomen of the Guard, then all archers; Charles II. renewed the Finsbury archers in 1682; and as late as 1753 targets for archery practice were set up in Finsbury Fields. The regulation long-bow was six feet long, and the arrow three feet, whilst the usual range varied between three hundred and four hundred yards. The cross-bow was fixed to a stock and discharged with a trigger. The *Society of Toxicophiles* was established by Sir Aston Lever in 1781, and formed a division of the *Artillery*

Company between 1784 and 1803; whilst thirty years later they were privileged with ground in the inner circle of Regent's Park, and there built the Archery Lodge. The invention of firearms has rendered archery next to useless for all practical purposes; but as a pastime it remains much in favour with ladies and gentlemen in the higher walks of life. The famous castle at Raglan, in Monmouthshire, has an excellent shooting ground, and is largely patronised by the clubs of the adjoining counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford; whilst from north to south and east to west meetings are held during the summer months.—At the Grand National gathering, held on July 24th and 25th, '89, Mr. Gregson, of the John o' Gaunt Bowmen, gained championship honours; and Miss Legh, for the fifth time in succession, won the title of lady champion.

Archies, Court of. The statutory court for the trial of causes ecclesiastical in the Province of Canterbury (see ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS). Formerly a purely canonical authority, with jurisdiction in certain matrimonial causes, the Dean of Arches held his court in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, or *Santa Maria de Archibus*, receiving and determining appeals from inferior ecclesiastical courts within the Southern Province. By the Church Discipline Act '41, and the Public Worship Regulation Act '74, Parliament effected considerable modifications of the Court of Arches, supplementing the ecclesiastical by civil powers. By the latter Act (7th section) provision was made for the union of the Courts of the two Metropolitans. The two Archbishops were required to appoint a barrister of ten years' standing, or a judge of one of the Superior Courts, to be a judge of both Courts. Every person appointed must be a member of the Church of England, and when entering upon his office must sign a declaration to that effect. He retains the title of *Dean of the Arches*, but when sitting in the Northern Province is styled *Official Principal of the Province of York*. Lord Penzance, the first Dean of the Arches appointed under this section, still holds the office. He has no Court, and usually sits in his dressing-room in the House of Lords—a circumstance which has entailed many disputes on points of jurisdiction. In connection with the trial of the *Bishop of Lincoln (q.v.)* the question of jurisdiction arose, when it was contended that the Archbishop's authority to sit as a supreme ecclesiastical tribunal had lapsed, partly through non-use and partly by statute. The Archbishop, however, ruled that he possessed jurisdiction, and thus there are two Archbishops' Courts.

Arctic Railway. This line has the distinguished honour of being the most northern railway in the world. The *Lulea-Ostern Railway*, which is the property of the Swedish and Norwegian Railway Co., appears to have its *raison d'être* in bringing down the enormously rich iron deposits of the far north to the port of Lulea, and is still in course of construction. The works were pushed on vigorously during the summer of '87, and in the Dec. of that year the railway, 122 miles long, was laid from Lulea to the Gellivara Iron Mountain and was rapidly approaching completion. The boundaries of Lapland are passed at 694 miles, and the arctic circle is entered at 772 miles from Lulea. The area is of almost virgin purity, their excellence having been thoroughly tested (see ed. '88). The whole

scheme of the railway is to continue the line from the Iron Mountain, through the rich ore deposits of the neighbourhood, through Norwegian territory to the Ofoten Fjord. Some idea of the scope of the company's operations will be found in a prospectus published during the first week of Oct., '88, describing the immense beds of iron accessible by quarrying at a royalty of 6d. to 8d. per ton, the excellently equipped line, the quay accommodation and appointments at Lulea, and the establishment of the Anglo-Scandinavian Steamship Co. which had launched its first steamer of 4,000 tons to take part with 10 others in the trade. The prospectus offered 75,000 ordinary, and 101,700 5 per cent. preference shares of £5 each, the total capital of the company being £750,000 ordinary, £750,000 preference, and £1,500,000 5 per cent. debentures. Mr. Josiah F. Smith, the well-known past-president of the Iron and Steel Institute, after visiting the railway and iron field, joined the Board of Directors, and issued a report of his observations. The first train of 41 wagons, containing 1,000 tons of ore, arrived at the company's quay at Lulea from the Gellivara Iron Mountain, on March 12th. During the following month the company concluded a further contract with Bolckow's, of Middlesbrough, for 6000 tons of steel rails. It was reported in November that the new brand of Swedish iron, made from Gellivara ore, was being offered at Walker-on-Tyne for 44s. 6d. per ton, some founders preferring it to the best Scotch. The Norwegian section of the line, which extends from the Swedish frontier to the railway terminus and harbour of Victoria-haven, a length of twenty-five or twenty-six miles, is expected to be completed in '90, by which time the Swedish section, from Gellivara to the Norwegian frontier should be complete, and the whole line opened throughout. The work on the Norwegian side is very rough, and the average gradient 1 in 55½, but this is in favour of the export traffic. The estimated cost of the section is £388,388. The export of the Gellivara iron ore from Lulea commenced some time ago, and the company are said to have more orders than they can execute.

Area and Population of United Kingdom. See P. AND A. OF UNITED KINGDOM.

Argentine Republic. A group of 14 States and 9 Territories, with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. The constitution is, with some exceptions, identical with that of the United States. It vests the executive power in the hands of a President, elected for six years, not being re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a Senate of 30 members, 2 chosen by the capital and 2 by each province, and a House of Deputies of 86 members elected by the people. The provinces elect their own governors and legislators, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The State religion is Roman Catholic; but all others are tolerated. Education is highly developed. There are 3,227 elementary schools, with 254,608 pupils. Area, including Patagonia, 1,124,086 sq. miles; population, 3,500,000, the great majority of Spanish origin and of other European countries. Capital of the Republic, Buenos Ayres, with 510,000 inhabitants (census July '89). Capital of the Province of Buenos Ayres, La Plata. The climate of the country is temperate and healthy. Revenue, 57,651,711 dollars in '88; expenditure, 50,801,631 dollars. Debt (internal and external) of the Republic

at the end of '89, 119,097,974 dollars. Army, about 7,400; national guard, about 350,000. Navy, 3 ironclads and 15 other ships. Commerce in '88, 280,690,212 dollars. Principal productions, wool in great abundance, hides, flax, sugar, maize, wheat. The rich mineral resources are beginning to be developed. Length of railways, 5,000 miles, connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic. Telegraphs, 13,645 miles, connecting all the Republic. Two cables (one by the Atlantic and the other by the Pacific) connect the Republic with all the cities in the world. On 3rd Nov '87 a law of national banks, similar to the banking law of the United States, was promulgated. There are at present 23 banks.

"Argosy, The." First published Dec. '65, the first serial story being written by the late Charles Reade. In '08 Mrs. Henry Wood (d. '87), authoress of "East Lynne," became editor. Many of her stories appeared in the pages of the *A.* (published since '72 by Messrs. Bentley & Son). Mrs. Wood was for some time an anonymous contributor, under the nom de plume of Johnny Ludlow, of a series of shorter stories, which achieved wide popularity. Present editor, Mr. Charles W. Wood. Office: 8, New Burlington St., W.

Argyll, George Douglas Campbell, P.C., 8th Duke of (creat. 1701); Baron Sundridge and Hamilton (1766), by which title he holds his seat in the House of Lords; K.G. (1884). Was b. 1823; succeeded his father in 1847; Lord Privy Seal (Jan. 1853), and Postmaster-General (Nov. 1855); again Lord Privy Seal (June 1859 to July 1866); Secretary for India, and President of the Council of India (Dec. 1868); the third time Lord Privy Seal (1880 to April 1881); is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, and Hereditary Sheriff of Argyllshire, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews (1851); Rector of the University of Glasgow (1854); is chief of the great family of Campbell, and a lineal descendant of the "MacCullum More." The Duke is a prolific writer upon scientific, political, and social subjects, and a frequent contributor to the leading periodicals. He is the author of various works, among which may be mentioned "The Reign of Law," and "Scotland as it Was and Is," '88. He broke from his connection with the policy of Mr. Gladstone when the latter adopted the Home Rule programme. He opened a new pier at Boscombe, Bournemouth, July '89.

Armies, Foreign. See FOREIGN ARMIES.

Armitage, Edward, R.A., historical and mural painter, b. 1817. Educated in France and Germany. A pupil of Paul Delaroche, of Paris. In '40 he contributed "The Landing of Julius Caesar in Britain" to the Cartoon Exhibition in Westminster Hall, and obtained a first-class prize of £300. In '45 he took a £200 prize for a cartoon and coloured design, "The Spirit of Religion," and ('47) another first prize of £500 was awarded him for "The Battle of the Marston," now the property of the Queen. He afterwards visited the Crimea, and painted "The Charge of Balaklava" and "The Guards at Inkermann." Among his still later achievements were a colossal figure, entitled "Retribution," representing the suppression of the Indian mutiny; two frescoes in the upper waiting hall of Westminster Palace; and a series of monochrome wall paintings at University Hall, Gordon Square. Elected R.A. ('72). Has been a regular contributor to the

Academy since '48. One of his latest works is a large canvas, "*The Institution of the Franciscan Order*," which he presented to the Church of St. John, Islington. Sacred and mythological subjects are favourite studies with Mr. Armitage.

Armoured Ships. See NAVY, BRITISH, and NAVIES, FOREIGN.

Armour Plates and Ordnance. The use of armour plates as a protection against artillery appears to have been contemplated by inventors early in the present century. In 1812 John Stevens, of New Jersey, proposed it for ships, and Major-General Ford, R.E., obtained a trial of masonry, protected by iron bars, at Woolwich in '27. To *Napoleon III.*, however, is the credit due of first employing iron on the sides of floating batteries in actual war in '55, when such a measure of success was achieved as led to the construction of the *Gloire* and *Warrior*, the first ironclad ships of the French and British navies. The *American War*, soon after this, called out all the powers existing in the States available for the manufacture of armoured ships, and the notable part played by them in the war has led to the idea that America took a more leading part in the development of armour than was actually the case. The *Merrimac* and other American vessels were covered with armour, made *impromptu* of railway iron, or of thin plates laid over each other, constituting what is termed "*laminated armour*," a kind which was found to possess about two-thirds of the resisting power of a solid rolled iron plate of the same thickness. In March '62 a *Special "Committee on Iron"* was appointed, under the presidency of Sir John Hay, then Captain R.N., who conducted a series of trials of plates at Shoeburyness. After disposing of the claims of various crude devices, and after a long series of experiments, this Committee decided in favour of soft wrought iron, bolted on to oak backing. Hard backing was found to support the armour better than soft, but at the expense of the bolts and structure, which were liable to be shattered by the blow of impact. At this time there were two distinct methods on which armour plates were attacked—namely, "*racking*," practised in America, and "*punching*" in Europe. The former consists in bending and distorting plates, and shaking the entire structure and dislodging bolts by heavy projectiles striking at a low velocity, such as might be discharged by the heavy cast-iron smooth-bore guns then employed in America. Punching, on the other hand, consists in driving a projectile through the plate—a task which is most easily performed with guns of smaller calibre discharging projectiles with high velocity. In its original form, racking soon went out, and for some years the development of armour and of the ordnance brought against it, consisted chiefly in the increase in the scale of both plates and guns, wrought iron being wholly used for armour. To the softness of this material the success is due of a projectile proposed, about '64, by the late Sir W. Palliser, which for many years was almost the only one employed for the attack of plates in England or abroad, and of which at the present date our main stores consist. This was a shot or shell made of iron cast in a metal chill, and thus rendered very hard, although brittle. These projectiles drove their sharp points into the soft iron, and their heads were buried and supported, before the full resistance was felt; thus they behaved better than the shot

made of steel, which at that time were softer; and the chilled iron projectiles, being cheaply and easily made, maintained their reputation until '77 when steel, steel-faced, and chilled iron armour came in, with a hard surface, on which the chilled Palliser shot broke before it obtained support round the head. About '72 armour plates had attained a thickness of 12 in. and 14 in. on turret ships, such as the *Thunderer*, *Devastation*, and *Glattton*. (It is undesirable here to enter into questions of construction of ships, for which the reader is referred to the article *Navv*, p. 392 of ed. '88.) But it should be mentioned that it was thought that the structure of a ship's turret might be distorted or racked, and the rotation and working prevented, by the impact of heavy shot. At Portland, on July 5th, '72, therefore, was made the extraordinary trial of firing at the turret of the *Glattton* herself with the 25-ton gun of the *Hotspur*, when it was found that no shot of that day could so distort the turret as to interfere with its working, which was perfect after receiving two shots, fired at the short range of 200 yards. The turret was nearly perforated, and some bolts were torn off, but a goat, rabbit, and hen, which had been placed in the interior, were uninjured. So far wrought iron plates alone had met with approval in England, and, for the most part, everywhere. These were bolted on to wood for ships, and to concrete of various kinds as well as wood for land forts, by means of wrought-iron bolts made on the *Palliser English system*, the chief features of which were a projecting screw-thread, a clear space left round the shank of the bolt, and a spherical head. About this time appeared fresh forms of armour. In '68 armour made of chilled cast iron was tried at Tegel, in Prussia, by Herr Gruson of Magdeburg, which by '74 had established its reputation, and was adopted by the German Government for coast defence. In '76 solid steel armour exhibited such remarkable powers of resistance at Spezia, that steel, either in the solid form or compounded with wrought iron, was soon afterwards adopted in England and elsewhere. Chilled iron may be conveniently dealt with first. Gruson urged that it can be easily cast in the form of large massive curved shields, which are built up into shields and forts, generally in cupola form, closely resembling an orange from which the skin has been taken. Being cast, any desired form is easily given, and the thickness of each part is easily proportioned to the strain expected to fall on it. The hardness is such that the best projectiles that have been made, up to the present day, shiver into atoms against the surface of the chilled iron; and although the shield becomes fractured, so long as the fragments remain in their place the guns and men behind the shield are in complete safety, as there are no bolts or other langridge to fly in the interior. Owing, however, to the fact that it breaks up under the continued fire of steel projectiles, its use has been confined to coast defence both in France and Germany. In this situation it is only exposed to the fire of ships for a short time, and this it is admirably calculated to resist, even when the largest projectiles are used. This was exhibited in a notable trial of Gruson's armour at Spezia, in April '86, when a large shield, intended to form one portion of the ring of a cupola, was fired at by an Armstrong 100-ton breech-loading gun. The shield, though fractured, retained considerable resisting power after being struck

by three specially made steel Krupp projectiles and one from St. Chamond, all fired from the 100-ton breech-loading gun. After this most successful trial, two Gruson's armoured cupolas or turrets were approved, each to contain two of Krupp's 19-ton guns, one on each side of the entrance of Spezia harbour. It should be understood that the mass required for a Gruson shield is considerable, so that it has not been seriously thought of for ships. In '76, Schneider's solid steel plates were tested at Spezia in comparison with wrought-iron plates supplied by Cammell, Marrel, and Brown. Under the fire of 10-inch guns the steel plates cracked, while those of wrought-iron suffered but little. On the other hand, the steel stopped the projectile of the 100-ton muzzle-loading gun, which passed through the wrought-iron plates easily. It was thus discovered that steel has a remarkable power of transmitting the shock of impact through its mass, and so absorbing an enormous blow, though at the cost of its wholesale destruction, for the steel plates were broken to pieces; while wrought iron, on the other hand, yields locally. Consequently steel armour is well suited to enable a vessel to pass a formidable battery of guns quickly, although such armour may gradually yield under long-continued fire even of light guns; while wrought iron bears continued fire well from any guns incapable of actually perforating it, but is perforated by projectiles which steel of the same thickness would keep out. Our naval authorities strongly objected to the fracture of ships' armour, and hence steel-faced wrought iron plates, which admit of a very hard face in conjunction with a soft back, met with more favour than steel in England. These steel-faced or compound plates have been made on two plans: Messrs. Cammell manufacture them on Wilson's patent, by which a wrought-iron "foundation plate" has a front or face plate of about half its thickness, formed by running cast steel on it while white-hot. Sir J. Brown & Co. manufacture plates on Ellis's patent, by which a thin steel face is cemented to a wrought iron foundation plate by running in steel between them. For Wilson's plates it is claimed that there are fewer junction surfaces and more soundness: for Ellis's that a specially excellent face can be secured. Compound plates are brought to their final thickness by rolling; solid steel plates are hammered. These compound plates have competed many times with Schneider's solid steel, with various results. At Spezia, where the trial was conducted with 10-inch plates, Schneider's has been eventually preferred. At O'hta, near St. Petersburg, Amager, near Copenhagen, and at Pola in Austria, the compound plates have been victorious. The plates in these cases were 12 inches thick, or less. In England, it is generally considered that it is not possible by any system of treatment to give to one solid piece of steel the soft tenacious back and at the same time the hard face that is desirable. Consequently, it is thought that plates compounded of hard steel and soft iron, or of a hard and a soft steel, ought eventually to form the best shield. During '88, competitive trials have been carried on with solid steel and steel-faced plates on board H.M.S. *Nettle*, at Portsmouth. Unfortunately Schneider could not be induced to offer plates for trial on such conditions as the Admiralty would accept, so that the trial was confined to English-made steel and steel faced

plates. This series of experiments has been completed, but with the exception of some excellent results obtained with Wilson's plates, which were published in the American *Army and Navy Journal* and other papers, no report has been brought out. The following are the only makers of armour plates on any considerable scale: For solid steel, Messrs. Schneider at Creusot in France and the Terni works in Italy. For steel-faced armour on Wilson's patent, Messrs. Cammell, Sheffield; Marrel at Rive de Gier, Loire; La Compagnie Anonyme des Forges at Paris; La Compagnie des Hauts Fourneaux, St. Chamond; the Dillingen Works in Germany, and Tjora Works, Kolping, St. Petersburg. For steel-faced armour on Ellis's patent, Sir J. Brown & Co., Sheffield. Experimental steel plates tampered in lead have been made on a small scale by the Société de Châtillon et Commentry recently, and competitive plates have been made by several English firms. As armour has become harder, chilled iron Palliser projectiles have been superseded by those of forged steel, of which very excellent ones were made in '78 by the late Sir Joseph Whitworth; but owing to a want of encouragement for some time past, the manufacture of steel projectiles has been pushed forward on the Continent and neglected at home until recently. Krupp's steel projectiles, and those of St. Chamond, Holtzer and Firmi, are the best known. The two latter firms have supplied steel shells for the British service. Now Firth, Hadfield, and other firms in this country, are succeeding in making excellent steel projectiles. The performances of armour in actual war were first displayed fully when the American Confederate ship *Merrimac* destroyed wooden vessels in rapid succession until encountered by the *Monitor*. Ironclad ships were hulled times innumerable, without injury, during that war; and the British fleet in the attack of *Alexandria*, in '82, benefited undoubtedly by its armour, which was in no case perforated. Nevertheless, as the power of guns increased, the value of armour became the subject of serious question. To resist guns of the present day, plates require to be so thick that complete armour, such as that on the *Thunderer* or *Dreadnought*, gradually gave place to armour of much greater thickness, amounting to 20 inches of steel-faced iron or 24 inches of iron, confined to the so-called vital parts of a ship. These consist of the engines, magazines, principal guns, and sufficient hull to insure the floating of the vessel. Protection is also partly given by horizontal armour—that is, by steel decks. These features are embodied in the *Inflexible* and the *Admiral* classes of so-called citadel ships, as well as the *Victoria* and *Nile* classes, and the belted cruisers and protected ships in a greater or less degree. It is only necessary here to notice the general principle on which a ship is plated—namely, that the deck plates should resist the same shot glancing on it at an angle of ten degrees that the side armour resists striking direct. It follows, then, that unless a ship heels over to an angle of ten degrees, or unless she is subject to a plunging fire at a falling angle of ten degrees, her deck is stronger than her side armour. Beyond this angle the deck is weaker, but it is only likely to be struck by high-angle fire or under very special circumstances. With regard to the protection now afforded by armour, it is doubtless true that guns are now afloat which

are capable of piercing the side of any armoured ship. The 111-ton guns of the *Bombow* perforate about 35 inches of iron or 28 of steel, if close to the muzzle. The 67-ton guns of the *Camperdown* or *Roadsey* perforate 30 inches of iron or 24 of steel; and many guns of less power would perforate most of the armour afloat under favourable conditions. It is to be remembered, however, that in action a ship is generally struck obliquely, when armour will keep out shot which would perforate easily if striking directly; and more especially that the entrance of "dead metal" into the interior of a ship is a small evil compared with that of "live shell"; so that armour capable of keeping shell alone out, performs its most important function. An unarmoured ship is liable to be burnt and torn by common shell bursting in the interior, and the men swept down wholesale by shrapnel shell bullets, as was shown in the Shannon trials at Shoeburyness in '75. At the meetings of the Institution of Naval Architects and Civil Engineers in '89, valuable papers were read on the new Admiralty designs for armoured ships by Mr. White, the Superintendent of Naval Construction, and by Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, his predecessor. These papers provoked a warm attack from Sir Edward Reed, Sir Nathaniel Barnaby's predecessor, and were the means of bringing public information on the question of armour up to date. Two great principles are recognised in the new vessels: (1) the necessity of providing ships with a powerful secondary armament of quick-firing guns, and (2) the necessity of protecting portions of the ship which do not come under the term "vital parts" by means of this armour, in order to prevent their wholesale destruction by quick fire guns of light calibre; or, on the other hand, by the entrance of steel shells containing charges of any so-called "high explosive," such as blasting gelatine, Lyddite, Roburite, Bellite, or Melinite. The necessity for this protection against quick fire is apparent from the fact that at Shoeburyness a target, six feet square, was struck five times running at 1,300 yards range in 31 seconds by a single piece in action. Three 4½-inch guns fire 72 rounds in two minutes. Sir F. Abel stated that a steel shell containing high explosive has passed intact through six inches of steel-faced armour, bursting on the far side. This re-introduction of thin armour, accompanied by other protective devices, such as that termed Woodite, is a marked change to note in connection with the year '89. Owing to their extensive surface of thin armour, vessels of the *Minotaur* class are likely to have a new "lease of life" with fresh engines. To protect cruisers from shell fire it is probable that plates may be employed of increased hardness, which will break up all projectiles, though in the act of doing so they should be smashed, and perhaps even, in a great measure, stripped off the ship. The behaviour of chilled iron distinctly indicates the possibility of this alternative to that of exposing the ship without protection against the terrible attack of shells.

Armstead, Henry Hugh, R.A., sculptor, b. 1828. Elected an A.R.A. (75), R.A. (79). As a draughtsman, modeller, and chaser of silver, gold, and jewellery, he has executed a large number of works. His productions in marble, bronze, stone, and wood include the south and east sides of the Albert Memorial, Hyde Park, representing great musicians,

painters, and poets; four large bronze figures of the Albert Memorial, representing chemistry, astronomy, medicine, and rhetoric; the external decorations for the Colonial Offices; and the effigy of the late Bishop of Winchester in Winchester Cathedral. Mr. Armstead also designed the carved oak panels, beneath Dyce's frescoes, in Her Majesty's robing-room at Westminster Palace, illustrating the life of King Arthur and the history of Sir Galahad. At the R. A. exhibition of '89 he exhibited a fine statue of Lieutenant Waghorn, the pioneer of the Overland Route.

Armstrong, George Francis, M.A., D.Lit., b. in Dublin 1845. Educated at Dublin and Jersey, and matriculated at Dublin Univ. '62. In '65 he won the Vice-Chancellor's prize for a poem on "Circassia," and was appointed President of the Philosophical Society. He gained the gold medal of the Historical Society for composition in '66, and '71 accepted the post of Professor of History and English Literature in Queen's College, Cork. In '72 the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Trinity College for his literary services, and that of D.Lit. from the Queen's Univ. Dr. A. is the author of the "Tragedy of Israel," "A Garland from Greece," "Ugoue," "Stories of Wicklow," etc.

Army, The British. The total cost of the army for the financial year '89-90 is £17,335,800, against £16,700,333 in '88-9. The various heads of expenditure are:—

Effective services:—	
Pay of general staff, regimental pay (officers and men) and allowances	£ 5,004,500
Divine service, chaplains, etc.	57,200
Administration of military law	29,000
Medical establishments	299,500
Militia pay and allowances	530,000
Yeomanry pay and allowances	76,000
Volunteer pay and allowances (Staff) and capitation grant, etc.	742,700
Army Reserve pay and allowances	477,600
Transport and remounts	668,400
Provisions, forage, fuel, etc.	2,605,000
Clothing establishments, services and supplies	845,600
Supply, manufacture, etc., of warlike stores	1,808,000
Works, buildings and fortifications	715,000
Military education	115,300
Miscellaneous services	89,800
War Office establishments	257,900

Total cost effective services **14,382,400**

Non-effective services:—	
Rewards for distinguished services	15,700
Half pay	79,300
Retired pay, gratuities, and payments allowed by Army Purchase Commission	1,186,600
Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	129,700
Pensions for wounds	12,900
Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals (in-pensioners)	32,300
Out-pensions	1,337,400
Superannuation, compensation, and compassionate allowances	177,600
Retired allowances to adjutants militia, yeomanry, and volunteers	43,200

Total non-effective services **8,012,400**

Total effective and non-effective services **17,394,800**

The effective strength of the army and arms according to latest returns was: Household Cavalry, 1,022; Cavalry of the Line, 15,397; Royal Horse Artillery, 3,155; Royal Artillery—Field Batteries, 12,530; Garrison Batteries, 15,398; Royal Engineers, 4,926; Foot Guards, 5,025; Infantry of the Line, 121,784; Colonial Corps, 2,245; Army Service Corps (in '89 ed. Commissariat), 2,469; Ordnance Store Corps, 532; Medical Staff Corps, 2,026. General total, 186,509. Distribution.—The army is thus accredited: To England and Wales, 70,613; to Jersey, 843; Guernsey and Alderney, 825; Scotland, 3,912; Ireland, 26,854; total for Home Service, 102,047. Egypt, 3,389; in colonies, 28,941; East Indies—Bengal, 46,890; Bombay, 12,711; Madras, 11,289; Burma, 3,155; total Indian European establishment, 74,045. The home establishment,—Reserve and Auxiliary Forces. The strength of the First-class Army Reserve on Jan. 1st, '89, was 50,341; Second-class Army Reserve, 2,854; Militia, 119,388; Yeomanry, 10,961; Volunteers, 226,469; total 410,013, against the following numbers on Jan. 1st, '88:—Army Reserve, First Class, 50,950; Second Class, 4,118; Militia, 121,411; Yeomanry, 11,267; Volunteers, 228,038.—Nationalities. The nationalities of non-commissioned officers and men of the army is as follows: English 150,048, proportion per 1000, 751; Scotch, 16,838, proportion per 1000, 84; Irish 30,302, proportion per 1000, 152; born in India or Colonies 4,907, proportion per 1000, 12; Foreigners 136, proportion per 1000, 1.—Religious statistics. There are 135,380 Church of England, proportion per 1000, 672; 15,703 Presbyterians, proportion per 1000, 78; 10,316 Wesleyans, proportion per 1000, 50; other Protestants, 1,313, proportion per 1000, 6; Roman Catholics, 39,126, proportion per 1000, 194.—Educational acquirements. The number of men who can neither read nor write is returned at 4,547, proportion per 1000, 19; number who can read but cannot write, 2,444, proportion per 1000, 11; number who can write but cannot read, 2,390, proportion per 1000, 11; number who can only read and write, 21,379, proportion per 1000, 105. Better educated—holding fourth-class certificates, 65,517, 311 per 1000; holding third-class certificates, 37,537, 187 per 1000; holding second-class certificates, 39,101, 195 per 1000; holding first-class certificates, 1,524, 8 per 1000; not holding certificates, 30,709, 153 per 1000. Conditions of Service.—A recruit may enlist for any particular corps or department in which there are vacancies, or for general service. The limits of age are 18 to 25 years, except for Medical Staff Corps, when they are 18 to 28. Men of good character discharged from Army Marines, Navy, or Irish Constabulary, are taken up to 28. The height for Cavalry ranges from 5 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. 11 in.; for Artillery from 5 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft. 6 in.; for Engineers from 5 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft. 6 in.; for Foot Guards 5 ft. 8 in. and upwards; for Infantry from 5 ft. 4 in. upwards. The minimum chest measurement is 33 in., and the minimum weight 115 lb. The terms of enlistment are: for long service (i.e. 12 years' Army service), or short service (i.e. 7 years' Army service), and 5 years' Reserve service, which will be extended to 8 years' Army service and 4 years' Reserve service if the period of Army service expires while a man is serving abroad. In the Foot Guards, short service consists of 3 years' Army service and 9 years' Reserve service. The rates of pay

range from 6s. a day for a Brigade Sergeant-Major Royal Horse Artillery, and 5s. 10d. for Regimental Corporal-Major Household Cavalry to 1s. 2d. for sappers and privates. Deferred Pay. An addition of £3 a year is made to the daily pay of a soldier during the first 12 years' Army service; but the issue of this is deferred until Army service is completed, whether on final discharge or transfer to the First-class Army Reserve. Soldiers who enlist for 3 years' Army service only are not entitled to deferred pay, nor are those discharged for misconduct or by purchase. Non-commissioned officers re-engaging are granted deferred pay up to 21 years' service. Soldiers who serve on to 21 years are entitled to life pensions varying from 1s. 1d. to 2s. 9d. a day, or if warrant officers from 3s. to 5s. a day. Men serving in the First-class Army Reserve receive pay at the rate of 6d. a day—viz., 4d. a day pay, and 2d. deferred pay. They are liable to be called up annually for training for a period not exceeding 12 days or 20 drills. A soldier desiring to leave the army during the first three months of his service can do so on payment of £10. After three months the amount is increased to £12. Mobilisation. A scheme has been drawn up for the mobilisation of the forces. Under this arrangement two Army Corps will always be held in readiness for embarkation should the despatch of an expedition be rendered necessary. The regiments in the first Army Corps are maintained at an establishment of—Cavalry 625 of all ranks and 380 troop horses, Foot Guards 840 of all ranks, Infantry 824 of all ranks. Their reserves are liable to be called up at any moment, and their militia battalions would be embodied on the despatch of the Line battalions from England. Every arrangement has been made so that the regiments might be "put on board" with the utmost despatch, and with this view they are kept as much as possible consolidated—i.e., not on detachment duty. The second Army Corps is also told off, but the regiments forming it would be given a longer time to prepare. They are principally employed in Ireland, and at stations which necessitate a splitting up of troops and companies to supply out-stations. The Royal Bodyguard consists of two Classes or Corps—the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-arms, and the Yeomen of the Guard. The former, which forms the personal bodyguard of the Sovereign on all state occasions, was established in 1509, and consists of a Captain, always a peer, who goes out with the Government, Lieutenant, Standard Bearer, Clerk of the Cheque, and Adjutant, sub-officer, and forty Gentleman-at-arms. The appointments are in the gift of the Captain, and candidates must hold field officers' rank and be decorated for war service. The emoluments for ordinary "Gentlemen" are about £70 per annum. The Yeomen of the Guard were instituted by Henry VII. in 1485. They consist of a Captain, a peer who goes out with the Government, 7 officers, Lieutenant, Ensign, 4 Exons and a Clerk of the Cheque, and Adjutant, and 140 Yeomen. The officers must all have had war service, and are appointed by the Captain for the time being; and the Yeomen are all pensioned non-commissioned officers who are selected by the Commander-in-Chief. Aides-de-Camp, Queen's. There are 4 personal Aides-de-camp, all members of the Royal Family, who hold honorary appointments; and 34 Aides-de-camp: of the latter 11—6 paid and

5 unpaid—are officers of the Imperial Army, 2 paid—are Indian officers, 1 unpaid represent the Royal Marines, and the remainder the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers. The paid Aides-de-camp draw ros. a day each from military funds. Officers only are eligible on full pay who have the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and the appointments are made by the Queen on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief. The **Military Knights of Windsor** were instituted in 1349, and consist of 13 Knights on Royal foundation, and 5 on lower. Officers are selected by the Commander-in-Chief who are in straitened circumstances, or who have special claims on the ground of war service, and are provided with rooms in the Castle. (For historical sketch of Army see ed. '87.) Consult Colonel Maurice in 9th ed. "Encyclopædia Britannica"; General Sir E. Hamley's "Operations of War"; Lord Wolseley's "Soldier's Pocket Book"; Prince Kraft's "Letters"; Baron von der Goltz's "The Nation in Arms"; Colonel Harrison's "Handbook"; Lord Justice Clerk Macdonald's "Common Sense on Parade"; publications and translations of the Manchester Tactical Society, chiefly those of Captain Spenser Wilkinson, of the *Manchester Guardian*; the new German Drill Book, Part II.; and the new English Drill Book.

Army and Navy Audit Act, '89. See SLEIGHTON, sect. 87.

Arnold, Sir Edwin, K.C.S.I., poet and journalist; b. 1832. Educated at King's School, Rochester; King's Coll., London, and Univ. Coll., Oxford, where he graduated, '54. He was subsequently appointed second master of King Edward the Sixth's School, Birmingham, and afterwards proceeded to India as Principal of the Government Sanskrit College at Poona. On his return to England, in '61, he joined the *Daily Telegraph*, with which he has been connected ever since. Sir E. A. has devoted much attention to the study of Indian literature. His best known works are "The Indian Song of Songs," a metrical paraphrase from the Sanscrit, and "The Light of Asia," an epic poem upon the life and teaching of the great Indian prophet, Buddha, which was set to music by Mr. David Buck, and performed at St. James's Hall in March '89. Sir Edwin's latest productions include a volume of poems entitled "*Lotus and Jewel*," "Selected Poems: National and Non-Oriental," "*Death and Afterwards*," "With Sa'di in the Garden," and "In my Lady's Praise," published shortly after the death of his wife, in June '89. He was made a Companion of the Star of India on the occasion of Her Majesty's proclamation as Empress of India, '77, and received the honour of K.C.S.I. Jan. '88. He started in August last on a tour round the world. A record of his travels has appeared in the pages of the *Daily Telegraph* during the autumn.

Arrest of Peers and Members. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS AND MEMBERS.

Arrondissement. (From the French.) An extent of French territory under the administration of a sub-prefect (*sous-préfet*); also a portion of a town having its own civil officers. An *arrondissement*, as it is understood in France, may be compared to an English district; when it applies to the portion of a town, it is similar to an English parish or ward.

Art, '89. Winter exhibitions are still in favour, and that held in the rooms of the *Royal Academy*, at Burlington House, excited undiminished interest. Examples of deceased British artists

formed the bulk of the collection, which included some fine drawings of Turner's, from Farnley Hall, and numerous works by the late F. Holl. Some magnificent Rembrandts, the most important of which came from Buckingham Palace, were also displayed. The French school was acceptably, even if, as usual, inadequately exemplified, by a few Watteaus, Lancret's, and Greuzes. A second "*Century of British Art*," ending with 1837, was illustrated at the *Grosvenor Gallery*. Constable was the artist most fully represented. A few pastels by English artists testified that the charming art of drawing in coloured chalks was not utterly neglected a generation or two ago. The exhibition of relics of the House of Stuart, in the *New Gallery*, contained, besides many objects of artistic workmanship, a number of interesting portraits. Amongst other winter exhibitions were those of the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours, the Society of British Artists, and the Dudley Gallery Art Society.

—Some 2,200 works were on view at the 121st summer exhibition of the *Royal Academy*, many portraits contributing to make this the largest number of pictures hung at one time in the Burlington House galleries. The President's most important canvas was "Greek Girls playing at Ball." Sir John Millais sent two landscapes, "The Old Garden" and "Murthly Water," as well as a portrait of Mrs. Hardy, Mr. Alma Tadema's "At the Shrine of Venus," and Mr. Orchardson's "The Young Duke," took high rank in popular estimation: so did Mr. D. Rivière's "Ota Fool and his Folly there is no End," Mr. H. Moore's characteristic seascapes, and Mr. Hook's bracing pictures. Mr. Fildes exhibited a somewhat trite, but cleverly painted Venetian subject, Mr. H. W. B. Davis some charming landscapes, and Mr. Paed several of his pathetic compositions. Mr. Armitage's "Yachting Souvenir: Lunch in Mid-Chunnel," showed the artist in a novel and humorous mood. There were portraits from the studios of Messrs. Pettie, Quless, Richmond, Boughton, and Prof. Herkomer; and Messrs. Poynter, Crofts, Swann, Armistead, Leslie, and the Misses Montalba, added considerably to the average merit of the gathering. Mr. W. L. Wyllie, who was elected an Associate, sent "The Homeward-bound Pennant." The works hung in the Water-colour and White-and-black rooms were of a class not hitherto reached in this department of art at Burlington House, whilst the architectural drawings proved of more than technical interest, owing to the number of elaborate perspective views displayed. Sculpture, though still insufficiently encouraged at the Royal Academy exhibition, was honourably represented by Messrs. Brock, Gilbert, Woolner, Armistead and Sir E. Boehm. —At the *Grosvenor Gallery* a lowering of the artistic standard of the works exhibited was noticeable. Some admirable works were, however, on the walls. Amongst these may be mentioned Sir John Millais' "Shelling Peas," Mr. Rivière's "Prometheus," Mr. Goodall's "Pets of the Harem," Mr. Pettie's portrait of Mr. Rider Haggard, and Mr. Legros' "River Side." The lady contributors included H.R.H. the Princess Louise and the Marchioness of Granby, the former sending a portrait of Col. the Hon. C. Lindsay, and the latter that of the present Duchess of Portland. Mr. Margerson's full-length portrait of Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth invited comparison with Mr.

Sargent's similar subject in the *New Gallery*. Sir Coutts Lindsay's chief exhibit was the portrait of Lady Mary Lloyd, and Mr. John M. Swan's "*A Fallen Monarch*" was one of the "sensation" pictures of the year. Sir E. Boehm, Messrs. Birch and Conrad Dressler, and Count and Countess Gleichen were responsible for the few examples of plastic art in the Gallery. An exhibition of *pastel drawings* was also held here in the autumn, Mr. Reginald Macbell's "*The Peri at the Gates of Heaven*" meeting with much approval.—The structural additions to the *New Gallery* were fully appreciated during the summer exhibition. Mr. La Thangue's portrait of Mrs. Mitchell attracted much attention and discussion. Prof. Legros appeared advantageously in the dual capacity of sculptor and painter, and Messrs. Herkomer, Richmond, Goodwin, Shannon, Halle, Stokes, and Padjett's contributions were prominently meritorious. Mr. E. Burne-Jones refrained from exhibiting any large works, but sent a series of studies for his paintings of "*Avalon*," "*Danæ*," etc. Two important pictures from this artist's brush, illustrating the Nativity, were presented by a member of the congregation to the Church of St. John the Evangelist at Torquay.—The 11th exhibition of the *Society of Painters in Water Colours* brought to light some excellent workmanship: notably in Mr. Walter Crane's "*Flora and Pegasus*," Mr. Hunt's "*Windsor Castle*," Mr. Wallis's Eastern subjects, Mr. Poynter's "*Mulgrove Woods*," and Mr. Fripp's, Mr. Goodwin's, and Mr. D. Murray's drawings. The veteran Sir John Gilbert, who has been induced to withdraw his resignation, sent a characteristically vigorous drawing of "*Charcoal Burners*." The works of Sir D. Linton, and Messrs. Severn, Rivers, White, Slocombe, Weedon, Dollman, and Dadd were amongst the most attractive in the exhibition of the *Institute of Painters in Water Colours*.—The exhibits at the *Society of British Artists* were of average interest. The *Society of Lady Artists* held their annual show in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, with a degree of success commensurate with the merit of the works displayed. The *Nineteenth Century Art Society* had its several exhibitions during the year. Some charming water-colour drawings by T. B. Hardy were amongst other meritorious works.—A novelty in London was the exhibition, in the building known as "*Olympia*," at Kensington, of a number of pictures rejected by the hanging committee of the *Royal Academy*; but this English prototype of the "*Salon des Refusés*" does not appear to have met with the success evidently expected by its promoters. Another and happier innovation was the display, in the galleries of the *Institute of Painters in Water Colours*, of a series of drawings and prints by *British humorists*. It included some rare examples of Hogarth, Rowlandson, and Gillray. Doyle, Cruikshank, and Leech were also represented, as well as such well-known living artists as Messrs. Keen, Du Maurier, Tenniel, and F. Barnard. The exhibition proved specially acceptable to the many who are not familiar with the rich collection of caricatures in the print-room of the British Museum. The *National Portrait Gallery* is at last about to find a permanent home, thanks to the generous offer of a private individual to provide funds for the erection of a suitable building. The site granted and selected by the Government

was that which is vacant at the back of the National Gallery, and faces the new Charing Cross road. During the past year a number of portraits were added by purchase and presentation. The majority of these were not deposited with the rest of the collection in the Bethnal Green Museum, but are accessible to the public in one of the lower rooms of the National Gallery. Messrs. Dowdswell held a series of exhibitions at their galleries in New Bond Street. Of these the most interesting were the "*Sketches of Sussex Scenery*" by Mr. W. E. Wimperis, Mr. C. E. Hern's representations of London Churches, Mr. B. J. M. Donne's drawings from the Tyrol, a collection of works by celebrated Dutch and French artists, and some pictures of Chinese and Japanese life by Mr. Theodore Wores. The energetic *Fine Arts Society* had on view during the season Mr. P. Naftel's sketches in Sark, North Wales, etc.; Miss Patmore's dainty representations of birds, still life, and flowers; Mr. F. Coleridge's water-colour drawings of the Thames; a collection of water-colour drawings by Dutch artists; Mrs. Allingham's drawings "*On the Surrey Border*"; "*Scenes in Egypt*," by Mr. Roussoff; and several other interesting collections, amongst which Mr. Stacy Marks's studies of birds enchanted ornithologists. Considerable stir was made in art circles by Messrs. Bousso, Valadon, & Co.'s exhibition of *Claude Monet's works* and of an unprecedentedly representative series of paintings from the brush of Corot. The same firm also published a number of prints of high artistic merit. A large and typical collection of *George Cattermole's water-colour drawings* was on show at Messrs. Vokins's gallery. Messrs. Agnew's and Messrs. Tooth's exhibitions were of the usual high class. In the latter's were three gems by M. Meissonnier. Another Meissonnier, "*Le Rieur*," was on view at the French Gallery, where Herr Kramer and Mrs. Hays occupied considerable wall space. M. Lefèvre exhibited Mr. Tadema's masterpiece, "*A Dedication to Bacchus*," and a new work by Rosa Bonheur.—*Etchings* have lost none of their attraction for amateurs. Amongst the plates published during the past twelve months may be mentioned that representing the Church of St. Gilles at Arles, by Mr. Haig; a reproduction, in dry paint, of Frank Hals' celebrated picture in the Haarlem collection, "*The Archers of St. Adrien*," by Mr. Mortimer Menpes; Mr. Hole's "*Mill on the Yare*," after Cromer; Mr. Wallace Remington's large view of "*Nuremberg*"; Mr. Holloway's "*Victory at Rest*"; Mr. Baird's two subjects from Glasgow Cathedral—"*Lauder's Crypt*" and "*Blackadder Crypt*"; Mr. McCormack's "*Waiting*"; and Mr. Walker's "*St. Paul's by Moonlight*."—One of the most important collections sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge, was that of *Rembrandt's etchings*, belonging to Mr. Webster of Aberdeen. The day's sale realised £308 18s.; the impressions fetching the highest prices being "*Low House on the Banks of a Canal*," £360; "*Landscape, with two Horses*," £345; "*The Canal*," £125; "*Goldweiger's Field*," £114; "*Coach landscape*," £100; and "*Ephraim Bonus*," £100.—The following artists were awarded prizes in the *Fine Arts section of the Paris Exhibition (q.v.)*—viz., *Grand Prizes*: Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. Bollcutt, Sir T. Gilbert, Mr. Haden, Sir F. Leighton, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Shaw; *Gold Medals*: Messrs. Aumonier, Burne-

Jones, Douglas, Fordham, Gregory, East, Herkomer, Hook, Keene, Leader, Langly, Macbeth, Orchardson, Parsons, Reid, Short, Whistler, Shannon, W. L. Wyllie, Webb, Bell, and Sir F. Leighton.—An interesting feature of the past year has been the success attending the great shows in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other commercial centres, which shows a growing and general appreciation of art.

Artillery. (A concise history of artillery from early times is given in ed. '87.) On Her Majesty's accession, fifty years ago, all the guns in use by the army and navy were so simple in construction, and of so few patterns, that they might all be fully and accurately described in a single column of this book. For many succeeding years, and till the introduction of rifled cannon, all matters connected with ordnance remained almost in a state of torpor. Since then the wave of improvement and progress, set in motion by that change, has rolled on rapidly, sweeping away in its course nearly everything that was unfit to stand the tests of experiment and comparison. Improved means of forging and working large masses of iron and steel, and consequently of making guns of dimensions which seemed, and indeed were, unattainable ten years ago, have been utilised to the utmost. When the 80-ton gun, popularly styled the Woolwich Infant, made its appearance, it was an object of general admiration, and the opinion was freely expressed that there would be no use in attempting to make a larger gun. But so rapid has been the advance in the direction of increased size, that the Woolwich Infant has been obliged to "take a back seat." While the size, range, and accuracy of guns have been increased, progress has been made, *pari passu*, in other directions. The appliances for mounting, loading, and moving big guns have been so much improved, that all necessary work with them is now done with less expenditure of manual labour than was formerly required to work guns of comparatively small size and weight. An inevitable result of adopting ingenious mechanical contrivances, instead of simple muscular exertion, and of utilising steam and hydraulic pressure in the service of artillery, is increased complexity in appliances, and the necessity of far more training and skill of naval and military gunners. Improvement in the construction of guns was for several years retarded, or rather almost stopped, by blind and obstinate adherence on the part of some officials to the principle of muzzle-loading, long after it had been condemned by the most scientific and practical artillerymen of other countries. Since that unreasonable restriction has been removed, changes—most of them improvements—have been introduced with such startling rapidity, and types and patterns of guns, carriages, and projectiles have multiplied to such an extent, that it is impossible to describe them all in the limits of an article of reasonable length. All that can be done, therefore, is to mention those guns which, from novelty or importance, claim most attention, briefly noticing or passing over those which are, or soon will be, quite obsolete. The necessity for this limitation will be evident from the statement that there are more than a hundred patterns of cannon in the service, exclusive of mortars, machine guns, and old smooth-bores. The largest gun yet made in England is that called the 111-ton gun. Without

going into many figures, or quoting any of those calculations which have no attractions for general readers, it may be stated roughly that this enormous gun is almost exactly 15 yards long, weighs 111 tons, fires a shot of 1,800 lb. (about equal in weight to the whole broadside of a 120-gun ship), has a service-charge of 1,000 pounds of powder, and will penetrate an armour plate nearly a yard in thickness at 1,000 yards. The destructive effects in war of a shot or shell from such a gun must be for the present a matter of speculation, and we must wait for the next great war to realise them. But it may be safely predicted that the shell bursting in an earthwork would act like a mine, and would demolish, like a house of cards, a building that would withstand almost uninjured the explosion of any shell hitherto tried in war. Its shot would pass through and through an iron ship on the sides of which a shot from the Woolwich Infant would make but a slight impression, and from which the old spherical shot would rebound like peas, or crumble like snowballs. Next after the 111-ton gun—for the present the *facile princeps* of British ordnance, both for sea service and land defences—comes the 100-ton gun, a muzzle-loader, and intended for land service only, with a shot a little heavier than that of the former gun, but with much less penetrative power. Then we have the 80-ton gun, and, in a descending scale of size and efficacy, some fifty other varieties of heavy guns, muzzle-loaders and breech-loaders. **Siege guns and guns of position**, carrying shot not exceeding 40 lb., contribute comparatively few to the long list of patterns. In guns of this class there have not been many changes within the last few years. Of **field guns** we have still fourteen patterns of muzzle-loaders, from 16-pounders to 7-pounders; and seven patterns of breech-loaders, from 20-pounders to 6-pounders. Although the superiority of breech-loaders for horse artillery and field batteries has long been admitted, the complete re-arming of these batteries has been delayed, from considerations of economy. The new 12-pounder, intended at first for horse artillery only, is, we are assured, notwithstanding the disadvantage of its excessive recoil, by far the best light field gun in existence. It weighs only 7 cwt.; and, with a charge of 4 lb., has a muzzle velocity of 1,710 per second, and a range, with 25° of elevation, of 7,930 yards. In all these particulars it claims to be superior to any foreign gun of similar size and weight. The re-arming of our horse artillery batteries with this gun is proceeding so slowly as to prove the utter inadequacy of the Woolwich Gun Factory, even when working at high pressure, to supply the wants of the army. Of the new 20-pounder, from which so much was expected, and which has been favourably reported on, but little is heard just now; and some influential artillery officers are in favour of arming all our field batteries, as well as the horse artillery, with the new 12-pounder. **Horse artillery batteries** are expected to equal cavalry in rapidity of movement, while from field batteries great range and a crushing fire are required rather than extreme speed. The same pattern of gun cannot, therefore, be the best for both. If the new 20-pounder realise the expectations it has raised, it should be made in large numbers and supplied to the field batteries. The range and accuracy of rifled

field guns have advanced with such rapid strides that the use of *howitzers* is now very limited, and it is not rash to predict that ordinance of that class will soon be consigned to the limbo of obsolete weapons in Woolwich arsenal. **High-angle fire** from siege guns has also been much developed, and **rifled mortars** have an accuracy unattainable by smooth-boreds. The present pattern of **screw gun** for mountain batteries will not, in all probability, be long retained without alteration; for if the plan of having a gun made in two pieces, to facilitate carriage in mountainous or rough country, be found very convenient, the principle will surely be carried so far as to have guns made in three or more pieces, so that the size of the gun when screwed together may be increased, while the difficulty of transport will be still further reduced. If, on the other hand, the slight loss of time in putting the gun together, and the greater liability to injury resulting from its construction be found to outweigh the advantages of its portability, a very light gun in one piece will be substituted. In one direction progress has been very slow. The **ranges** at which guns of all kinds can be fired with effect have lately been increased to such lengths, that man's unaided vision can no longer evoke the full powers of the guns. And here it may be mentioned that a shot from one of Longridge's wire guns, lately tried at Shoburyness, at a high elevation, attained the extraordinary distance of twelve miles! The advantage of **telescope sights** for long distances has been fully proved for several years; but, till the conviction of the expediency of fitting *all guns* with such sights becomes general among artillery officers, much of the accuracy of fire of our guns will be lost by the adherence to the rough modes of aiming that were only good enough for the erratic old smooth-boreds. The objection that telescope sights may be shot away, and are easily damaged, is not a valid one; for when the telescope can no longer be used, the ordinary sights will be available. If wonderful practice can be made with ordinary rifles fitted with telescope sights—and this has been done in war as well as on ranges—what degree of accuracy may not be attained with cannon so fitted when most of the errors caused by defective vision, and all the deviations caused by unsteadiness or nervousness, are eliminated? Scott's telescope sights have been tried for some years, and have been highly approved; but they have a grave defect. They are not constructed to stand the concussion of firing, and must therefore be removed after laying the guns and before firing. Fixed telescope sights are needed to utilise fully the accuracy of all rifled cannon. Whether **machine guns** should be intrusted to **artillery**, or to **cavalry**, or to **infantry**, or to each arm of the service according to circumstances, is a question the decision of which seems remote. Perhaps our next great war will solve it, or the next but one. In the meantime the improvements which are being made in the construction and working of machine guns, and of "**quick-firing**" **shell guns**, are enlarging the sphere of utility of these guns, and keeping professional opinion as to their use in a state of constant transition. Of **machine guns** we have already in the service six patterns of the Nordenfeldt, five patterns of the Gardner, and three patterns of the Gatling; and of "**quick-firing**" guns we have the Nordenfeldt 6-pounder, and the Hotchkiss 6-pounder

and 3-pounder. But the 36-pounder and 70-pounder guns lately made at Elswick are far more formidable weapons than those just named. These guns can fire from 10 to 15 well-aimed shots per minute, and can pierce an armour plate 5 inches thick at 1,000 yards. As regards the **Maxim gun**, which will fire away as long as it has any ammunition, though all that worked it be killed, it is to be regretted that the Government did not secure its exclusive possession, even at enormous cost. **Capt. Zlatinaki's** dynamite tube gun has made great progress in the estimation of experts. A large steamer called the *Vesuvius* has been specially built for this novel armament. She carries three 15-in. guns, fixed at an angle of 15°, all parallel to the keel and pointing forward. The direction is given entirely by the steering, and the range is regulated by the quantity of compressed air admitted at each discharge. The fire from these tubes, while vastly inferior in range and accuracy to that of rifled cannon, should prove awfully destructive within their present effective range of a mile. It should be remembered that this invention is yet in its infancy, and therefore it seems only prudent to follow the American's advice, "Never prophesy till you know." The nature and quality of ammunition are intimately, indeed inseparably, connected with the construction and patterns of guns. The use of some of the "**higher explosives**" has been successfully tested, at least for filling shells; and the secrets of making melinite and cocoa powder have been acquired from France and Germany respectively. Diversity in the modes of **granulating gunpowder**, has been found so advantageous that the size of the grains (if they may be so called) increases in approximate proportion with that of the guns; so that those for use with the largest guns are perforated hexagonal prisms, some inches in length and diameter. Many kinds of **smokeless**, or nearly smokeless, **gunpowder** have been tried lately with success. Doubts are felt about the permanence of the qualities of these powders to resist the effect of variations of temperature and diversities of climate; but improvements in the processes of making them will, in all probability, soon remove any such disadvantages. The use of smokeless powder will revolutionise the aspect of battle-fields, but it will not prove an unmixed advantage to assailants. Smokeless gunpowder is said to be comparatively noiseless. With so many and so startling inventions for attack and for defence as have lately been made public, and with others the destructive powers of which are darkly hinted, the future of warfare—even the near future—defies calculation, and must be a subject for vague but intensely interesting conjecture to those by whom, and on whom, these new agents of destruction may be tried.

Artin, Yacoub Pasha. Egyptian statesman b. 1846. Armenian by nationality; Christian by creed. Under-secretary of State for Public Instruction '84-88. Just appointed Egyptian Administrator of Railways in Egypt. Yacoub Pasha Artin is an Egyptian of quite exceptional attainments. A profound scholar of Arab literature. He is European in his tastes, speaking six languages with equal facility. To sound common sense he adds a genuine love for his work in the Education department, to which his promotion will be a great loss.

Artists, Musicians, and Actors Deceased. See OBITUARY.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition. See **NEW GALLERY.**

Arts and Letters Club. The, 27, Albemarle St., Piccadilly, W., was founded for the association of gentlemen directly or indirectly interested in all branches of the arts, literature, science, and the liberal professions, and for the special purpose of widely contributing to the cultivation and development of the same. Sec., A. E. Bright.

Ascension Island. In the South Atlantic, 960 miles from African coast, and is a British possession. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station with batteries and storehouses. Used as a sanatorium for people from West Africa. The Governor is a naval officer appointed by the Admiralty. See **BRITISH EMPIRE** (table).

Ascot Gold Cup. See **TURF.**

Ashbourne, Edward Gibson, P.C., 1st Baron (creat. '85), Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was b. in Dublin '37. Graduated with high honours at Trinity Coll., Dublin, and ('75-'85) represented to the Irish bar ('60), and for years practised the University of Dublin in parliament. Called in Ireland, and gained a high reputation in his profession. On entering parliament he took a prominent part in debates, and rendered valuable service to the Conservative party, especially in connection with the Irish policy. **Attorney-General for Ireland** ('77-'80). Lord Ashbourne brought into the House of Peers the **Holdings Act** (Ireland), '88.

Ashkenazim. See **JEWS.**

"Asiatic Quarterly Review." A review the first number of which appeared Jan. 1st, 1886, devoted to the consideration and discussion of Asiatic questions which are becoming increasingly of interest to the British public. Questions are treated from an Oriental as well as European standpoint. Among other distinguished contributors have been the Countess of Dufferin and the Marquis Tseng. A chronicle of Asiatic events and literature forms a feature of the *Review*. Editor: **Mr. D. Boulger, M.R.A.S.**

Askaniya. A new Russian town and administrative centre of the province of Transcaucasia, 280 miles by railway east of Michaelovsk, on the Caspian, on the direct road to Sarakhs, Herat, and India. **Annexed** by Skobelev in '81. Does a large trade with Meshed, distant 100 miles.

Asquith, Herbert Henry, M.P., b. 1852. Educated at City of London School, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. '74, 1st class Classics, and Craven University Scholar. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn '76. Elected as Liberal member for East Fife '86. Mr. A.'s speeches have received high commendation on several occasions, notably at the annual meeting of the Liberation Society in '88, and at the Palmerston Club, Oxford, last June. Mr. A. was engaged with Sir C. Russell on behalf of Mr. Parnell at the **Parnell Commission** ('90.), and distinguished himself by his skilful cross-examination of *Times* witnesses.

Assab. An Italian possession on the Red Sea coast of Africa, now practically abandoned in favour of **Masowah.**

Assiniboia. Named after the Assiniboine river. A district of the **North-West Territories**, and a future province of the Dominion of **Canada.** Lies directly west of Manitoba along the United States boundary. Area 95,000 sq. m. Capital **Regina**, which is the present seat of government for the Territories generally.

Assizes Relief Act, '89. See **SESS.**, sect. 56.

Association Internationale du Congo. See **CONGO FREE STATE.**

Assyriology, '89. The excavations of the past year have resulted in some important discoveries and acquisitions. Amongst these is the clearing out of the greater part of **Sennacherib's palace** at Kouyunjik, including the **Library chambers.** About 1700 tablets and fragments from the celebrated Nineveh Library have been acquired for the British Museum. At **Khorsabad**, or town of Chosroës, some fifteen or sixteen miles to the north-east of Mosul, there has been a renewal of the diggings; and slabs, altars, and other objects of interest, have been rescued from the **palace of Sargon.** In the course of the diggings at Kouyunjik have been found several relics of the **Roman occupation**, comprising rings, bracelets of bronze inlaid with glass, and other objects; as well as several **Persian coins** of the dynasty of the Sassanids. Further south, at **Babylon** and the neighbourhood, it has been found impossible to do much work with the spade, on account of the formidable restrictions placed upon excavations. The acquisition, however, *inter alia*, of a clay instrument, on astrological principles, for working out omens, and formed, accidentally or otherwise, in the shape of a human liver, indicates the existence of sites in Southern Babylonia that should be cleared out without delay. In this connection it is interesting to record that the **latest acquisitions of the British Museum** include about 800 Babylonian and other tablets of the very early epoch of about 2500 B.C. The well-equipped **American expedition** to **Mesopotamia** has unfortunately for a time been checked by a collision with the Arabs, arising out of the alleged violation of a graveyard, in consequence of which a blood-feud has been created rendering it very difficult to carry on operations. Lastly, in this connection, the **German excavations** carried on at **Tel-el-Hibbe**, the ancient **Nar Malka** (situated about fifty miles south-west of Baghdad, on the Yussifich Canal, which connects the Tigris and the Euphrates) have been moderately, although not brilliantly, successful.—Among the contributions to the literature of the year should be noticed the opening of the pages of *Hebraica* (New Haven, Conn.) to the discussion of cuneiform learning. The literature of Assyriology is growing to such an extent, that it is already difficult to travel undiverted over the intermediate stages to the earlier and tentative periods of cuneiform investigation. From America is announced a collective edition of the **Works of the late Rev. Henry Hincks, D.D., T.C.D.**; and a new edition, by Drs. W. M. Arnolt and C. Johnston, of the **Works of Sir Henry Rawlinson.** The reciprocity of Assyriological information between this country and the **United States** is exemplified by an article from the pen of Mr. T. G. Pinches, which appeared in the *New York Journal*, August '89, on "**Belshazzar**," showing that he was practically king at the time when Babylon was taken, and tracing the novel lines of his private life and his parentage. Mr. Pinches points out that the **capture of Babylon by Cyrus** took place during the night of the 11th of the month **Marcheswan** (October–November), as recorded in *Daniel*.—"In that night was Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain." Another important contribution to Assyriology made by Mr. Pinches is a study of **Sennacherib as Crown Prince**; a translation and a *précis* of certain

letters written by Sennacherib to his father Sargon, the former being at that time a kind of governor or viceroy in the north of Assyria or Armenia. A few catalogues, more or less complete, of recently acquired collections of Babylonian and Assyrian antiquities, have been compiled. They include a continuation of the catalogue of the De Clercq collection in Paris, prepared, in collaboration with M. Menant, by the owner; Dr. Adler's *Notes* on a collection in the National Museum at Washington; and a provisional List of eighty-five of the British Museum collection, with additional notes on their extension and significance, by Mr. Bezold. To this department of Assyrian literature Mr. Pinches has also contributed *Inscribed Tablets from Babylonia in the Collection of Sir Henry Peek, Bt.*, barely mentioned last year, with translations and explanations, and with a full index of the words in which the original Babylonian characters are given, most valuable to the elementary student of cuneiform. As a sequence to this Catalogue, Mr. Pinches has issued a small work on *Babylonian and Assyrian Cylinder Seals and Signets*, with illustrations by the autotype process. In the second part of the second volume of his *Decouvertes en Chaldée*, M. E. de Sarzec has beautifully reproduced in hellogravure a considerable portion of the recently acquired collection at the Louvre—an example followed by other scholars, as Amiaud and Zimmern. Of a great number of the documents bearing upon the Assyrian empire, a fresh study has been made by scholars as well of the New as of the Old World. In particular, Dr. Winckler has utilised anew these documents for his work, in two volumes, on the *Inscriptions of Sargon II.* The first part of this work is devoted to a very important *Historical Introduction*, covering the reign of this king, with transcripts and translations of most of his inscriptions, and also with a nearly exhaustive vocabulary. The second part comprises autograph reproductions of the entire thesaurus of Sargon texts in the collections of the Louvre and of the Berlin and British Museums; and the whole gives invaluable corrections of the texts from Khorsabad, which were beautifully but inaccurately given in the early edition of M. Botta, the explorer. The *Inscriptions* severally of Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, and Assurbanipal have received further illustration and exposition at the hands of Mr. B. T. A. Evetts, Professor R. F. Harper, and Mr. S. A. Smith, the last of whom, an American scholar, is continuing his work under the title of *Die Keilschrifttexte Assurbanipals*. Dr. C. F. Lehmann is also reported to have ready for early publication a comprehensive edition of all the principal texts of Saosduchinos, the brother of Sardanapalus or Assurbanipal. In the more miscellaneous department, which comprises the legal, fiscal, commercial and social documents, Dr. Strassmaier, S.J., has produced the final volume of his *Inscriptions of Nabonidus*, some 1134 in number; and has already made considerable progress in the application of his method to the inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzar II. Dr. Feiser has also brought out an edition of twenty-one texts in the Berlin Museum, under the title of *Keilschriftliche Aktenstücke*, with transliterations, translations, and glossary; and Mr. E. A. W. Budge has published some important legal documents selected from a fine collection which he himself ac-

quired last year in the East for the British Museum. Various Assyriologists of the first rank have occupied themselves in unravelling the technical difficulties which occur in the documents known generically as "contract tablets." Some syllabaries, *prolegomena*, lexicographical *memoires*, etc., having for a direct and definite purpose the furtherance of Assyrian philology, have also made their appearance; and Mr. Bezold, himself an Assyriologist of repute, has recently borne testimony to the facilities placed in the reach of students of Assyriology for acquiring a sounder knowledge of the grammatical structure of the language and the value of the study of Assyriology as a source of important emendations of the Hebrew Bible. The collaboration of Dr. Delitzsch and Dr. Haupt should be mentioned in the conduct of *Beiträge zur Assyriologie*, which contains important articles from the editors, as well as from other scholars. Dr. Haupt's articles are mainly on the Gisdubar Legends; whilst those of Dr. Delitzsch are characteristically concerned with Assyrian correspondence—letters, for instance, and despatches from governors of provinces and other officials, to the king. Dr. Delitzsch has also continued his valuable Assyrian dictionary (*Assyrisches Wörterbuch*); and the Rev. A. J. Delattre, S.J., has published a new edition of his "*Les Chaldéens jusqu'à la Formation de l'Empire de Nabuchodonosor, précédé de Considérations sur un Récent Livre de M. Hugo Winckler*"—the *considerations* being a discussion of the general treatment of some departments of Dr. Winckler's labours. The *Continental and American periodicals* devoted either in whole or in part to Assyriology maintain their prosperity and usefulness; the *Babylonian and Oriental Record* is also vigorously sustained. Among the more remarkable of its contributions have been a continued series of articles by Professor Terrien de Lacouperie on the *Origin from Babylonia and Elam of the early Chinese Civilisation*; and a series of articles on *Babylonian Medicine*, the first of which, as a suggestion of the time, on *Leprosy*, appeared in the number for August last, by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, who, as well as Mr. George Bertin, continues to deliver at due intervals his courses of lectures on Assyriology at the British Museum. The short series of four lectures given by Mr. Bertin in June '89 was *On the Babylonian Astronomy*, the real condition of which he had been able to ascertain by a study of astronomical tablets, and to identify so many of the names of the heavenly bodies as in fact to reconstruct the science of the stars as known to the Babylonians. Consult Dr. Birch's Preface to vol. i. of "*Records of the Past*"; Mr. H. Fox Talbot's Introduction to the Translation of the Inscription of Khammurabi, in same vol.; Rev. A. H. Sayce, *passim*, in same work—*Babylonian Literature*, and Lectures upon the Assyrian Language; Mr. George Smith's "*Chaldean Account of Genesis*," "*Chaldean Account of the Deluge*," and "*History of Babylonia*"; Dr. E. Richmond Hodges' "*Cuneiform Decipherment*," in the third edition of Cory's "*Ancient Fragments*"; Birch and Pinches' "*Bronze Ornaments of the Palace Gates of Balawat*"; Mr. E. A. Wallis Budge's "*Babylonian Life and History*"; Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen's "*From under the Dust of Ages*;"

Professor Sayce's "Hibbert Lectures on the Religion of Babylonia," second edition; George Bertin's "Languages of the Cuneiform Inscriptions"; Ragozin's "History of Assyria," and "History of Chaldea"; "Babylonian and Oriental Record"; "Transactions and Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology"; "Zeitschrift für Assyriologie"; "Revue Archéologique"; "Journal of the American Oriental Society"; Lyon's "Assyrian Manual"; Fouilles, in illustration of De Sarzec's "Découvertes en Chaldée"; Dieulafoy's "Voyages en Perse"; and others. Dr. L. Oberziner, of Vienna, is preparing, it is understood, a new and important work on Assyriology. Lectures have been delivered during the year at the British Museum on this subject. (For concise history of Assyriology see ed. '87.)

Astronomy, '89. This will be remembered as the "Year of Congresses." Relating to astronomy alone, we have had this past autumn the following:—"Astrophotographik"; "International Celestial Photography and Spectroscopy"; "Meteorology"; "Hydrology and Climatology"; "Chronometrical"; and "Geodetic." In '87 the *Astrophotographic Conference*, held at Paris, decided that a chart of the sky was to be made by photography, and went so far as to fix the refractor of 13 in. objective and 11 ft. focus. The past two years have been devoted to perfecting the methods and experimenting with different kinds of plates, etc. This autumn the *Permanent Committee* met to discuss, and if possible settle, a number of details. Every vital point may now be considered disposed of. The plates (of plate-glass) are to be flat, and 160 mm. square, and the photographic field 2° square; the chemical formula to be left open. One or more bureaus to be established for measuring and reducing the positions of the stars. Amongst numerous other points was the distribution of the work. For this purpose the sky has been divided into zones, and those falling to the share of English observatories are:—Oxford, + 56° dec. to + 48° dec.; Greenwich, + 48° to + 40° ; Sydney, - 34° to - 42° ; the Cape, - 42° to - 50° ; and Melbourne, - 70° to - 90° . The total solar eclipses of Jan. 1st may be regarded as the observational event of the year. The path of total phase was confined to North America, and was, of course, taken care of by numerous American eclipse parties. The weather was most favourable, and an immense number of photographs were taken, and the spectroscopic and physical observations were also successful. Many of the photos. are of great excellence, and show the corona in its chief features to resemble very closely those of the eclipses of '78 and '67, and so strengthen the theory of the general connection between the form of the corona and the solar activity as shown by the numbers of sun-spots (11-yr. period). The astronomical feeling developed in California by the presence of the Lick Observatory and the occurrence of a total eclipse seems to have created great sympathy between the officers of the Observatory and the numerous amateurs, and has resulted in the establishment of "The Astronomical Society of the Pacific," with Prof. Holden, Director of the Observatory, as first President. First meeting, May 25th. The work of Mr. Crew is described in our last issue. The methods by which the sun's period of rotation has been determined are—by periodic variations in our barometers and thermometers; variations of the magnetic elements;

motions of sun-spots; motions of faculae; and by the spectroscopes. These all give different results, really affording, as Mr. Crew suggests, a means of discriminating the various layers of the sun concerned in the several cases. Assuming the angular velocity of the separate layers to decrease from the sun's centre outwards, the layer affecting barometers is deepest, for we get the solar rotation period from the above methods respectively $24^{\circ}12'$, $24^{\circ}33'$, $24^{\circ}79'$, $25^{\circ}23'$, and $26^{\circ}23'$ days. These results are of course far from infallible.—The rare phenomenon of Jupiter being occulted by the moon occurred on August 7th, and the interest shown by the public generally testifies to the growing appreciation of our science. The total number of small planets is now 287. Five new comets have been detected—two by Barnard, two by Brooks, and one by Davidson. The second of Brooks, discovered on July 6th, has divided into several separate bodies. The month of August was unique in having five telescopic comets under observation at the same time. There has been much discussion respecting a white spot seen on Saturn's ring. Is it objective, or is it purely optical? The balance of opinion gives it as optical. Prof. Fritschard continues his researches in photographic stellar parallax, and up to the present his results are:— δ Cygni $0.44''$; μ Cassiop. $0.04''$; α Cassiop. $0.04''$; β Cassiop. $0.16''$; γ Cassiop. $0.07''$; Polaris $0.08''$; and α Cephei $0.06''$. Mr. Isaac Roberts pursues his photographic researches, and has recently given his attention to nebulae, and his photographs show details of structure which must have important bearing on the different theories of the "Origin of the Universe." His photo. of the Great Nebula in Andromeda may be taken as a type. This nebula always presents the appearance of having two dark parallel rifts, one each side of a luminous centre, and surrounded by a bright zone. In the photo. this is clearly explained. They are the two portions of a dark belt surrounding a central body, and separating it from a luminous ring; and, in fact, one's first impression is that he is looking at a very much enlarged photo. of Saturn. His other photos. are equally interesting. The Jubilee of the Fulkow Observatory (12 miles from St. Petersburg) was celebrated with great pomp amid a brilliant gathering of State dignitaries, foreign ambassadors, and scientists. The Astronomer-Royal (W. H. M. Christie) was present as representative of the R.A.S. Dr. Copeland has succeeded Prof. Piazzzi Smyth as Astronomer-Royal of Scotland. Sir E. Watkin has offered a site on the top of Snowdon for an astronomical and meteorological observatory. The gold medal of the R.A.S. was presented to M. Lowry for his equatorial condé and his new methods for determining aberration and refraction.—Obituary. Warren de la Rue, Prof. Loomis, Col. Tonline, Alvan Clark, and R. Newall.—Longitude. To connect the European geodetic system with that of the British Isles, it was agreed to re-determine the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Paris. The observations for this purpose were made in the autumn of '88, as described in our '89 edition. Since then, in June last, similar observations were made at Greenwich and Dunkerque, another French geodetic station. By this means a check on the work of '88 is obtained, for we have a triangle with Greenwich, Paris, and Dunkerque for angles, and if the three

sides do not close something is wrong. This, of course, delays the publication of the result, but enhances the value. The reduction of the work is in a very forward state. The difference of latitude between Greenwich and Paris was also determined in July.—**Coming events:** **Total solar eclipse**, '89, Dec. 21-2. Invisible in England, partial at Cape. Line of central phase passes over Africa, S. Atlantic north of S. America. The R.A.S. is sending an observer (Father Perry) to Cayenne, and another (A. Taylor) to a place near Loanda, on the west coast of Africa. Several amateurs leave England to observe the eclipse, and amongst them Miss Brown. Another total eclipse occurs in '90, Dec. 17th, but the central line is in the Antarctic Ocean; visible as a partial eclipse in Australia. An annular eclipse of the sun, visible in the British Isles as a partial eclipse, on June 17th, from 8.30 to 10.30 a.m. A partial eclipse of the moon, Nov. 25-6, invisible at Greenwich. Neptune is twice occulted by the moon—first on May 6th, 2h. 35m. (morn.), reappearing 3h. 48m.; and again on June 29th, 9h. 55m. (even.), reappearing 11h. 13m. Mercury is well situated as an evening star in May, August, and September. Venus, evening star from April to November. Mars and Jupiter will both be near the horizon. Saturn well placed for observation. It is just possible that we may have a large number of comets in the coming year, as at least two periodic comets are expected.—Consult the *Observatory*, the *Astronomische Nachrichten*: "General Astronomy," by Young; Sir G. B. Airy's "Popular Astronomy"; Proctor's works; Newcomb's "Popular Astronomy"; "Astronomy for Amateurs" (edited by J. W. Oliver); the new edition of "Chambers"; and Miss M. A. Clerke's "History of Astronomy."

Asylums Board (Metropolis). See POOR LAW. "**Atlanta**." A new magazine with many excellent illustrations, commenced Oct. '87. Many of the best known and most popular writers of the day contribute to its pages. One feature of *A.* is the *Atlanta Scholarship and Reading Union*, which aims at the encouragement of a systematic habit of recreative reading in English literature. Programme '88-89, "English Men and Women of Letters of the Nineteenth Century," continued. Editors: L. T. Meade and John C. Staples. Office: Piccadilly, W.

Athabasca (Indian, "swampy"). Named from its great lake. A district of the North-West Territories, and future province of the Dominion of Canada. Lies north of Alberta and east of the British Columbia. Takes in the celebrated Peace River district. Area 122,000 sq. m.

"**Athenæum**." The leading English literary journal was founded during 1828. Amongst its editors are included the names of Rev. H. Stebbing, Mr. Dilke, and Mr. Hepworth Dixon (who retired in 1869). Shortly after its origin, it was acquired from its founder, Mr. Silk Buckingham, by Mr. John Sterling, and subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. Dilke, to whose ability its success was mainly due. The review of *Continental books* is now published in the summer instead of at the close of the year. An interesting history of Mr. John Francis' connection with the *A.* is given in a new work by Mr. J. C. Francis, "John Francis and the *Athenæum*," '88.

Athletics. Though the sport termed athletics, in contradistinction to pedestrianism, has greatly

increased in public favour of late years, we have few records to alter this year, amateurs having apparently got within a measurable distance of the length of their tether; and in pedestrianism there is absolutely nothing to chronicle. In fact, that branch of sport—with the exception of the leading handicaps decided at Sheffield—is, like the Prize Ring, practically defunct. Exceptional form is occasionally exhibited in championships, at the annual University contests, and in some handicaps; but of late competitors are set such impossible tasks that, as a rule, success is placed utterly beyond their reach. Still some records have been relegated to the past, and others have been neared. The first noteworthy performance of the year was that of Mr. H. C. Tindall, at the *Cambridge University Sports*, on March 16th, when he ran 600 yards in 1 m. 12 s., thus beating his own previous record made at Stamford Bridge on June 6th, '88, by 3 s., the professional record of James Nuttall, accomplished at Manchester Feb. 20th, '64, by 1 s., and getting within 3 s. of the world's record held by L. E. Myers, New York, since July 1st, '82. Mention must also be made of the performance of Mr. Sidney Thomas (Ranelagh Harriers), by his memorable defeat of Mr. J. Kibblewhite in the ten miles amateur championship on April 6th, when he compassed the distance at Stamford Bridge in the fast time of 51 m. 31 s., which is within 12 s. of W. G. George's record, accomplished over the same track on April 7th, '84, whilst he was still an amateur, and barely 25 s. behind the world's record made by W. Cummings at Lillie Bridge on Sept. 28th, '85. Another good performance was that of Mr. E. H. Pelling (Ranelagh Harriers), who, on June 8th, ran 200 yards at his club meeting at Stamford Bridge in even time, thus beating both his own record of 20 s., made on Aug. 1st, '87, and that of 20 s., made by L. E. Myers in New York on Sept. 15th, '81. At the championship meeting on June 29th some excellent displays were also recorded. Mr. H. C. L. Tindall (Cambridge U.A.C.) won the "quarter" in 48 s., thus getting within 2 s. of the world's record, held by R. Butter, the Sheffield professional. He also covered his first 100 yards in 43 s., thus beating L. E. Myers's record of 43 s. by an almost infinitesimal fraction. Mr. W. J. Barry, Queen's College, Cork, earned a place in the records by throwing the 16-lb. hammer 130 ft., and tying the celebrated throw of Mr. J. S. Mitchell (Tipperary G.A.C.) at New York on Sept. 6th, '88. Marvellous as was Mr. Pelling's running in June, he eclipsed it on Sept. 28th, when, at the London Athletic Club Meeting, he covered 200 yards in 19 s., approaching as nearly as possible to the 19 s. credited to G. Seward on March 22nd, '47, in his match against the late Charles Westhall, whom he beat by 2½ yards at Barnet, in a match for £50 a side. Mr. J. Kibblewhite, the mile champion, has also set the record keepers at work by beating the times credited to W. G. George, J. White, of Gateshead, and Peter Cannon, of Stirling. He ran 3 miles at Stamford Bridge on Aug. 26th in the unprecedented time of 14 m. 29 s., the previous bests being 14 m. 39 s. by White, 14 m. 34 s. by Cannon, and 14 m. 36 s. by George.

Attorney. See SOLICITOR.

Attorney-General, The, is the chief counsel of the Crown, acting on its behalf in its revenue and criminal proceedings, and other

matters. The Attorney-General has likewise political functions, and has always since 1673 been a member of parliament, receiving his office from the Sovereign on the recommendation of the Government in power. He is paid £7,000 a year for non-contentious business alone. All Government measures on legal questions are in his charge. The Prince of Wales also appoints an attorney-general, who is, however, generally called the Attorney-General for the Duchy of Lancaster, or for the Duchy of Cornwall, according to his appointment. The present Attorney-General is **Sir Richard Webster** (q.v.). There is also an **Attorney-General for Ireland** (Mr. Peter O'Brien), who is always a member of the Irish Privy Council.

Amale (Duc d'), fourth son of King Louis Philippe, b. 1822. When only a youth he took part in several campaigns in Algeria '40, '42, '43, and '44. In the latter year he married a daughter of Prince Leopold of Salerno. He was **Governor-General of Algeria** when the revolution of '48 broke out in Paris, but at once resigned and joined his father in England, where he chiefly resided until the law banishing the Orleans princes was repealed in '71, after his election to the National Assembly. He was chosen one of the **Forty** in '71, and was made a **General of Division** in the following year. He was president of the Council of War which tried and condemned Marshal Bazaine. The Duke is the author of a **History of the Princes of the House of Condé**. When the Expulsion Bill passed, in '86, he left France, having been at the same time struck off the roll of the French army by the then War Minister, General Boulanger (q.v.). It was discovered soon after that he had bequeathed his beautiful **Chateau of Chantilly**, with its art treasures, to the French nation. The decree banishing the Duke from France was revoked March '89. The same month he was elected President of the French Academy for three months.

Austin, Alfred, b. 1835. Published his first poem, entitled "The Season," in '62. Acted as war correspondent for the *Standard* during the winter of '70-'71 at Versailles. He has ever since been on the editorial staff of that journal. His poem "Madonna's Child" is considered to be his best work. His other works include "Interludes," "The Human Tragedy," "Savonarola," "Soliloquies in Song," "Prince Lucifer," and "Love's Widowhood and other Poems," '89. He is the editor of the *National Review*, and has contributed many political articles to the *Quarterly Review*.

Australasia. A loose term variously applied. It usually signifies (1) the Australian colonies, together with Tasmania, New Zealand, and Fiji; or (2) Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Guinea, New Britain, and New Ireland, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, and New Hebrides. Consult Wallace's "Australasia"; "Half a Century of Australasian Progress," by Wm. Westgarth; and "Impressions of Australasia," by Dr. R. W. Dale.

Australasian Federation. See IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Australia. The largest island in the world. Is situated south-east of Asia, dividing Pacific from Indian Ocean. Extends 2,400 miles west to east, and 1,971 miles north to south. Area computed at 3,031,169 sq. miles, or twenty-six times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Present total population 2,819,367. Wholly British possession. Divided into the colo-

nies of Queensland, capital Brisbane; New South Wales, capital Sydney; Victoria, capital Melbourne; South Australia (including Northern Territory), capital Adelaide; and Western Australia, capital Perth. Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west. The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing. Wool still continues to be the staple export. The great central depression is sterile, and almost impassable on account of want of water, together with prickly growths; having no drainage, the rainfall collects in extensive salt lakes and marshes. In the habitable districts there is a rich and unique flora and fauna. Coal abounds in various districts; gold, iron, copper, are extensively worked. Climates vary from tropical to temperate. Rainfall capricious: in some years excessive, in others prolonged drought. Principal rivers, the Murray and its affluents, navigable many hundred miles in wet seasons. There are 7,000 miles of railroad, and 52,000 miles of telegraph, several large cities, and many towns. The black aborigines are few, and rapidly disappearing. For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Known to the Portuguese prior to 1540; later visited by Dutch navigators, and then called New Holland. Visited by Cook, and first British settlement (originally penal) formed at **Botany Bay** in 1788. Consult Blair's "Cyclopædia of Australia," Forrest's "Explorations in Australia," Giles' "Geographic Travels in Australia," Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook for 1888," Petherick's "Catalogue of the York Gate Library," the *Torch*, etc.

Austria-Hungary is an empire under the rule of Francis Joseph I. of Hapsburg, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, and is composed of a Cisleithan portion, officially known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary, each possessing its separate parliament, but uniting under a common sovereign in the establishment of a common army, navy, financial, diplomatic, postal and telegraphic services, administered by delegations composed of 120 deputies chosen half by Austria and half by Hungary—the upper house in each country selecting 20 and the lower 40 members. The estimated revenue and expenditure for the common affairs of the monarchy for '90 is 120,351,708 fl., nearly seven-tenths of this total being borne by Austria, the remainder by Hungary. General debt, 2,815,761,293 fl. Imports of Austria-Hungary, including Bosnia and Herzegovina ('87), 562,700,000 fl.; exports, 348,800,000 fl. For army and navy see FOREIGN A. and N. Austria (capital Vienna)—area 115,903 sq. m., estimated population in '87, 23,447,192—is governed by an Emperor and a Reichsrath or federal parliament, consisting of a house of peers partly hereditary and partly nominated by the Crown for life, and a house of deputies chosen by popular election. Purely local matters are administered by the seventeen provincial diets (viz., of Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Gorizia, Istria, Trieste, Dalmatia, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia and Bukovina). Estimated revenue for '89, 538,515,245 fl.; expenditure, 538,345,786 fl.; Austria's special debt, 983,211,957 fl.—Hungary (capital Buda-Pesth)—area 123,039 sq. m.; estimated population in '86, 16,901,023—embraces the kingdoms of Hungary

Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria) and a parliament composed of an upper and hereditary house and a lower and elective house. Estimated revenue for '90, 355,259,247 fl. expenditure, 355,663,646 fl.; Hungary's special debt, about 1,498,070,420 fl.—**Bosnia-Herzegovina** (area 23,366 sq. m., pop. 1,504,091), though in strictness still a province of the Porte, has since the Treaty of Berlin in '78 been occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, and may fairly be considered as belonging to that empire. Since the reconciliation of the Magyars with the House of Hapsburg, in '67, great progress has been made in reconciling the various races in different stages of civilisation which inhabit this heterogeneous empire (so much so that it is by no means unlikely that Austria-Hungary may be the political heir to a considerable part of the European dominion of the Ottoman Empire, and the possible head of a South Slavonic confederation).—**History, '89. POLITICAL.** The old year closed with prospects of peace for '89, and **M. Tisza** (Jan. 1st), responding to New Year's congratulations of the Liberal party in the Hungarian Diet, expressed his opinion that the **Alliance of the Central European Powers** offered a guarantee for European peace. An ordinance published (Jan. 4th) directed greater attention to be given to teaching German in the gymnasiums and Realschulen. An order was also issued that pupils in cadet schools and officers of cavalry should study Russian. The **Bishop of Cracow** was ennobled with the title of Prince Bishop, thus restoring the provincial see of Poland to its ancient dignity. The Imperial rescript created much comment in Russia. Great opposition to the **New Army Bill** (see ed. '89) in the Hungarian Parliament caused **M. Tisza** to threaten resignation in the event of the bill not passing in its entirety. The bill was voted in the Lower House (29th) by 267 to 141. The Opposition members of the House displayed great excitement, and demanded the resignation of the Premier. A great crowd of students, workpeople and others, also calling for his resignation, paraded the streets, doing much damage, and came into collision with the police; numerous arrests followed. The unpopularity of the measure, however, increased, and another similar demonstration was held at Pesth (Feb. 12th) by the students who the previous day had accorded an enthusiastic reception to the Emperor and Empress. The agitation continuing, another demonstration of 100,000 persons, directed against **M. Tisza** and the obnoxious bill, was held (Feb. 17th), followed by others of a similar nature. Article 25 passed by 253 to 144 (March 26th). The bill eventually passed the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament (April 3rd), and was received and adopted in its entirety by the Upper House of the Reichsrath (April 8th).—**Prince Alexander of Battemberg** visited Vienna (Jan. 28th), but no event of political importance followed.—**The sad suicide of the Crown Prince Rudolph** (Jan. 30th) at his villa at Meyerling, near Baden, which was announced by the official press, and subsequently discovered to have been attended by circumstances of a most painful nature, cast a deep gloom over the Court and country, the funeral being solemnised at the Capuchins' Church, Vienna (Feb. 5th), in the presence of the Emperor, the Court, the principal members of the Diplomatic Corps,

and representatives of the crowned heads of Europe. **Regium services** were held by the various Austrian embassies. The official gazettes of Vienna and Buda-Pesth published (7th) an Imperial proclamation conveying the thanks of the Emperor to his people for their manifestations of sympathy. The Archduke Charles Louis, the Emperor's brother (Feb. 1st), renounced his rights of succession to the crowns of Austria and Hungary in favour of his eldest son, **Archduke Francis Ferdinand**.—**The Fablie Warehouse Bill**, forbidding the commissionaires to advance money on goods stored in their establishments, or themselves to undertake commercial operations, was passed against much opposition in the Austrian Reichsrath (16th).—**The 4 per cent. Rentes Loan** of 32,000,000 fr., put up for subscription by the Government at 80, was fully subscribed.—**The debate on the Budget** in the Austrian Reichsrath (28th) was suspended owing to a scene between two members and the President, who left the chair, the Budget being introduced in the Lower House (March 2nd), passed May 9th.—**Count Albert Apponyi** conducted a spirited opposition in the Hungarian House against Article 25 of the **Army Bill**.—**The news of King Milan's abdication** (March) created an unfavourable impression.—On the 15th the treaty of commerce between the Empire and the Sultan of Zanzibar was officially published.—**The commemoration of the Hungarian revolution of '48** was made the subject of a demonstration at Buda-Pesth (15th).—Great excitement was caused (19th) by the shooting of a young student by **M. Kohonczy**, a Liberal deputy in the Lower House of the Diet. Arising out of this incident the next day a great demonstration took place in front of the Parliament House, **M. Tisza** being greeted with signs of strong disapproval, his carriage pelted, and several members of the Government party assaulted. The police were resisted and the military called out, a number of arrests being made.—In the House the question being raised by a deputy as to the carrying of arms, the President requested members to abstain from bringing weapons of any kind to the House. Subsequently the Emperor expressed sympathy with **M. Tisza** in the affronts he had received on the occasion. A notice prohibiting tumultuous assemblies and the carrying of arms in public was issued by the Prefect of Police at Pesth.—In April ministerial changes in the Hungarian Cabinet took place, **M. Weckerle** being made Minister of Finance in place of **M. Tisza**, Count Julius Szapary of Commerce, and **M. Désiré Szilagy** of Justice. Adoption (16th) by Finance Committee of Lower House of Diet of bill to establish a cheque-clearing system. The Senate passed a bill for the sale of state lands to the peasantry (17th). It was stated by the **Hrvatsk** of Agram (19th) that the Austrian Government was about to fortify Sarajevo at a cost of 4,000,000 florins. The Provincial Diets of Bohemia, Dalmatia, Galicia, Carniola, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Istria, Görz and Gradiska, dissolved, and new elections ordered by Imperial decree. Adoption by the Lower Hungarian House of Recruiting Contingent Bill (29th). Count Schonborn raised to the cardinalate. **Mr. Frederik Grant**, son of the late General Grant, presented his credentials (May 15th), on the retirement of General A. Lamton, as United States Minister at Vienna. An important announcement was made by **M. Weckerle**, Hungarian Minister of

finance, relative to the suppression of lotteries in Hungary, and the negotiations opened with the Austrian Government for the purpose. The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath accepted Budget and Financial Law without amendment (15th). Martial law was extended in Bosnia and Herzegovina to several offences usually punishable at common law in consequence of lawlessness in the district. The questions pending between Hungary and Croatia settled by Regnicola deputations (June 5th). Sessions of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations opened (3rd). Count Taaffe, in replying to a Jewish deputation, publicly stigmatised the anti-Semitic agitation in Austria (6th). M. Rispi's declaration in the Italian Chamber received with much satisfaction, the Italian Parliament by vote having openly recognised the value of the triple alliance (12th). Austro-Hungarian cavalry are to be armed with revolvers carrying cartridges used for the Manlicher rifle. Shortly after the opening of the Austro-Hungarian delegations session the appointment of Count Giza Teleki as Hungarian Minister of the Interior was announced (19th), and the resignation by Count Andrássy (*q.v.*) of his seat on account of ill-health (22nd). Commemoration of the battle of Kosovo, proposed to be celebrated by fêtes and religious services, prohibited within the Magyar kingdom. On the debate (July 8th) in the Hungarian delegations on the Foreign Office Budget, adverse speeches were delivered by Counts Andrássy and Apponyi, and other leading statesmen. The Committee's report, including vote of confidence in Count Kalnoky's policy, proposed by Dr. Falk, adopted. The Austrian and Hungarian delegation sessions closed on the 12th. New issue of Austro-Hungarian paper florins, bearing date July 1st, '89. The old ones, dated Jan. 1st, '82, to be called in and redeemable at par at the state banks till Dec. 31st, '93. In August the Siamese Mission visited Vienna, was received by the Emperor (23rd). Cardinal Galinberti, Papal nuncio, remonstrated with the Bishops of Veglia and Trieste for their Ultralavophile attitude, which had created much ill-feeling amongst the Italian population. A private interview took place between King Milan and the Emperor, and between the King and Count Kalnoky (August 23rd). The Ossechs were irritated by the dissolution of a literary club at Prague for publishing congratulations to the French on the centenary of the Proclamation of the Rights of Man, 1789. A mandate from Cardinal Ganglbauer, Archbishop of Vienna, read in all the churches of the diocese (25th) in protest against the erection of a monument to Giordano Bruno in Rome. In September the Emperor visited Galicia (3rd), and took part in the military manoeuvres at Jaroslaw, in connection with which friction occurred between the Emperor and the inhabitants of Monor, owing to alleged disrespect to the Austrian Imperial Hours at the headquarters of the Honved cavalry, which formed the subject of an intervention on the opening of the adjourned session of the Hungarian Parliament. Count Franz Toun, a member of the Feudal party in Bohemia, succeeded Baron Kraus as Governor of Bohemia (7th). The prosecution instituted against 122 miners for rioting during the strikes in Styria ordered by the Emperor to be stayed (26th). Oct. Trial of the editor of the *Freie Independenten* for treason. An important meeting took place between Count Kalnoky and

Prince Bismarck at Friederichruh. Count Erich Kielmansegg appointed Governor of Lower Austria in succession to Baron Ludwig Porsinger (8th). Reception by the Emperor of the Extraordinary Mission of the Sultan of Zanzibar (12th), and on the same day the adjourned session of the Hungarian Parliament was opened. Prince Aloys Liechtenstein, late leader of the Ultramontane party in the Austrian Reichsrath, retired from public life, and in doing so withdrew the School Bill of which he was the promoter (13th). Address to the Crown moved by the young Ossechs, praying for the coronation of the Emperor as King of Bohemia, was adversely reported on by special committee of the diet (31st).—Bohemian Diet (Nov. 14th) unanimously declared that all members who had absented themselves from its sittings without leave since the 10th should be regarded as having resigned; the German deputies thus lose their seats.—It is stated that the decennial census will be made Dec. 31st. GENERAL.—Among the more serious disasters of the year the following may be noted. Prevalence of suicide in Vienna: 43 cases during May. Very bad harvest in Hungary and South Bosnia, due to continued drought (July). Town of Pax, Hungary, totally destroyed by fire (July 20th). Terrific hailstorm at Pohrlitz, Moravia (Aug. 20th). Collapse of the principal embankment at Szegedin, erected after flood of '79 at a cost of 2,000,000 fl. (Sept. 2nd). The strike among the tramway employés (April) gave rise to riots, which assumed an anti-Semitic character, in the course of which 460 persons were arrested and 206 wounded. The strike lasted three days, and the company eventually conceded the men's demands, and had to pay 50,000 fl. to the town council for neglecting to provide tram service on those days. Strikes also occurred in other branches of industry: in May of a number of workmen at the Franzensstad Station of the Hungarian State Railway; of 4000 colliers at Kladno, Bohemia, for the eight hours movement and higher wages, spreading in June to the district of Pilsen, where 5000 struck work; in July of 14,000 spinners and weavers at Brünn. Great scarcity of water in Vienna (15th).—Trial of agents at Wadowice for decoying 12,000 Galicians (Nov.) into emigration. SOCIAL.—The chief items of social interest have been (Jan.) the appointment by the Emperor of Prince Henry as captain in the navy and colonel in the army. The announcement (9th) of the betrothal of the Princess Louise of Orleans, niece of the Empress, to Prince Alphonso of Bavaria. The first performance at the Vienna Opera of a posthumous opera of Weber, "The Three Pintos." Grand banquet given (19th) by Crown Prince and Princess to the ambassadors. (Feb.) Performance of German adaptation of "The Yeomen of the Guard" at the Karl Theatre, Vienna (2nd). Appointment of Count F. Belgard, P.C., Grand Master of the Household of the Princess Stephanie, who is to be officially called the Crown Princess widow. (March) Baron Koenig appointed Inspector-General of Infantry (1st). First performance of German version of "The Pirates of Penzance" at Wien Theatre (1st). Betrothal of Countess Mary Taaffe to Count Max Coudenhove (25th). Laudatory articles on late John Bright in Austrian papers (28th). Exhibitions of pictures by Pausanias, representing the chief episodes of the Emperor's sporting life from Christmas '48 to Aug. 1st, '87.

opened at Vienna (24th). Austrian Foresters' Congress opened (28th).—(April). The Goldsmiths' Exhibition of precious heirlooms at the Schwartzberg Palace. Herr V. Hengelmüller, late Minister at Belgrade, decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph. Meeting of the second congress of Austrian Catholics, Hungarian Catholics taking no part owing to political estrangement.—(May). Proposal to establish a Catholic University at Salzburg. Silver wedding of the Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Clothilde (12th). Movement in military circles to form army and navy stores on the English system (30th). Austrian Derby, plate value 30,000 fl., at the Prater: won by Count A. Apponyi's Triumph (30th).—(June). Serious illness of Cardinal Ganglbauer. Marriage of Countess Irma Schönborn to Prince Max of Fürstenberg (19th). Annual Corpus Christi procession (30th) attended by Emperor and Empress and principal officers of state.—(Aug.). Third Austrian federal rifle meeting opened at Gratz (4th). Austro-German Anthropological Congress opened at Vienna (5th). Opening of new Natural History Museum at Vienna (17th). First Exhibition in Slavonia opened at Eszseg (30th). Commemoration of the death of the Crown Prince (21st). Visit of the Shah to Vienna (22nd): various Court entertainments. Marriage of Countess Theresa Troutmansdorf and the Hereditary Prince Johann Schwartzberg.—(Sept.). Countess Hélène Taaffe married to Baron R. von Mattencloitt. Inauguration of the Volkstrathe Theatre at Vienna. Six members of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences start for Constantinople to explore archives of Imperial Palace (21st). Decree issued in September ordering all members of the Austrian Civil Service to wear uniform during business hours.—(Oct.). Conversion of Château of Meyerling into nursery for twenty-one Carmelite nuns (21st). Orphanage built and endowed by Herr von Sieberer, at a cost of 1,000,000 fl., opened at Innsbruck. Marriage of Archduke Leopold Salvator to the Princess Blanche of Castile, daughter of Don Carlos (24th). The Count takes by order of the Emperor the name of Herr Johann Orth on entering the British Mercantile Marine (Nov. 13th).—Herr Uhl, Burgomaster of Vienna since '82, resigned (15th).—Amongst the deaths of distinguished persons during the year were those of P. C. Gustav Vizsolyi at Pesth (Feb. 9th); Countess Redern (Princess Victoire Odescalchi) at Pesth (April 15th); Herr Edward Mautner, poet, Vienna (July 1st); Hofrath Josef Wilen, novelist (July 3rd); and Dr. von Steichele, Archbishop of Munich (Oct. 9th). **COMMERCIAL.**—For the first time a Vienna bank (the Union) concluded a loan (20,000,000 dr.) with the Greek Government (4th).—Feb. Inauguration of fortnightly settlement on the Vienna Stock Exchange for Hungarian Gold Rente, Crédit, Staatsbahn, Südbahn, Karl Ludwig-Bahn, and Turkish tobacco shares (27th).—**MARITIME.** The Danube Steam Navigation Co. decided to run steamers between Galatz and Batoum. Bill for the incorporation of the port of Trieste with the customs territory presented (15th).—April. Undrawn 5 per cent. Hungarian Fund Redemption Bonds, including those of Temes, were announced to be redeemed on Nov. 1st, and the Transylvania Bonds on Jan. 1st, '90.—August. New zone system of passenger tariff on Hungarian state railways came into operation (1st).—Annual International grain market at Vienna; small

attendance in consequence of anti-Semitic agitation (26th).—Sept. (See DANUBE IRON-GRATES IMPROVEMENTS.) The colliery owners in North Bohemia endeavoured to get up a coal corner, and manufacturers organised stand-off. It was decided to fit automatic vacuum brakes to trains on Bosnian railways. Telephone service between Vienna and Prague, distant 250 kilometres, established. It was stated by the *Fremdenblatt* (Nov. 6th) that the Austrian Government was prepared to concert measures with the Hungarian Government to re-establish a metallic currency in Austria-Hungary.—Consult Prof. A. Vambéry's "Story of Hungary" (Story of the Nations series); Baron H. de Worms' "Austro-Hungarian Empire Statesman's Year Book; *Almanach de Goll-Leger's* "History of Austria," '89, etc.

Austrian Political Parties and the Reichsrath. The "Reichsrath," or Council of the Empire, is the central legislative body of Austria, or "Cisleithania." It consists of an Upper House (Herrnhaus) and a Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus). The Reichsrath, like the legislative body of Hungary or "Transleithania," has its own ministers and government, and exercises full parliamentary functions on all matters within its competence—from which, however, Foreign Affairs and War are excluded. These latter questions are dealt with by a supreme body known as the Delegations composed of 60 members representing the legislative body of Austria, the upper house returning 20 and the lower house 40 delegates, and of an equal number, similarly chosen, representing the legislative body of Hungary. The present Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath contains 205 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 18; of certain "Erbliche Mitglieder," or hereditary members, upon whose families the privilege has been conferred, and who in the present parliament are 65 in number; of the archbishops, who rank as Princes of the Church, and number 17; and of 105 life members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The Lower House contains 353 members, who are the popular representatives of the seventeen provinces which comprise the Austrian Empire. Bohemia has the largest number of members in the Reichsrath, its contribution being 92; Galicia comes next, with 63; and then follow in order Lower Austria (including Vienna), 37; Moravia, 36; Styria, 23; the Tyrol, 18; Upper Austria, 17; Silesia and Carniola, 10 each; Bukovina, Dalmatia, and Carinthia, 9 each; Salzburg, 5; Trieste, Gorizia, and Istria, 4 each; and finally the Vorarlberg with 3. Each of these provincial divisions, however, has its own separate Diet, consisting of one chamber only, for dealing with purely local matters. The conflict of parties may be said to attain its highest pitch in the lower house of the Reichsrath, which naturally includes members of widely varying race and creed. The most numerous element in the Cisleithan Chamber is the German, which numbers about 200, but is still unable to command a majority, owing to the dissensions within it. Comprised, indeed, in this one powerful national element, are four distinct parties—viz., the so-called German-Austrian Party, the German Party, the German Clerical Party, and the Centre Party. The remaining national groups are the Czechs, led by Dr.

Rieger, who muster 65; the Poles, led by Ritter von Jaworski, with 58; the Slavonians and Italians with 10 each; the Croats with 9, and the Ruthenians with 6. Legislation is therefore only possible by means of combinations; and this is the invariable mode of obtaining a majority, the combination changing at times, although it usually has as its basis the Czechs and Poles and minor nationalities. Such has been the condition of things since 1879, when the united German party, which professes moderate Liberal principles, was broken up through the opposition to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The nominal leader of the present German-Austrian party, of '86, is Herbert, an ex-Minister of Justice and a prominent orator; actually, however, the leader of the party is Dr. von Plener. Allied to this group is the German party, led by Dr. Heilsberg. Up to February '87 this party was 45 strong, but in the month 18 of its members seceded, and formed a separate Anti-Semite party. This secession has led to the German-Austrian and German parties coming somewhat closer together. The two last-named groups are occasionally supported by a fraction of the centre party, led by Count Goronini, and known as the Goronini party (16); but even if all these parties steadily combined, they would still fall considerably short of an absolute majority. The German Clerical party, which is headed by Count Hohenwart, with 38 followers,

is Clerical first and German afterwards. There is also the small group, numbering about a score, that was led by Prince Liechtenstein, until that deputy resigned the leadership in September last, and shortly afterwards vacated his seat in the Reichsrath. It is therefore invariably to be found in opposition to the German Liberals, and unites with the 65 Czechs, the 58 Poles, and the remaining minor factions, which are always found in opposition to the purely German element. Another small group that generally votes with the majority is the Trentino party of 7 members, all of whom sit for the Tyrol. This little group was led by Dr. Bertolini, until the death of the latter in the summer of '89. It is at present without a head. There are also some 20 "Wilds," or Savages, who belong to no party.

Authors, Society of. See INCORPORATED S. A.

Azores, The. A group of islands in the North Atlantic; belong as an integral part to the kingdom of Portugal. Area 1,005 sq. m., pop. 266,401. Capital Ponta Delgado, on San Miguel Island, but the Governor usually resides at Angra, in the island of Terceira. People Portuguese and Spanish, mostly very poor. Governed as a province of Portugal. Discovered 1439. Called also Western Islands or Terceiras. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

B

Backwardation. See STOCK EXCHANGE.

Baden. See DIPLOMATIC.

Bahama Islands. Older name Lucayas Islands. Stretch between Florida and the Greater Antilles. Comprise 700 islands or rocky islets, 25 of which are inhabited. The chief island politically is New Providence (85 sq. miles), on which is the capital, Nassau, pop. 12,000, a large and handsome city, and a winter health resort for Americans and West Indians. Other islands are Andros, Eleuthera, Great and Little Bahama, Abaco, Inagua, etc. The northernmost, Turk's and Caicos Islands, have been annexed to Jamaica. Formation of calcareous rock, generally low. Small islands, called Cays, are of coral. Hurricanes and long droughts occur, but climate healthy. Water found by sinking. Much forest and valuable timber. Cattle largely reared. San Salvador (either Cat Island or Watling Island—probably the latter), where Columbus first landed in America, is one of the Bahamas. Chief exports, sponges, turtles, pineapples, and other fruit, a little sugar, cotton and coconut. Resources very inadequately developed.—Government is representative. There is a Governor and Executive, a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Consult Lady Brassey's "The Trades, the Tropics, etc.," Blake's "Try the Bahamas," in *Fortnightly Review*, '86; Powles and Smith's "Bahamas."

Bain, Alexander, LL.D., b. at Aberdeen, 1818. Educated at the University of that city, where he graduated '40. He early distin-

guished himself as a student of both mental and natural philosophy, and in '45 accepted the chair of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian Univ. of Glasgow, which he occupied only for a few months. He was appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission in '47, and to the General Board of Health in '50. He had previously commenced his career as a philosophical writer by contributing to the *Westminster Review*, to "Chambers' School Series" and "Information for the People." The publication of "The Senses and the Intellect" in '55, and "The Emotions and the Will," established his reputation as one of the profoundest investigators of psychological problems. His other important works include "Mental and Moral Science"; "Logic, Deductive and Inductive"; "Mind and Body—Theories of their Relation"; "Education as a Science"; "English Grammar," "English Composition and Rhetoric," a biography of James Mill, and personal recollections of John Stuart Mill. Professor Bain has also edited the minor works of George Grote, of whom he is the literary executor, and a new edition of whose celebrated History of Greece he is now preparing. He was appointed *Regius Professor of Logic* in the Univ. of Aberdeen, '60, and *Lord Rector* of that Univ. in '81, and re-elected '84. Appointed Examiner in Logic ('57) and Moral Philosophy in the Univ. of London, and in '58 Examiner in Moral Science at the India Civil Service Examinations. To both these offices he was frequently re-elected. The refusal of the Government to appoint Professor Bain a University Commissioner provoked a vigorous protest in the House of Commons during the

debate on the Scottish Universities Bill. See Session '89, sect. 124.

Baker, Sir Samuel White, F.R.S., b. in London in 1821. He was first brought into notice by the establishment of a mountain colony in Ceylon, at Newera Ellia, in '47, of which an interesting account is given in his "Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon." In '61 he organised at his own cost and conducted an expedition for the discovery of the sources of the Nile. In this expedition he was accompanied by his wife, who is a daughter of M. Finnian von Sass. Having reached the junction of the Atbara with the Nile on June 13th, he explored the basin of the Blue Nile, and in June '62 made his way to Khartoum, where he organised a party to explore the course of the White Nile. He set out on this journey in Dec. '62, and in the following February arrived at Gondokoro, where he met Captains Speke and Grant, who had started from Zanzibar on a similar quest, and reported having reached Victoria Nyanza, which they believed to be the source of the great river. Baker having assisted them to go on to Khartoum, resolved to follow up their discoveries, and without either interpreter or guide, and in face of many difficulties and dangers, set out from Gondokoro on March 26th, '63, and a year afterwards sighted the waters of a great lake which he called the **Albert Nyanza**. For this discovery the Royal Geographical Society awarded him the Victoria gold medal, and Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. In '69 he undertook a successful expedition into Central Africa on behalf of the Khedive, and in '79 was sent by the British Govt. to investigate the resources of Cyprus. He has since undertaken journeys through Syria, India, Japan, and America. He is a Gold Medallist of the Geographical Society of Paris, and has received the Order of the Grand Cordon of the Medjidie. He has recently been spending a sporting holiday in India.

Balfour, Rt. Hon. Arthur James, M.P., P.C., F.R.S., Chief Secretary for Ireland, was b. 1846, and educated at Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb. He entered Parliament in '74 as M.P. for Hertford, which constituency he represented until '85, when he was elected for East Manchester, for which he still sits. By his work entitled "**A Defence of Philosophie Doubt**," Mr. B. gave promise of abilities which could hardly have failed to win recognition by the Conservative party, even had he not been connected by family ties with Lord Salisbury. Mr. B.'s mother is a sister of the noble Marquis. He acted as private secretary to his uncle at the Foreign Office during the critical period '78-80, when the Berlin Treaty was negotiated. He was President of the Local Government Board in Lord Salisbury's first Administration, and on the return of his lordship to power in '86, after serving for a short time as Secretary for Scotland, was appointed Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. B. introduced the Crimes Act of '86, and since its adoption has energetically devoted himself to the enforcement of its provisions. Mr. B.'s reputation as a parliamentary debater rose considerably during the animated debates which preceded and followed the enactment of that measure. He is Lord Rector of the Univ. of St. Andrews, and an hon. LL.D. of Edinburgh and of Cambridge. In April '88 Mr. B. was entertained at a banquet given by the National Union of Conservative

Associations at St. James's Hall. In October there ensued a correspondence in the *Times* in consequence of a speech by Mr. W. O'Brien. Mr. B., together with Sir F. Leighton (q.v.), received in '88 the freedom of the **Grosvenor Company**, in which year he also read a paper on "**Positivism**" at the Church Congress. Received freedom of **Goldsmiths' Company** in '89.

Balkh. A large territory N. of the Hindoo Koosh, called Afghan Turkestan, the capital of which is Balkh (**Mazar-i-Sherif**). The Ameer maintains a strong garrison at Balkh, and from it despatches the troops that garrison the rest of the territory between the Hindoo Koosh and river Oxus.

Ball, Sir Robert Stawell, LL.D., F.R.S., b. at Dublin July 1st, 1840. Educated at Chester by Dr. Brindley. Appointed Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin and Royal Astronomer of Ireland ('74). He is the author of several works, besides many papers on mathematics, astronomy, and physical science in various publications. He has frequently lectured on astronomy in the leading institutions in the United Kingdom, and delivered "**Christmas Lectures on Astronomy**" at the Royal Institution ('81-2). His "**Story of the Heavens**" is the most popular of his works. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him in '86. Prof. B. delivered a series of lectures, entitled "**Starland**," before the Royal Institution, '89.

Ballooning. The art of aerial navigation, or rather of researches into its principles, is said to date from the fourteenth century. The first ascent recorded was by the brothers **Montgolfier** by means of a fire balloon, at Annonay, in 1783; and **M.M. Robert and Charles** were the first to use a hydrogen balloon for a similar purpose at Paris in the following month. The following are the chief events since our last issue (to which we would refer the reader for a detailed history up to this point). **Mr. Spencer**, a young man of twenty-five years, caused considerable interest in India by his parachute descents; but on March 19th, '89, ascended, without this modern means of returning, from the Ballygonj Maidan, in the presence of the Viceroy and some thousands of spectators. He made another descent at Calcutta, from a height of 5,000 feet, on April 13th. Mr. Spencer made another parachute descent in May at Jubbulpore, but alighted on a steep rock, cutting his head badly. An American aeronaut named **Williams**, who came to England with his partner to show how the parachute business could be done by the aid of hot-air balloons—with the advantage that after the descent the balloon eventually collapses and comes to the ground uninjured—made several successful exhibitions. His experiments from the Alexandra Palace, however, proved unfortunate. On June 5th, owing to something going wrong with the parachute cord, he had to hang on till the hot air evaporated, and he landed on the roof of a building at Highgate. On June 17th the matter was referred to in the House of Commons, when the Home Secretary said that the police could not interfere. At Paris, on June 30th, **M. Mayer**, the aeronaut, with two companions, made an ascent from the locality of the new Bastille; but the balloon dashed with great force against some scaffolding at a height of sixty-five feet, all the occupants of the car being thrown out and very badly hurt. An aeronaut of considerable reputation,

named **Charles Leroux**, met with his death in the Baltic Sea on Sept. 25th. He was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1857, and is said to have made no less than 238 ascents. On the last occasion he ascended from the neighbourhood of Revel with the object of returning to earth by means of a parachute, but on reaching a height of 5000 feet a gale sprang up, and Leroux appears to have made a hurried descent, falling in the sea and meeting his death by drowning. The only fatal accident which happened in this country occurred to a man named **Lennox**, who was engaged by the aeronaut **Higgins**. After the latter had descended near Manchester, on July 16th, the balloon became unmanageable, collapsed, and Lennox was killed.—**War ballooning.** It was stated in November that the well-known military aeronaut **Gen. Brine**, with two members of the Balloon Society, had left England for Gibraltar, the party taking with them two balloons of 40,000 and 30,000 feet capacity. Their expedition was a scientific one, to determine the currents at a high altitude across the Straits of Gibraltar. The prevailing wind at a low altitude has always been from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Aeronauts, meteorologists and scientists took considerable interest in this attempt to solve the problem of the currents at a high altitude between Gibraltar and Africa.

Bangor. Rt. Rev. **James Colquhoun Campbell, D.D.**, Bishop of b. 1813, at Stogfield, Argyleshire. Educated at Trin. Coll. Camb., where he graduated in honours in '36. Appointed vicar of Roath, Glamorganshire, '39, rector of Merthyr Tydfil '44, and Archdeacon of Llandaff '57, which post he continued to fill till '59, when he was nominated to the see of Bangor.

Bangweolo Lake. See CONGO FREE STATE.

Barjarmassin. A state and Dutch settlement in Borneo (*q.v.*).

Bank of England (for its history see ed. '78). Projected by **William Paterson**, whose proposal for the same was laid before the Government in the year 1691. Three years later the Bank was established, starting its operations with a loan to the Government of £1,200,000 at 8 per cent., secured on taxes. The **Bank Charter**, granted for eleven years, appointed a governor and twenty-four directors to be elected annually from members of the company possessed of at least £500 stock. Consult "The First Nine Years of the Bank of England," by Prof. Thorold Rogers (*Clarendon Press*), '87.

Bank Holidays. The Act, which declared that certain days in the year should be kept as public holidays, was brought in by Sir John Lubbock, and passed May 25th, 1871. The holidays are, in **England and Ireland**: Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, and Boxing Day (unless Sunday). **Scotland**: New Year's Day, Christmas Day (but should either fall on Sunday, then the following Monday), Good Friday, First Monday in May, and First Monday in August.

Bankruptcy Act, '83. Upon the commission of an act of bankruptcy by a debtor, any of his creditors (with certain exceptions specified by the Act) may present to the court a bankruptcy petition verified by affidavit. Upon this petition the court may make a receiving order, whereby an official receiver (appointed by the Board of Trade) is constituted receiver of the debtor's property. This order is followed by a public sitting of the court, at

which the debtor is examined as to his affairs. A general meeting of creditors is to be held as soon as may be after the making of the receiving order, and is to decide whether or no the debtor is to be adjudged bankrupt. A composition must be approved at a subsequent meeting by a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors, and must be confirmed by the court. If a composition is not accepted, the debtor must be adjudged bankrupt, and the creditors may either appoint a trustee in bankruptcy, or leave his appointment to the committee of inspection (a committee of not less than three, nor more than five, chosen by the creditors from among themselves, meeting at least once a month, and looking after their interests). The debtor must attend the first meeting of his creditors, and give such information as they require, besides giving, at all times, any information useful in the realisation of his property and its distribution among his creditors. At any time after adjudication the bankrupt may apply for his discharge, which the Court may grant at its discretion, but not if he has committed any misdemeanour under the Act, or under Part II. of the Debtors Act, 1869. An adjudication of bankruptcy disqualifies for sitting in either House of Parliament, and for acting as justice of the peace, town councillor, guardian of the poor, etc. The disqualification ceases if the adjudication be annulled, or if he be discharged with a certificate that his bankruptcy was occasioned by no misconduct on his part. The property divisible among the creditors does not include the bankrupt's tools (if any), or the necessary bedding and apparel of himself, his wife, and children, not exceeding £20 altogether. The first dividend is to be declared and distributed within four months after the first meeting of creditors, and subsequent dividends at intervals of not less than six months. In the distribution, all local rates due at the date of the receiving order which have become payable within the twelve months preceding, all taxes assessed up to the 5th April next before the date of the receiving order, and not exceeding one year's assessment, and all wages of any servant, clerk, labourer, or workman due in respect of services rendered within four months before the date of the receiving order, and not exceeding £50, must be paid in full in priority to all other debts. Any person to whom rent is due from the bankrupt may either before or after the commencement of the bankruptcy distrain upon the bankrupt's goods for one year's rent. The Act does not, except in so far as expressly provided, extend to either **Scotland or Ireland**. The courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy are the High Court and the county courts. **Bankruptcy Discharge and Closure Act, '87**, provides a means for the discharge of a bankrupt under the repealed Bankruptcy Acts, and for closing proceedings under the Act of '60.

Bankruptcy Law Act, '89. When a petition in bankruptcy is entered against a man, and he destroys documents in order to conceal the true state of his affairs, or has destroyed documents within four months previously, he is liable to be imprisoned. A question, however, has been raised whether this criminal liability arises where the debtor himself, and not a creditor, presented the petition. The Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved has considered the point, and has decided that

the ordinary law is applicable in this latter case. But these provisions, which are aimed at persons who fraudulently obtain property on credit, are apparently restricted to cases where a person has subsequently been made bankrupt by a hostile, and not by a personal, petition.

Bankruptcy of Peers and Members of Parliament. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS, etc.

Banks and Banking. The origin of banking in England in anything like the modern sense of the term dates from the foundation of the Bank of England, in the reign of William III. Charles II. had ruined the credit of the Exchequer by seizing the gold lodged with the Government for safe keeping, and as a consequence William III. found it impossible to borrow money for carrying on his wars. It was then that the scheme for the formation of the Bank of England was brought forward and carried. The Bank made advances to the Government, and in return became sole keeper of the Government balances, and the only joint-stock bank permitted to issue notes in or near London. The formation of other joint stock banks in England dates from 1826, when the disastrous panic of the preceding year, attributed to the bad management of the country private banks, enabled the ministry to compel the Bank of England to give up some of the privileges of its charter. It was ultimately agreed that joint-stock banks should be formed beyond a radius of sixty-five miles from the Metropolis. Country joint-stock banks, however, did not spring up very rapidly at first, and it was not until the prosperous years '33-'36 that any considerable increase in their number took place. Upwards of forty banks were established in '36. The creation of joint-stock banks in London arose from a discovery made in '22 that the Bank Charter Act did not prohibit joint-stock banks being formed in London to carry on business on the lines adopted by London private banks. The Bank's charter gave the Bank of England the exclusive privilege of issuing notes payable on demand, but it did not give it the exclusive privilege of receiving deposits. In the old days, when the charter was framed, the term banking referred chiefly to the issue of notes, deposit banking being hardly known. The result of this discovery was the introduction of a clause into the Bank Act of '33 permitting joint-stock banks to be formed in London, providing they did not issue notes. The London and Westminster and London Joint-Stock banks were formed in '36, the Union and London and County in '39, followed at intervals by others. For several years after this period many legal questions respecting the acceptance of bills, the power of suing for debts, etc., arose from time to time, and constantly embarrassed the operations of the joint-stock banks. All these disabilities, however, were finally swept away by the Joint-Stock Banking Act of '44. It was not, however, till '58 that an Act was passed permitting the creation of joint-stock banks with limited liability. The failure of the City of Glasgow and West of England banks, in '78, brought about another important alteration of the law respecting the liability of banks. The ruin caused by those two catastrophes drew the attention of the public to the hardships of the system of unlimited liability, and in '79 an Act was passed to establish "reserve liability." The essential element of "reserve liability" is that a portion

of the bank's uncalled capital shall be set aside to be called up only in case of failure, and for the purpose of liquidation. Banking practices in England and Scotland differ in many respects, but the cardinal distinction between the two systems lies in the power granted to Scotch banks of issuing notes not convertible except at the head office. It is entirely owing to this privilege that the Scotch banks are able to open so many branches. There is no necessity to keep gold reserves at the branches; a parcel of bank notes is all that is wanted. The Act of '45 regulating Scotch bank issues prohibits any new bank that may be opened in Scotland from issuing notes, and it is easy to see that this proviso renders banking in Scotland a monopoly. The Irish banks are also permitted to issue notes like the Scotch banks, but in their case all notes are payable "at the place or places where they have been issued or are issued." Thus the banks in Ireland, unlike the Scotch banks, must keep some gold at every branch. In England no banks located in London are permitted to issue notes, and even when an English country bank wishes to enter London it is compelled to give up its bank-note issue, should it have any. No new bank starting business in England is allowed to issue notes. At present the total note circulation of the country private and joint-stock banks is under 24 millions sterling, whilst the note circulation of the Bank of England is about 25 millions. The Scotch and Irish banks have a note circulation each of 5½ millions. The total number of joint-stock banks established in the United Kingdom is 185, many of which have numerous and very important branches. Their total paid-up capital is about £70,000,000. The deposits held by all the banks in the United Kingdom, both private and joint stock, are estimated at about 600 millions, the increase during the last ten years being about 90 millions sterling. Judging by the dividends paid, banking in the United Kingdom is one of the most prosperous of mercantile pursuits. The jubilee of the Union Bank was celebrated in Feb. '89.

Bank's Reserve. See MONEY MARKET.

Baptists. The Baptists hold that the only Scriptural mode of baptism is by immersion, and that the proper subjects are "believers"—persons of ripe age to exercise belief. Any other baptism they consider to be contrary to the original institution, contrary to the example of Christ, and also opposed to the spiritual design of the ordinance. Historians, themselves not Baptists, have shown that through many centuries these views have been held amongst the Waldenses, the Albigenses, the Vaudois, the Lollards and Wycliffites. Formerly, on the Continent and in England, they were opprobriously called *Anabaptists*. In 1537 Henry VIII. issued a proclamation against their heresy, as persons who rebaptised themselves. They began their separate existence as *Particular Baptists* in 1633, at a meeting-house in Wapping. As early as 1611, many Baptists, because of persecution, fled to America, and the feeble remnant in London published a *Confession of Faith* (1611) to vindicate their orthodoxy. In 1620 they memorialised the king for liberty of worship. Confessions of Faith they published again in 1644 and 1646. In 1680 a *General Assembly* of Baptists in London published a confession in thirty-two articles, and a Baptist Catechism, after the model of the Assembly's Catechism. Though Baptists do not formally subscribe to

creed, yet there is singular harmony of belief throughout the body. Almost from the time of the Reformation Baptists have been divided in two sections: the "Particular" (or Calvinistic), and the "General" (or Arminian) Baptists. (See below as to the amalgamation of these two sections.) Both sections numbered in '88 (latest returns), in the United Kingdom, 2,770 churches, 3,745 chapels, with 1,221,823 sittings, 1,863 pastors, 4,158 local preachers, 324,498 church members, 482,147 Sunday scholars, 48,977 teachers. These figures include only those churches which have sent returns to the Baptist Union. A rough estimate of the number of members and scholars in non-reporting churches would give about 25,000 members and 30,000 scholars additional. The colleges for training the rising ministry are: Bristol, founded 1770; Regent's Park, 1810; Rawdon, Bradford, 1804; Havfordwest, 1839; Pontypool, 1836 (formerly Abergravenney, 1807); Llangollen, 1862; Manchester (Brighton Grove), 1866; the Metropolitan, Pastor's College, 1856; Scotland, the Theological Hall, 1869. The Baptist Foreign Mission was originated in 1792 (see MISSIONARY SOCIETIES). Baptist churches are congregational in government, holding to the order of pastors (bishops) and deacons. The interests of different counties are cared for by 49 local associations; and the wider affairs of the denomination are attended to by the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, formed in 1831— which Union, while it has no legislative authority, is adapted to secure united action throughout the whole country. Of late years British and Irish Home missions have become affiliated with the Union, and the Annuity, Augmentation, and Education Funds have been established. On and from Jan. 1st, '90, the Irish Mission will pass from the control of the Council of the Union to that of a committee of the Irish Baptist Association, who will entirely govern and direct the affairs of the Mission. These societies represent the distribution of upwards of £12,000 per annum by the Council of the Union, under one executive. Many of the General Baptists early merged into Socinianism, so that in 1770 the "New Connexion" (Evangelical) became the true exponent of General Baptist views in the country. They have one college for the training of the ministry, at Nottingham, established in 1797, and also separate foreign and home missions; but they are affiliated with the Union for general and united action in Christian work, and are included in the foregoing statistics. There are 192 churches, 111 pastors in charge, 26,782 members; in addition to 10 churches, 10 agents, and 1,401 members in the Foreign Mission field. By a resolution of the Assembly of the Union passed on Oct. 10th, '89, the two sections, "General" and "Particular," will be merged in one; and the distinctive terms will be abolished, the word "Baptist" alone being used. Outside the Baptist denomination there are the Scotch Baptists, with a plural eldership. In England there are some 300 Hyper-Calvinistic Churches. It is computed that in the world at large there are 37,478 Baptist churches, 22,150 pastors and missionaries, and 3,326,542 church members. President of the Baptist Union for the year '89-90, Rev. Thomas Wigner (q.v.). Secretary, Rev. H. Booth, D.D. Offices of the Baptist Union, 119, Fournival Street, London, E.C. Consult *The Baptist Handbook*.

Barbadoes. A British West Indian island; geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. Barbadoes is of coral formation, and rises in a succession of limestone and coral terraces to a height of 1104 ft.; while it is almost encircled by coral reefs, which render the approach to it dangerous to mariners. The climate is healthy; but violent hurricanes occur and cause much damage. The scenery is bold and picturesque in parts. There are subterranean streams and caverns. Chief products are sugar and rum, aloes, indigo, cotton, tobacco, arrowroot, ginger, and other products. Coal and petroleum are found, and fisheries are profitable. For latest statistics see *BRITISH EMPIRE* (table). Consult Layard's "Through the West Indies."

Barbuda. A British West Indian island; a dependency of Antigua, and under the federal government of the *Leeward Islands*. Belongs to the Codrington family, and enjoys proprietary government locally.

Baring, Sir Evelyn, C.B., K.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., son of late Henry Baring, 1st cousin of present Lord Northbrook, b. 1840. Captain R.A. '68, major '75; private secretary to Lord Northbrook (Governor General of India) '72-76; English Commissioner of the Public Debt '76-79. Married '76 Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland (Stanley) Errington. Controller General of Egyptian Finance '79-80; Financial Member of Council India '80-83. Since Oct. '83 H.M.'s Consul General and Minister in Egypt. Sir Evelyn possesses a more complete knowledge of Egypt than any living English official. While Controller General he, jointly with his colleague Mons. de Blegnières, practically ruled the country, and since his return to Egypt has again had to do so under perhaps more difficult circumstances. To a thorough knowledge of finance he joins remarkable administrative ability, extreme industry, strong common sense, and a rough and ready straightforwardness which baffles Oriental diplomacy more than the most studied untruth.

Barnaby, Sir Nathaniel, K.C.B., was b. at Chatham, 1829, and served his apprenticeship as a shipwright at Sheerness. He obtained in '48 an Admiralty Scholarship in the School of Naval Architecture at Portsmouth, and secured an appointment in the designing room of the Admiralty in '55. During the thirty years that he was connected with this department, he rendered important services in the design and construction of our fighting ships. The substitution of steel for iron in shipbuilding was mainly due to his exertions. Sir N. B., who was made a K.C.B. on his retirement as Director of Naval Construction in '85, is the author of the article on the Navy in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He has also identified himself with various philanthropic and religious movements. Sir N. Barnaby's paper on the new Admiralty designs for Armoured Ships, at the Institution of Naval Architects ('89), attracted considerable attention amongst naval men.

Barnum, Phineas Taylor, the American showman, b. at Bethel, Conn., 1810. Has been before the public for sixty years as manager, lecturer, author, newspaper editor, banker, and mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., and as the proprietor of his "Greatest Show on Earth." At eighteen years of age he entered the lists as a general merchant in his native town; at twenty-one he was editor and proprietor of the *Herald*

of *Freedom* in Danbury, Conn.; at twenty-six he owned and managed several successful museums and shows; in '42 he brought out Charles S. Stratton, the dwarf, better known throughout the world as General Tom Thumb; he made a fortune out of his *American Museum* in New York, but in '55, having returned to his native place, he engaged in a series of disastrous land and manufacturing speculations, which resulted in his bankruptcy. At the age of forty-one he engaged the late celebrated singer Jenny Lind to sing at 150 concerts in the United States; but while fulfilling this engagement she married Mr. Goldschmidt, and cancelled her contract after ninety-five concerts, the gross receipts of which were \$712,167, Miss Lind receiving \$176,675. At the age of forty-eight Mr. B. again came to London, and lectured at the St. James's Hall, and also in other large English cities. At the age of fifty-five he was elected to the Connecticut Legislature, and was thrice re-elected. At sixty-five he was elected Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., where he is also president of a bank, of a hospital, and of a steamboat company. He has made many large donations to public charities in and around his native place, and notably \$100,000 for a *Natural History Museum* to Tufts College, Boston. He has written his autobiography, which he keeps up to date, publishing a new edition every few years, as well as works entitled the "Humbugs of the World" and "Struggles and Triumphs." One of his biggest strokes of business was the purchase of the elephant Jumbo from the Zoological Society in '81. The stuffed skin and skeleton of the children's favourite were brought over to London with the Barnum Show to "Olympia" in Nov. '89, and exhibited to the children of the children who used to play with the living Jumbo. Three times Mr. B.'s show and winter quarters at Bridgeport have been burnt out; and many times, while travelling, his tents and stables and trains have suffered serious damage from blizzards, tornadoes, and cyclones. Undoubtedly his greatest achievement, besides being the consummation of probably his highest ambition, is the importation of his vast collection of animals, curiosities, circuses and shows to London, in the eightieth year of his age, under his own personal superintendence.

Baroda. See DIPLOMATIC.

Baronetries conferred (Dec. '88 to Nov. '89):—Bohm, J. E., Esq., R.A.; Bramwell, Sir Frederick; Burns, George, Esq., founder of the Cunard Line of steamships; Mackinnon, William, Esq., C.I.E.; Porter, Sir George Hornidge, F.R.C.S.I., Surgeon-in-ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland; Stokes, Professor, M.P., President of the Royal Society; Whitehead, Alderman James, late Lord Mayor of London.

Barrett, Wilson, the distinguished actor, was b. 1846, and made his *début* at Halifax ('64), subsequently visiting Leeds, Blackpool, and Leicester. Became manager of a theatre in Lancashire. Not being very successful he again sought engagements, and played at Aberdeen. Afterwards Mr. Barrett married Miss Heath, an artiste, and together, with much success, they performed in the provinces. Mr. Barrett's first appearance in London was at the Surrey Theatre in "East Lynne." Mr. Barrett achieved much reputation in "The Lights o' London" ('81), "The Romany Rye" ('82), "The Silver King" ('82), "Claudian"

('83), "Chatterton" ('84), "Hoodman Blind" ('85), "Sister Mary" ('86), and especially in his representation of *Hamlet* ('84). In the autumn of '86 he commenced a successful season in the United States. On his return, at the end of '87, Mr. Barrett took the leading part in "The Golden Ladder," a play produced conjointly by Mr. G. R. Sims and himself. In collaboration with Mr. Hall Caine, he subsequently produced "Good Old Times." On March 1st, '88, his romantic drama of "Now-a-days" was produced. On May 18th he took farewell of his patrons on his departure for another long American engagement. He appeared on this occasion in his original part of "Ben-my-Chree."

Barry Dock. This dock, portion of the Barry Dock and Railway scheme, was formally opened on July 18th, '88. The site is between Barry Island and the mainland, near Cardiff, where there was a channel a quarter of a mile wide, the entrance being protected by two breakwaters 2600 ft. and 700 ft. long respectively. The dock proper is 3100 ft. long, and at its widest is 1100 ft. in width; the water area is 70 acres, while in all there are seventeen coal tips, capable of dealing with 4,000,000 tons a year. The cost of the dock and surroundings has been rather over £850,000; with the railways the scheme will cost £2,000,000.

Barry, The Rt. Rev. Alfred, D.D., D.C.L., b. 1826. Educated at King's Coll., Lond., and Trinity Coll., Camb.: B.A. '48, Fourth Wrangler, and Seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos. Ordained '50, and '51 appointed Sub-Warden of Trinity Coll. Glenalmond. In '54 he accepted the post of head master of the Leeds Grammar School, which he held till '62, when he was appointed principal of Cheltenham College. He was for some years a member of the School Board for London. In '68 Dr. Barry was elected Principal of King's Coll., Lond., in '80 Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, in '81 Canon of Westminster, and in '83 Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia. On his visit to London in '88 to attend the Pan-Anglican Synod, he was offered and accepted the appointment of *Assistant Bishop* to the Bishop of Rochester. Mr. Macmillan, the publisher, presented to the diocese his fine old mansion "Knappdale," Upper Tooting, as an episcopal residence. Among his best-known works are the "Introduction to the Old Testament," "Notes on the Gospels," and "Cheltenham College Lectures." Dr. Barry is also the author of a life of his father, Sir C. Barry, R.A., the architect of the Houses of Parliament.

Baseball. This game was comparatively unknown in England until the spring of '88, when the American baseball teams, which had been giving exhibitions of their favourite pastime in Australia, Ceylon, Arabia, Italy, and France, brought their long tour to a close by a visit to the mother country. Over 8000 persons, including the Prince of Wales, attended the opening match, which took place at Kennington Oval on March 12th; and though the players displayed marvellous hitting and catching powers, and returned the ball from the field of play with unerring accuracy, it is doubtful if the game will ever become popular with Englishmen. The teams were respectively designated Chicago (grey and black colours) and All America (white), and, after an interesting exhibition, the former won easily. The players subsequently played at most of our

urge provincial towns, and wound up a pleasant tour at Dublin.—**Description of the game.** The ground in the game of baseball is marked out in diamond shape, with bases 90 feet apart at each corner, the pitcher being in the centre. The "home" plate, a square of vulcanite, is set into the ground between the creases or batting paces, and 50 feet away from this, in the centre of the diamond, the pitcher or bowler's "box" is laid out. On the umpire taking up is customary position behind the striker, play is called, and to score it is necessary for the batter to make the whole circuit of the bases, either a base at a time or with a continuous effort. Any ball caught puts the striker out, and he also has to retire if touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder while away from a base. The pitcher, although at liberty to throw the ball anywhere he pleases, must so deliver it as to cross the home plate not higher than the striker's shoulder, or lower than his knee. Three such fair balls, or deliveries, if not hit, put the batsman out, and five wides, or unfair deliveries, entitle him to go to the first base. When three of a side are out the innings terminates, and the opposing side go in. It will thus be seen that baseball partakes of the features of both cricket and rounders, but of the two it more closely resembles the latter.

Baseterre. Capital of Guadeloupe (*q.v.*). Also capital of St. Christopher (*q.v.*), pop. 7,500.

Baslian, Henry Charlton, M.A., M.D. Lond., F.R.S. ('68), b. at Truro, 1837. Educated at University College, Lond. Elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in '71, Lecturer on Pathology in St. Mary's Hospital in '66, Professor of Pathological Anatomy in University College in '67, and Physician to University College Hospital '71. He has contributed largely to the transactions of the learned societies with which he is connected, and published several works illustrative of the doctrine of evolution and the origin of life. One of his best known works is "The Brain as an Organ of Mind," which has been translated into German and French. Dr. R. is also an eminent authority on the diseases of the nervous system.

Basutoland. A native province of British South Africa. It lies inclosed between Natal, the Orange Free State, the Transkeian Territories, and Cape Colony. Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in 1883, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the direct authority of the Crown. See **BRITISH EMPIRE**. Consult "Short History of Basutoland," by Capt. L. Darwin, R.E., '86.

Batavia. Capital of Java (*q.v.*).
Bath and Wells, Rt. Rev. Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, D.D., 6th Bishop of (founded 905), fourth son of the 1st Marquis of Bristol, b. 1808. Educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; M.A. ('30), when he was sixth in 1st class in classics. Ordained deacon ('32), priest ('33); was rector of Ickworth ('33) and of Horningsheath ('53-69). Archdeacon of Sudbury ('62 until elevated to the episcopate '69). In '88 Lord H. received a handsome testimonial from the clergy in his diocese, in connection with his 80th birthday. He celebrated his golden wedding, July 30th, '89, when he was presented with a testimonial by the ladies of the diocese.

Bath, The Most Honourable Order of the. Originally established by King Henry IV.,

at his coronation, 1399, this order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1755, under George I. It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the Empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes, each with Military and Civil (nominal) subdivisions:—

G.C.B. . Knight Grand Cross Bath.

K.C.B. . Knight Commander Bath.

C.B. . Companion Bath.

Members of the first two classes, being knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The G.C.B.'s are not to exceed 50 for military service, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood, and such distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the honorary dignity, and 25 for the civil service; of the second class there may not be more than 123 for military and 80 for the civil service, excluding in the former case those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers. Of Companions there may be 640, of whom 600 may be for military and 250 for civil service. An officer must have received 1 medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action, before he can be nominated; and he must be of the rank of rear-admiral or major-general, and must have been appointed to the second class, before he can receive the Grand Cross of the order. The badge is a crimson ribbon, with motto "*Tria juncta in uno*" (Three joined in one). The Dean of the Order is the Dean of Westminster. Admiral the Hon. George Grey is Bath King of Arms; Sir Albert W. Woods is Registrar and Secretary, and Charles George Barrington, C.B., is Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod. See **KNIGHTHOODS** conferred in '89.

Batoum. The chief mercantile outlet of the Russian province of the Caucasus; acquired from the Turks in 1878, and used as a free port until '86, when Russia repudiated the *porto franco* protocol of the Treaty of Berlin. The Russians have almost entirely rebuilt the town, which now contains 20,000 inhabitants; is defended by a series of batteries, and it being provided with a new harbour at a cost of half a million sterling. The Czar visited it Oct. 7th, '88, and laid the foundations of a new Orthodox Cathedral. It is not only the outport of the petroleum industry of the Caspian, with which it is connected by a railway 560 miles long, but also of the new Transcaspiian Railway (*q.v.*), extending from opposite Baku to Samarcand, nearly nine hundred miles, and tapping the trade of Central Asia. A regular service of thirty tank steamers now runs from Batoum to the ports of Europe, and the port is provided with storage accommodation for 20,000,000 gallons of oil, which is equal to twenty-five tank cargoes of 3,000 tons apiece. Export, '87, nearly 300,000 tons of petroleum products; besides wine, maize, and manganese ore. Is a second-class naval station, ranking next to Sebastopol, and possesses a direct military road to Kara.

Battenberg, Alexander, Prince of, and ex-Prince of Bulgaria, is the son of Prince Alexander of Hesse and Princess Julia of Battenberg, and was b. 1857. Being closely related to the Russian Imperial family through

his aunt, the late Empress Marie, wife of the late Czar Alexander II., the young Prince of Battenberg entered the Russian army and served with it in the Russo-Turkish war (1877-78). After the war he joined the German army as an officer of the Prussian regiment of the Garde du Corps. Elected by the unanimous vote of the National Saboranjé, he entered upon his new duties July 1879. The history of the Prince from that time until his abdication and departure from Sofia (Sept. 9th, 1886) is chiefly a history of Bulgaria. Prince A. received the investiture of K.C.B. by Her Majesty on his visit to this country. His proposed betrothal to the Princess Victoria, the eldest sister of the present German Emperor, though understood to have been personally favoured by the late Emperor Frederick and the Empress Victoria, was opposed by Prince Bismarck for political reasons, and consequently was not formally sanctioned. The reason for the abandonment of the match was, it is believed, the objection of the Tzar. The Prince in Feb. '89 married the Frauline Loisinger, a celebrated actress (*q.v.*), and retired to his estate at Gratz, in Styria.

Battenberg, Henry Maurice, Prince of, son of Prince Alexander of Battenberg (Hesse) and the Countess Von Lauck, daughter of a former Polish Minister of War, who was raised to the rank of Princess on her nuptial marriage with the ruler of Hesse, b. Oct. 5th, '58, married (July 23rd, '85) Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, the ninth and youngest child of Queen Victoria, and has issue, a son, Alexander, b. Nov. 23rd, '86, a daughter, Victoria Eugenia Julia Ena, b. Oct. '87, and a daughter b. '89. Was received on his return from Archon, April 4th, '89, by President Carnot.

Bavaria. See GERMANY; and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

Bayard, Thomas Francis, U.S. Senator and Secretary of State, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, Oct. 29th, 1828. Mr. Bayard was educated for a mercantile career, but adopted the profession of law, and practised at the U.S. bar for several years. He was elected to the U.S. Senate as a democrat in March 1869, in succession to his father, and was re-elected in 1875 and 1881. On the succession of Governor Grover Cleveland to the Presidency, Mr. Bayard was appointed **Secretary of State** (March 15th, 1885). He is the fourth of his family in direct succession who has sat as Senator for Delaware, and claims to be a lineal descendant of the Chevalier Bayard, the knight *sans peur et sans reproche*. Mr. Sec. Bayard was **President of the Fisheries Commission**, which sat at Washington, Jan. '88, and which adopted the terms of the treaty, which the American Senate subsequently refused to ratify.

Beale, Lionel Smith, M.B., F.R.S., was b. in London, 1828, and educated at King's College, London, of which he is an honorary Fellow. He is Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at the same institution, and physician to the hospital in connection with it. He is a member of a number of learned societies both at home and abroad, and is in the front rank of those scientists who have distinguished themselves by their **microscopical research** and their discoveries in the departments of **Physiology and Medical Chemis-**

ence upon Religious Thought," "The Mystery of Life: Acts and Arguments against the Physical Doctrine of Vitality," "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man" (published in conjunction with the late Dr. Todd and Mr. Bowman), and "How to Work with the Microscope," which has run through many editions.

Bechuanaland. The country of the Bechuana (pron. Betshwana). A region of S. Africa, extending from Cape Colony to the Zambesi, between the Transvaal and Kalahari. It now consists of three sections—**British Bechuanaland** (*q.v.*), **Northern Bechuanaland Protectorate**, and the undefined portion beyond. The first has been formally annexed, and is ruled by an Administrator acting under the Governor of Cape Colony. A body of mounted police maintain order here and in the Protectorate. British Bechuanaland extends from the Griqualand and Transvaal borders to the Molopo river and Ramathlabama Spruit. The limits of the Northern Bechuanaland Protectorate are:—West of the boundary of the South African Republic as defined by Convention of Feb. 1884, to the 20th meridian of E. longitude, thus including part of Kalahari; north of R. Molopo as far as the 22nd parallel of S. latitude. Portions of these lands are thickly wooded and well watered, intersected here and there with open plains in the south, while in the north immense plains are dotted with numerous "vleys" of fresh water, and large salt "pans" or lakes. Gold, coal, and lead have been found in Bechuanaland; and as this vast country has not yet been scientifically prospected for minerals, it is reasonable to suppose that it is possibly not inferior in this respect to its neighbours, Matabeleland, the Transvaal, and Griqualand, countries rich in the precious metals, diamonds, and coal. In '83-4 bands of Boer filibusters had invaded what is now British Bechuanaland, had deposed certain chiefs and set up others, and were forming two so-called "republics," **Stellaland** and **Goshen**. At length their lawless proceedings obliged the British Government to interfere. Sir Charles Warren, with a force of 4,000 troops, was sent into the country. He suppressed the fighting and raiding that had been going on, restored order, arranged and delimited the Protectorate, which was declared in March '85, the annexation of British Bechuanaland being effected in September of the same year. It may be added that in '76 Boer raiders trekked in numbers into the country beyond the Protectorate and Matabeleland (*q.v.*). Bechuanaland possesses a wide extent of fairly fertile land, a splendid climate (suitable for Europeans), a sufficient rainfall, a peaceful native population, and means of access by railway; and time, patience, and steady rule are all that are needed to create in Bechuanaland a future outlet for the more respectable element of the surplus population of this country. Consult "Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society," Bechuanaland Blue-Book (Cape-town, '89); Mackenzie's "Austral Africa"; "Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Bechuanaland, South Africa, and the Adjacent Territories," with maps (Parliamentary Paper); "Further Correspondence" (Parliamentary Paper); "Bechuanaland," by a Member of the Cape Legislature; Rev. J. Mackinnon's "South African Traits"; Silver's "Handbook to South Africa"; Theale's "History of the Boers"; Fetherick's "Catalogue of the York-Gate Library"; *The Torch*, etc.

Bedford, Rt. Rev. E. C. Billing, Bishop Suffragan of, b. 1836. Graduated at Worcester Coll., Oxon, '57; curate of St. Peter's, Colchester, '58-60, and of Compton Bishop, Somerset, '61; sec. Church Missionary Soc., Diocese York, '61-63; vicar of Holy Trinity, Louth, '63-73; and of Holy Trinity, Islington, '73-78, in which year he accepted the rectory of **Spitalfields**, which he held until his appointment as Bishop Suffragan of Bedford, in succession to Dr. Walsham How. Dr. B.'s appointment gave great satisfaction in the East End of London, where he worked for ten years earnestly amongst the poor, devoting his attention chiefly to the elevation of the degraded classes, and the rescue of fallen women. In '86 he was appointed **Frebendary** of Holborn in the See of London, and Commissioner under the Pluralities Act for the Archdeaconry of London. He was also Chaplain of the London Lay Helpers Association. Dr. B. is a Liberal Low Churchman, and works harmoniously with men of all schools of thought.

Bedford Grammar School, founded 1566; reorganised 1873. Annual income, £4,500. Two exhibitions to any place of higher education approved by the governors of £70 and £60 for four years, fall vacant annually. The foundation of new buildings was laid Oct. 17th, '89. **Fundis**, 800. **Head Master**, J. S. Phillpotts, M.A. **Bedfordshire County Council** for. See **COUNTY COUNCILS**.

Beecher-Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth, the daughter of Lyman Beecher, was b. 1812, at Litchfield, Connecticut. Married in '36 the Rev. Calvin Stowe, D.D., and soon afterwards wrote several tales and sketches which were published under the title of "The May Flower." In '50 she wrote for the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper, a serial entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin," published in book form ('52), and met with great success in the United States, 35,000 copies being sold in three years and a half. In Great Britain its sale was enormous. The work has been translated into twenty different languages, and it has been dramatised in various forms. Afterwards published "A Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children" ('53), "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" ('53), "The Christian Slave," a drama founded on "Uncle Tom's Cabin" ('55). Visited Europe ('53), and soon afterwards produced "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands" ('54), "Dred" ('56), "The Minister's Wooing" ('59), "The Pearl of Orr's Island" ('60), "The Chimney Corner" ('68), "Pink and White Tyranny" ('71), "Pogonuc People: their Loves and Lives" ('78). She is a sister of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Begum, an Indian word signifying Princess or Queen.

Belgian Political Parties. The chief parties are two—viz., the **Clericals** and the **Liberals**—and there are, in addition, the minor groups of **Protestants** and **Socialists**. Neither of the two last named, however, wield an independent parliamentary influence, and both in the ordinary affairs of political life are anti-Catholic, and consequently vote with the Liberals. The **Catholics**, or **Clericals** as they are usually called, have now been in power for rather more than four years, the present ministry, under M. Beernaert, having, in October '84, succeeded the Liberal administration of M. Fère-Orban, which had held office since June '78. At the present time the Catholics are in a considerable

majority, commanding 97 votes in the Chamber, against the 41 of the Opposition. The last election to the Chamber was in June '88, previous to which the strength of parties was—Catholics 98, Liberals 40. The ministerial party, consequently lost a seat at those elections, although at those held in June '86 it increased its numbers from 86 to 98, the electoral practice being for one-half the Chamber to retire every two years. The **Senate**, which is composed of exactly one-half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives, viz., '69, contains 50 Catholics and 10 Liberals. At present, the chief source of political trouble in Belgium is the demand of the unfranchised for universal suffrage. The continued refusal of the Government to introduce a measure for this purpose having led to repeated demonstrations both in Brussels and elsewhere. The **Beernaert ministry**, however, steadily refuses to support any measure granting the suffrage to that section of the population which does not at present enjoy it, and which is, for the most part, exclusively Socialist and strongly anti-Clerical.

Belgium. A kingdom under Leopold II. of Saxe-Coburg. By constitution of 1831 Belgium is declared to be a constitutional and hereditary monarchy—executive power in King; legislative power jointly vested in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. Deputies must be Belgians of twenty-five years of age, elected for four years (half the Chamber retiring every two years, except in case of dissolution, when all go out) by citizens of twenty-one years of age who have passed an elementary examination, belong to the professional classes, or who pay £1 12s. 6d. annually in direct taxes. One deputy allotted to each 40,000 of population; present number of Chamber is 138. Both senators and deputies are paid by State. Number in Senate half that of the Chamber; Senators are elected by same electorate for eight years (half retiring every four years except on dissolution), to be forty years of age and pay taxes to annual amount of £84. **Area**, 11,373 sq. m.; pop. 5,074,743. (For army and navy see **FOREIGN ARMIES** and **FOREIGN NAVIES**.) Estimated ordinary revenue for '89, 322,345,702 fr.; expenditure, 314,137,948 fr.; debt ('88-9), 1,915,846,574 fr., in addition to which there are various annuities to be met, amounting to 30,106,000 fr.; special imports, '87, 1,431,930,000 fr.; special exports, 1,240,624,000. No state religion. (For history '88 see ed. '89.)

'89. **POLITICAL**.—At the close of the old year an important question of International Law was decided by the Brussels Civil Tribunal. A company, established at Brussels, had undertaken to furnish to the Bulgarian Government several millions of cartridges. The Government was sued for non-payment, and pleaded that, in virtue of the principles of International Law, the Belgian tribunals had no jurisdiction over it. The company replied that the Belgian tribunals could enforce private contracts made by a foreign Government, and cited certain decisions of Sir Robert Phillimore. The tribunal upheld this argument, and drew a distinction between the case in which a foreign Government acts as a Sovereign Power, when it is independent of every other State, and that in which it makes a private contract; but, nevertheless, held that it could not entertain the claim, because the company had by a formal declaration accepted the jurisdiction of the Bulgarian tribunals.

The question of obligatory military service gradually coming to the front, the King (Jan. 4th), in his reply to the New Year's address by the Burgomaster of Brussels, expressed himself in favourable terms respecting it. The *Moniteur* (10th) contained a statement of the **Anglo-Belgian Telegraph Convention** having reference to the concession to the Submarine Telegraph Co.: the two existing cables to be taken over by the two countries. A Bill was brought in (20th) to prevent the adulteration of all kinds of food. Gille, a student, was sentenced (22nd) by the Brussels Assize Court to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 fr. for publicly insulting the Queen. In Feb. (28th) **Mr. E. Grattan**, for thirty years British Consul-General at Antwerp, retired, a testimonial being presented to him at a banquet held in his honour. The **great State trial** before the Assizes at Mons of twenty-seven men accused of having conspired against the safety of the State terminated (May 25th) in the acquittal of all of them except Laloi and André, *agents provocateurs*, and Hublet (accused of a minor offence). It was proved during the trial that the scheme was the work of *agents provocateurs*, some of whom had even been in direct communication with certain Ministers. In June the Belgian Ministry proposed to the Chambers a vote of 10,000,000 fr. as the subscription of the Belgian State towards the construction of the **Congo Railway (q.v.)**. In answer to M. Janson (18th) the Premier said the Government would neither dissolve nor resign in connection with the trial of the Socialist leaders at Mons. The debate was continued (19th), but terminated without practical result. At the end of June the **Shah** was entertained by the King at Brussels. News was received (July 19th) from the Resident, M. Haneuse, that the political situation at **Stanley Falls** was most favourable. Count Brialmont was said to have elaborated a plan for completing the **defences of Antwerp** at a cost of 30,000,000 fl. Army manoeuvres commenced (Aug. 4th). The Brussels Procureur du Roi despatched to Paris a commission (16th), charged to examine **Madame Adam** as to the origin of the documents stolen at the Belgian Ministry of the Interior, and published in the *Nouvelle Revue*. It was stated that M. Foucard, or de Mondion, the contributor to the *Nouvelle Revue*, who received from General Boulanger 32,000 fr. Secret Service money for missions in Belgium and Germany, procured for Madame Adam the documents, which were published in a garbled form and supplemented with fictitious documents. Mdme. Adam considered the theft of the documents a political action, and said it would be her object to combat Prince Bismarck's influence everywhere. A Congo Council of State, composed of eminent Belgian advocates, to be formed at Brussels. The Government (24th) invited the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty to a Conference on Suppression of the **Slave Trade** to be held at Brussels in October. The Belgian field artillery armed with Krupp guns, and the Belgian model of the Mauser magazine rifle adopted by the Belgian army. The Government to grant 500,000 fr. to the Belgian National Exhibition, to be opened in London on April 3th, '90. In September the *Cologne Gazette* published a series of not very favourable articles on the Belgian military system, which were supposed to be a summary

of the report of the German military attaché at Brussels. Great Belgian military manoeuvres were held in the Walloon country. Preparations begun in October for celebrating in '90 the 25th anniversary of the accession of the King, the Communal Council at Brussels voting 100,000 fr. for the purpose. M. Nieter, a Belgian ministerial official, who was charged with stealing State papers and accepting bribes, absconded, but said he would present himself for trial. In the same month **M. Frère Orban** made a speech at Liège, calling for the formation of a truly national party by all the fractions of the diverse political parties of the State, which created a great sensation. The Brussels Crown Prosecutor decided in Nov. that the question of the documents published by Mdme. Adam must be submitted to the Tribunal of First Instance. M. Georges Meter, a high ministerial official, was meanwhile suspended. A meeting of workmen was held (11th) to protest against the **Electoral Reform Bill** and demand universal suffrage. Meeting of **Anti-Slavery Conference**, presided over by Prince de Chimay, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs (18th). In addition to the representatives of the fourteen signatory Powers, plenipotentiaries from Persia and Zanzibar were present. Debate on the conduct of some of the Ministers who had held communication with the *agents provocateurs* at Mons before they had entered the service of the Administration of Public Safety.—**GENERAL**. Jacques Meyer, of the Rue Vivienne, Paris, who had absconded with 4,000,000 fr., arrested at Brussels (Jan. 19th). Meeting of Brussels Socialists to protest against emigration of workmen (20th). **Railway accident** at Grönendal: 14 killed, 50 injured (Feb. 3rd). Collision at the Namur station: two officials killed (4th). Remains of British officers removed from Waterloo to the Cemetery Evère (8th). Serious and fatal accident at the Mauray colliery (15th). Great fire at Marchiennes brick-works (27th). **General Boulanger** arrived at Brussels on his flight from Paris (April). Strike of colliers and quarrymen at Liège (May 23rd). Dowager Marchioness of Chastellier shot at the parsonage, Moulbain (June 5th). Railway accident at Ciney (26th). A return published this month gives the number of public-houses in Belgium as 150,000, two for every forty of the population, and the annual consumption of spirits 54,000,000 litres. An International Brewery Exhibition was held at Antwerp in August. Total destruction by fire (28th) of the Convent of the Alexins at Louvain; many injured. The first session of the newly-formed **International Law Association** opened at Brussels (7th). **International Astronomical Congress** opened at Brussels (Sept. 10th). Terrible explosion of large number of Spanish cartridges at Antwerp docks; 35,750 barrels of petroleum, value 1,500,000 fr., fired; 135 killed, 100 seriously and 250 slightly wounded; damage to the extent of 500,000 fr. Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers reached over 1,000,000 fr. Strike of engineers and stokers of Transatlantic steamers at Antwerp (Oct. 14th). Accident on the Southern Railway (16th). Strike of colliers at the Borinage coalfield (Oct.). A return published in July showed that there were expelled from Belgium between Feb. 6th, '88, and Feb. 6th, '89, 231 foreigners, three expulsions only being for political reasons.—**Social**. Death of Count van de Straten-tonthoz, Grand Marshal

of the Court for the past thirty-one years, aged 80 (July 7th). Prince Baldwin, son of the Count of Flanders, was appointed Captain of Carabiniers (90th). Death of M. Van Ginderachter, of Brussels (Sept. 21st).—**COMMERCIAL.** The Nordenfeldt Company of London furnished 300 quick-firing guns for the fortifications of the Meuse (Jan.). The *Moniteur* published the convention between the Belgian Government and the German Australian Steamship Company at Hamburg for establishing regular communications between Antwerp and Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney. There is to be one departure every twenty-eight days from Antwerp, and the company engages itself to make at least six, and at most thirteen, return voyages to Antwerp annually. The vessels coming from Hamburg may call at Bremen, but at no other Continental port. The Belgian Government will pay a subsidy of 7500 fr. for every out and home voyage (Aug. 23rd). Company formed at Antwerp for purchase of large tracts of land in Madagascar (Sept. 3rd). A new Congo Company was formed at Ghent (Oct.), with the view of working tobacco plantations in the State (q.v.). The official returns show exceptionally good harvest for '89. It was also officially stated that during '88 1,218,431 tons of Belgian coal were raised, value 162,018,000 fr., employing 103,447 colliers. It was stated (Nov. 14th) that the industrial movement in Belgium had become extremely active. A considerable rise had been experienced in the shares of all industrial companies and collieries of good standing. Consult J. L. Motley's "The Rise of the Dutch Republic" and his "History of the United Netherlands"; *The Almanach de Gotha*; *Statesman's Year-Book*.

Belize (Bay-leez). Capital of British Honduras (q.v.) and a port. Formerly the name of the whole colony. Pop. 5,767 in 1881.

Bellamy, Edward, b. 1850, in the village of Chicopee Falls, Mass.; ed. Union Coll., New York State, and studied a year in Germany. On his return home he went to the bar, but did not practise, preferring to devote himself to journalism. In '71 he went on to the staff of the *New York Evening Post*; in '72 the *Springfield Union*, which he gave up in '76 for literature proper. Amongst his works are: "A Nantucket Idyll," "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process," "Miss Ludington's Sister," "The Blind Man's World," and that by which he is best known in this country—"Looking Backward," which has reached its 122nd edition.

Beluchistan. A British protectorate south of Afghanistan, extending to the Persian Gulf. Population, 255,000 tribesmen. Quetta, administrative centre. Railway to Candahar completed. The chiefs of Beluchistan are mere nonentities, and receive small pensions from the Indian Government.

Bengal. See INDIA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Benguela. A province of Portuguese West Africa. See ANGOLA.

Bennett, Sir James Risdon, M.D., F.R.S., b. at Komey, 1809. M.D. Edin. '31. President of the Royal College of Physicians ('76-80). Is consulting physician to Victoria Park Hospital for diseases of the chest, and hon. phys. and Governor of St. Thomas's Hosp. He was a commissioner to the Paris Exhibition '78, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Medical Congress '81, in which year he

was knighted. His "Essay on Acute Hydrocephalus" obtained the Fothergill gold medal. He is also the author of "Lectures on Cancerous and Intra-Thoracic Growths," and is one of the most eminent living authorities on chest diseases.

Berbera. A town and port on the north Somali coast. Caravans from the African interior arrive here, and the trade with Aden is considerable. Has an excellent and capacious harbour.

Berbice. A county of British Guiana (q.v.). **Beresford, Lord Charles William Delapoor**, M.P., was b. 1846. Entered the Royal Navy (1859). In 1863, while a midshipman on board the *Defence*, he twice saved life from drowning, and received the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, and the gold medal of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society. To these distinctions was added the clasp of the Royal Humane Society (24th Feb. 1871). Accompanied the Prince of Wales to India (1875-76) as naval aide-de-camp. At the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, commanded the *Condor*, and distinguished himself during the action by his bravery and naval skill. The *Condor* was largely instrumental in silencing the Marabout fort, and earned the honour of a special signal from the Admiral, "Well done, *Condor*." For these services Lord Charles was promoted to the rank of captain. Served in the Soudan campaign under Lord Wolseley for the relief of General Gordon, and was in command of the Naval Brigade in the expedition across the desert. Elected Conservative Member for Waterford '74-80, and for East Marylebone '85 to July '89. Appointed a Lord of the Admiralty Aug. '86; resigned Jan. 18th, '88. In discussion on Navy Estimates for '88 in the House, Lord Charles proposed an extra expenditure of £200,000 for new ships, and a portion of this programme was adopted by the Govt. in the Naval Defence Act (q.v.) of '89. Resigned (July '89) his position as M.P., in order to qualify for Admiral. Lord C. in his recent visit to Paris (Nov.) sustained a severe accident from the fall of his horse.

Berkshire, County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

Berlin and Baltic Ship Canal. A rumour came from Berlin under date Oct. 18th, '89, that serious attention was being paid in official circles to a well-known project of connecting the Baltic and Berlin by a ship canal. The idea, it is said, was a favourite one of the late Dr. Strousberg, and that Count Moltke thought it worthy of consideration. Admiral Botsch once discussed the matter in print, and between the rivers Elbe and Oder decided in favour of the deepening of the latter. On the date above named it was said that a committee had been formed to give effect to the Admiral's proposal.

Bermuda Islands. Called after Bermudez, a Spaniard, who discovered them in 1515. Also named *Somars Islands*, after Admiral Somers, whose ship was wrecked here in 1609. The "Bermoothes" of Shakespeare. Situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). There is regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York.

Bernard-Bears, Mrs., a daughter of Mr. Wilby Whitehead, an artist, and the widow of Captain Dering, son of Sir Ed. Dering, Bart. She was trained for the stage by Mr. Herman

Vezin. She made her *début* at the Opera Comique. Has played leading parts in several high-class companies. In '86 she secured great popularity in the provinces by her powerful rendering of *Fédora*, a character in which some time previously Madame Bernhardt had made a great sensation in Paris. Mrs. Bernard-Beere played in "Still Waters Run Deep" at the Criterion last spring. At Mr. De Lara's vocal recital at Steinway Hall in March last she sang some old English ballads. She has been very successful in her impersonations in "As in a Looking Glass," as Julia in "The Rivals," Sanguaire in "Michael Strogoff," Princess de Boillon in "Adrienne Lacouivre," Bathsheba Everdene in "Far from the Madding Crowd," Mrs. Devenish in "Lords and Commons," Princess Zicka in "Diplomacy," and Ariane in Mrs. Campbell-Præd's play.

Bernhardt, Mlle. Kosine Sarah, was b. in 1844, at Paris; the most distinguished French actress of her day. She is of Jewish descent. She entered the Paris Conservatoire at the age of fourteen, where she studied tragedy and comedy. Joining the staff of the Théâtre Français, she made her *début* in Racine's "Iphigénie," and in Scribe's "Valérie," but was not very successful, and retired for a time from the stage. Her first grand success was as *Marie de Neuberg*, in Victor Hugo's play of "Ruy Blas." Becoming very popular by her representations in "Junie," in "Andromaque," and in "La Sphinx," she was placed on the staff of the Théâtre Français. Since that time her popularity has been constantly increasing. She visited London, in company with other members of the Comédie Française, and performed at the Gaiety Theatre in '79, '86, '88; and again in '89, when she appeared at the Lyceum in "La Tosca." She had previously made a most successful tour in Italy, Algeria, and South America. On 15th April last she appeared in "Icna" at the Paris Variétés, and in Sept. at the Porte St. Martin Theatre in the revival of "La Tosca." Mlle. B. married, in '82, M. Damala, who died last August. Has recently had the Order of the French Academy conferred on her. She is also the authoress of a one-act play entitled "L'Aveu," produced in '88.

Besant, Walter, was b. at Portsmouth 1838. Educated at King's College, Lond., and Christ's College, Camb., where he graduated in mathematical honours. After leaving the University he accepted the appointment of Senior Professor in the Royal College of Mauritius, which he resigned in consequence of ill health. He made his *début* as an author in '68 with "Studies in Early French Poetry," which was followed two years later by the "French Humorists." He subsequently contributed to the "Ancient and Foreign Classics," and "New Plutarch" series of publications. In conjunction with the late Mr. James Rice he commenced a successful career as a romance writer; the most popular production of their joint authorship was "Ready Money Mortiboy," which they also dramatised and put on the stage at the Court Theatre. Of the novels which Mr. Besant has published in his own name, the most popular are, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," "All in a Garden Fair," and "Children of Gibeah." There is a charm of style about Mr. Besant's writings which marks his strong individuality; and the far-reaching influence he has exerted by his graphic delineations of the social life of the present day

has been manifested by the inauguration of various movements for relieving the dull monotony of the lives of the poor in our crowded cities. The most important of these movements was that for the establishment of the *People's Palace*, in the East End of London. Mr. B.'s recent books are "The World went very well Then" and "Katherine Regino" ('87), "Fifty Years Ago," "Herr Paulus," "Eulogy of Richard Jefferies," and "The Inner House" ('88), "For Faith and Freedom," "The Bell of St. Paul's," and "To Call Her Mine" ('89). He has for many years been secretary to the Palestine Exploration Fund, and in '71 produced, jointly with the late Professor Palmer, a history of Jerusalem. Mr. B. has also interested himself in questions affecting the rights of authors, and was appointed first chairman of the executive committee of the Incorporated Society of Authors ('90).

Bessarabia. A Russian province bordering on the Danube, ceded by Turkey to Russia in 1812. Area 28,386 sq. m., pop. 1,369,775. It acquired political prominence at the close of the Crimean war from the surrender of a portion of it by Russia. The portion withdrawn from Russian rule was added to Moldavia, which coalesced in time with the adjoining province of Wallachia, and formed the principality of Roumania (*q.v.*). At the close of the last Turkish war (77-8), B. was restored to Russia, the Roumanians receiving in return the Dobrukscha, south of the Danube. Since the annexation, a considerable development has taken place in the trade of B., owing to the establishment of a subsidised line of Russian steamers on the Danube.

Betting, Law on, in '89. The question whether an agent can be sued by his principal for breach of duty in not making bets on horse-racing, was raised in the case of *Cohen v. Kettell*. A jury had found for the plaintiff, but on appeal to the Queen's Bench Division (March 11th) it was held that the action could not lie, and leave to go to the Court of Appeal was refused.

Bible Society, The British and Foreign, was established in 1804, its object being the circulation of the Scriptures. Up to '89 over 120,136,000 Bibles and portions of the Bible, in 290 languages and dialects, had been issued under its auspices. The expenditure of the Society in '88-9 was over £265,000. Work abroad is carried on not only through the missionary societies, but by some twenty-six agents in foreign countries, under whom a large staff of colporteurs is engaged in distributing the Scriptures. Subscriptions and donations should be made payable to Mr. C. Finch, at the Bible House, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Secretaries, Rev. J. Sharp, M.A., Rev. W. M. Paull.

Biblical Archaeology, '89. In our previous volumes we have indicated the constitution and scope of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, which has by its papers done much to supplement the want which has been felt in England of professorships for the archæal learning of Egypt and Mesopotamia, which is cultivated in so many of the universities of Continental Europe and the United States. The *Proceedings* of the Society for '89 announce an elaborate reproduction of the *Bronze Ornaments of the Palace Gates from Balawat*, of which Parts I., II., III., and IV., have now been issued to sub-

scribers; and the issue of *Records of the Past: being English Translations of the Ancient Monuments of Egypt and Western Asia*. The first volume of the new series, so long expected, has now been published; and, in the production of the entire work, Professor Sayce, the general editor, will be assisted by Mr. Le Page Renouf, Professor Maspero, Mr. Budge, Mr. Pinches, Professor Oppert, M. Amiaud, and other distinguished Egyptian and Assyrian scholars. The new series of volumes differs from its predecessor in several respects, more especially in the larger amount of historical, religious, and geographical information contained in the introductions and notes, as well as in reference to points of contact between the monumental records and the Old Testament. Translations of Egyptian and Assyrian texts will be given in the same volumes. The volume which has appeared, however, does not supply a translation of the texts the versions of which are given. The Society of Biblical Archaeology still continues to enjoy the prosperity to which it has been for many years accustomed; and its meetings and publications have presented hitherto only their recognised characteristics. An attempt, however, is about to be made to widen the scope and the basis of the Society in a particular direction; so, that, whilst still reserving for technical papers the severely learned consideration with which they can alone be competently treated, papers more generally attractive, and of more popular form and delivery, may be introduced into the programme. Many important papers have passed successively before the several meetings of the Society and into its *Proceedings*; to which Dr. Karl Fiehl has contributed various articles of interest and value, approaching the subject of Biblical Archaeology in every case by the path of Egyptology. Two papers on the Legends concerning the Youth of Moses have been furnished by Dr. A. Weidemann; and the Rev. C. J. Ball has carried on his expositions of the Inscriptions of Nebuchadrezzar the Great through several months of the *Proceedings*, in one of which he dilates upon Nebuchadrezzar's record of his rebuilding the great Tower at Birs Nimroud. The Rev. G. W. Collins has supplied a very interesting paper on *Ashtoreth and the Ashera*, in which he contends, in modification or rather in contradiction of various perversions of passages from the Old Testament, that "Ashtoreth and the Ashera have no connection whatsoever one with the other, and that the Ashera, so far from representing a goddess, is nothing but an instance of Phallic worship." Of organisations outside the Society of Biblical Archaeology, it should be mentioned with how much favour questions akin to its own objects are welcomed by the Council and members of the Victoria Institute, or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, at two of the recent meetings of which Professor Sayce read a specially prepared paper on the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Tel-el-Amarna, and M. Edouard Naville gave an elaborate estimate of the Historical Results of the Excavations at Bubaasia. The *Babylonian and Oriental Record* receives contributions to Biblical Archaeology, in a like spirit, which it has frequently exemplified, and particularly in its discussion, at the practised hands of Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, of the analogies or affinities of the Hebrew narrative of the Cherubim at the Gate of Eden with the thought and the traditions of Chaldaea and

Babylonia. In America, the *Methodist Review* of September last contained an original and powerfully reasoned contribution from the Rev. J. Horner, D.D., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the *Chronology of Israel and Assyria in the Reign of Shalmaneser II.*; the purpose of the article, in the words of the writer, being "to show the actual agreement of the Biblical and Assyrian chronology for the period embracing the first twenty-one years of the reign of Shalmaneser II. (B.C. 860-839). There will thus be established the general accuracy of both accounts. So far as may be necessary for this purpose, the events in the history of Judea, Israel, Assyria and Syria, or Damascus, will be synchronised." Of substantive works which have been issued, or the issue of which has been commenced during the past year, referring more or less directly to Biblical Archaeology, much is expected, on account of the well-known tendencies of the editor, from Professor Schrader's *Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek*—the first volume of which, already published, contains transliterations and translations of inscriptions of very considerable significance. In this important undertaking, Professor Schrader has the assistance of such collaborateurs as Dr. Abel, Dr. Peiser, Dr. Winckler, and other cuneiform scholars. There is every promise that the entire work, when completed, will be a most valuable and trustworthy book of reference, the usefulness of which will be appreciated at once by Assyriologists, historians, and students of the Old Testament Scriptures. Consult Dr. Samuel Birch's Inaugural Address on the "Progress of Biblical Archaeology," in vol. i. of the "Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology"; Rev. A. H. Sayce's "Fresh Light from the Monuments"; Professor Schrader's "Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament"; "Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology"; Rev. Dr. W. Wright's "Empire of the Hittites"; "Journal of the Victoria Institute"; Mr. Tyler's British Museum Lectures on the "Hittites," etc.

Bigamy, Law on, in '89. It has always been doubtful whether a *bona-fide* belief in the death of a missing husband or wife will excuse a second marriage within seven years; but the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved (May), by eight judges to five, decided that it will. In the case in question the husband had sailed for America, and it was believed that he had perished at sea. The wife waited for five years, and then remarried; but soon afterwards the husband appeared, and a prosecution for bigamy ensued.

Billiards. Slate tables were first played upon in this country in 1827, and our foremost players have now reached a point of excellence altogether unknown a few years back. John Roberts, jun., is the admitted best all-round player, and has retained the championship ever since '85. Records in the varying branches of the game are too numerous to specify, those credited to Roberts, W. Cook, W. J. Peall, W. Mitchell, T. Taylor, and J. Bennett being the most notable. The Pyramid shield remains in the possession of W. Cook, this brilliant player having won it the stipulated number of times. The following is a return of the most prominent matches played in '89. At Westminster Aquarium, on Jan. 5th, Peall attempted to concede White 4500 points in an all-in match of 15,000 up, for £400, and although in the course of the contest Peall contributed a break of 2803

(being the largest ever made in a match for money), he was beaten by 923. At the same building on Jan. 12th, J. Roberts conceded M'Neil 4500 points in a spot-barred match of 12,000 up, and won by 980, the champion scoring remarkably fast, putting together 1842 points in two-and-a-half hours, and 3229 in four-and-a-half hours. On Feb. 13th, Mitchell won a championship tournament, also at the Aquarium; then followed a spot-barred match of 8000 up, on even terms, between Peall and Cook, in which the last-named proved successful by 2997 points; and shortly afterwards, in the same saloon, North, conceding 2000 points, defeated White in a spot-barred match of 10,000 up, for £400, by 395. Roberts, playing in brilliant form in his match with Cook at the Grafton Street Rooms, successfully conceded 4000 points in 12,000 up spot-barred, and won by 1796. In this contest he scored a second break of 690, and further contributed 108 consecutive cannons, and compiled the extraordinary total of 905 in forty-six minutes. North was the next to go down before the marvellous skill and precision of the champion, this being in a spot-barred match, also at the Grafton Rooms, in which North received half the game, and yet was beaten by over 500 points; at the Aquarium, on March 3th, Mitchell beat Taylor in their spot-barred match of 3,000 up, by 441, beyond conceding 1,000 points; Peall defeated North in a spot-barred match of 9,000 up, for £400, at the Aquarium, and the closing tournament of the '88-'89 season was credited to Lloyd. The '88-'89 season opened with a contest between Cook and Taylor, at the Aquarium, on Oct. 14th, and the latter, who received 500 start in 9000 up, spot-barred, won by 2531; and this was followed by another between Peall and M'Neil, of 9000 up, level, also spot-barred, which the former secured by the narrow majority of 193. The champion inaugurated the season at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, on Oct. 28th, with a spot-barred match of 4000 up against J. North, to whom he gave 1600 points, and beat him by 214; but a little later on North, in a similar match, defeated Roberts by 137 points. Contests of a kindred character continue to be played almost weekly at both the buildings mentioned. On Nov. 19th Roberts made a break of 526, in the course of a spot-barred match of 12,000 up with J. Dowland, this being the highest so far scored during the season.

Bill, Parliamentary. A Parliamentary bill is either (1) public or (2) private.—(1) If a public bill is to be introduced in the House of Commons, the first step is to move, after giving notice, that leave be given to bring in a bill. If leave be given, the Speaker asks, "Who will prepare and bring in the said bill?" and the member who has moved for leave mentions names. Subsequently the mover, on being called on by the Speaker, walks up from the bar and presents the bill, which is then read a first time and ordered to be printed. On a future day it is read a second time (and this is the occasion for discussing its principle); after which it is committed and its details debated by a committee of the whole house, or by a committee selected from the house, or by one of the two Grand Committees (q.v.). It is then reported with the amendments of committee, if any; it is next considered as amended, and is then read a third time. It is next taken to the Lords, where it goes through the same

stages, and if amended comes back to the Commons. If the houses cannot agree upon the amendments, the bill drops; but if they are accepted, then the bill goes back to the Lords with an announcement to that effect. If a public bill be commenced in the House of Lords, the stages are very similar, only that a peer can present a bill without first asking leave. The stages of a bill are introduction and first reading, second reading, committee, consideration as amended (if amendments have been made in committee), and third reading; and it is not the practice, except in case of urgency, to advance a bill more than one stage at a sitting.—(2) Private. An important branch of the business annually transacted by Parliament. The total number of bills deposited for the session of '89, which related to railways, canals, tramways, subways, and the supply of gas and water, amounted to 158, as against 168 in '88 and 143 in '87; in '86 the figure was 150, the number for '85 was 203, and for '84 it was 227. The total amount of money proposed to be raised in the session of '89 was £25,613,445, as compared with £29,317,842 in '88 and £20,525,080 in the previous year, £22,434,718 in '86, £54,527,189 in '85, £67,280,666 in '84, and £24,342,729 in '83. The Parliamentary work involved in this mass of business is performed partly by a paid staff of officials, and partly by peers and members, whose services are unremunerated. The procedure on a private bill differs from that on a public bill in some important particulars, among which are that the initial proceedings are taken at fixed dates, which do not depend upon the sittings of the Houses, and usually fall in the Parliamentary recess; that a private bill can only be introduced into the House of Commons on petition first presented, which shall have been deposited in the Private Bill Office; and that an inquiry by a small committee, which may hear counsel and witnesses, is substituted for a discussion in committee of the whole House. Another point of difference is that, while at a dissolution or a prorogation all public bills which have not received the Royal assent fall to the ground, it is customary to provide when a dissolution takes place in the spring that the private bills in progress shall be taken up by the new Parliament at the stage where they had been left by the old Houses. This course was taken by special resolution in '80; and Parliament went further in '86, when some of the bills in progress were not only renewed after the general election, but were kept alive during the short session of August and September, and through the prorogation and the recess until the commencement of the session of '87. Private bills are generally placed by promoters in the hands of gentlemen who make this branch of business their particular study, and who are known as Parliamentary agents. During recent years the system of provisional orders has been largely availed of by promoters. In the Queen's speech, delivered at the opening of the session '87, a bill was promised for improving and cheapening the process of private bill legislation, but, owing to pressure of other business, it was never introduced. A joint committee investigated the question during the session of '88 (see Session '88, sect. 84), and reported in favour of the establishment of a Commission intrusted with the functions of private bill committees, the ultimate decision being reserved

to Parliament. Such a Commission must, they added, necessarily be an experiment, but it presented the best hope of an adequate solution of the difficulties of the situation. In their scheme of Local Government for Scotland (89) the Government made certain proposals on this subject, which were subsequently dropped (see Session, sect. 87). On the question of the alteration of memorandums of association by private bills see Session, sect. 140. For detailed account of Private Bill procedure see ed. '87.

Bill of Exchange, Law on, in '89. A bill of exchange accepted by the South Shields Salt-water Baths Co. omitted the word "Limited," and, the bill being dishonoured at maturity, the directors of the company who had signed it were held to be personally liable, on the ground that the real name of the company did not appear on the bill. (*Atkins v. Wardle*, Court of Appeal, Aug. 9th.)

Bill of Sale. The statute law relating to bills of sale in England is contained in the Acts of 1878 and 1882. A bill of sale upon goods or chattels corresponds to a mortgage of real estate; and the above Acts are chiefly directed to prevent the fraudulent granting of bills of sale. Every bill of sale given by way of security for the payment of money is void unless made in accordance with the form in the schedule of the Act of 1882. It must be duly attested by one or more credible witnesses not being a party or parties thereto. It must be registered within seven days after making, and the registration must be renewed once every five years. When first registered, a copy of the bill, together with an affidavit of the time of such bill being given, of its due attestation, and of the residence and occupation of the person giving the same, and of every attesting witness, must be presented to the registrar and filed by him. If the bill of sale be given subject to any defeasance, condition, or declaration of trust, such defeasance, condition, or declaration must appear, if not in the body of the bill, at least on the same paper, and must be set forth in the copy filed. A transfer or assignment of a registered bill of sale need not be registered. Bills of sale comprising, in whole or in part, the same chattels, take priority in order of registration. Delays, omissions, or mistakes in the registration of bills of sale may be rectified by the order of any judge of the High Court. A bill of sale executed within seven days after the execution of an unregistered bill of sale will be held void, in so far as it affects the same chattels, unless it is proved not to have been executed for the purpose of evading the law. Any bill of sale not complying with the conditions of attestation and registration, is void as against the giver's trustee in bankruptcy, etc. A bill of sale given in consideration of a sum less than £30 is void. A bill of sale is void except as against the grantor with respect to any personal chattels acquired by him after its execution. But this provision does not apply to growing crops or fixtures or machinery subsequently acquired in substitution for fixtures or machinery specified in the bill. Chattels assigned under a bill of sale are not liable to be seized by the grantee unless (1) the grantor make default in paying the money thereby secured, or in fulfilling any condition necessary to the security; (2) the grantor become a bankrupt, or allow the goods comprised in the bill to be distrained for rent, rates or taxes; (3) the grantor fraudu-

lently remove, or suffer to be removed, from his premises the goods comprised in the bill; (4) the grantor refuse, without reasonable excuse, to produce to the grantee his last receipts for rent, rates, and taxes; (5) execution has been levied on the grantor's goods under any judgment.

Bills of Sale, Law on, in '89. Important questions under the Bills of Sale Acts continue to crop up. For instance, in the case of *Carpenter v. Dean* (Court of Appeal, July), a Surrey farmer had given a bill of sale, which included, amongst other things, twenty-one milch cows. Under the Act a schedule must be appended to every bill of sale, containing a specific description of the property affected by it. In the present instance the cows were merely described as being "at Greenrise Farm, Longley." Lord Justice Lopes was of opinion that the Act did not require a more exact description than ordinary business men would give, and pointed out that in large herds, cattle were identified neither by name nor by colour. Lords Justices Cotton and Fry, however, took a different view of the case, and the bill was held to be bad.—An important case relating to money lent to builders on mortgage came before the Queen's Bench Division (May). Such advances are frequently made while houses are in course of erection; but, until the building material has been used in such a way as to become attached to the freehold, it clearly remains a chattel, upon which money can only be lent by a bill of sale. In the present case (*Giles v. Climpson*), the mortgage deed contained a provision that the building materials were to be regarded as attached to the freehold from the moment they were brought to the land; but the parties spoilt the effect of this by giving the lender power, in case his money was not repaid, to take them and sell them separately from the land. This showed that they were, in fact, still looked upon as being personal chattels, and the mortgage, not being registered as a bill of sale, was, so far as concerned them, declared void.—Another interesting case was that of *Bouchette v. The Consolidated Credit and Mortgage Corporation, Ltd.* (Chancery Division, July). The plaintiffs had given a bill of sale to the defendant in a form which was declared void in the case of *Kelly v. Kelland* (Court of Appeal, Feb. 6th, '88), on the ground that a bill of sale purporting to assign chattels other than those described in the schedule is void. The defendant company seem to have had a number of bills of sale which were in the invalid form, and they accordingly summoned some sixty or seventy persons to attend at their office, where, without any reason being assigned, they were, including the plaintiffs, compelled to renew the bills of sale in a form supposed to be in accordance with the law. In the new bill of sale in the plaintiffs' case, the 60 per cent. rate of interest charged under the bill again boldly appeared, and the plaintiff now applied to have this second bill of sale declared void, on the ground that he was induced to execute it by a trick. Mr. Justice Kekewich held that the substituted bill of sale was obtained by a trick, and ordered it to be set aside.—A bill of sale may be in proper form, but if at the same time a promissory note is given to secure the same amount, and the bill of sale may be affected thereby, it is rendered void (*Onn v. Fisher*, Chancery Division, May).

Bimetallism is the term currently used to denote a Double Monetary Standard of Value.

(For detailed discussion of the question see ed. '87.) A Royal Commission on currency appointed in '86 issued its report Nov. '88 (see ed. '89). It left matters very much as they stood previously on the question. A Deputation of the Bimetallio League waited on the Premier and Mr. Goschen at the Foreign Office, May 30th, '88, to urge the Government to consider the desirability of consulting the chief commercial nations as to their readiness to join in a conference for the re-establishment of an international bimetallic system. An International Monetary Congress was held at Paris in September.

Biology, '89. The importance of M. Pasteur's researches were fitly recognised by the Royal Society's invitation to him to deliver the annual Croonian Lecture. The distinguished *savant* was unfortunately prevented by illness from attending in person, and the lecture, the subject of which was "Les Inoculations Préventives," was given by his "chef de laboratoire," Dr. Roux. The visit of the Lord Mayor to the Pasteur Institute bore fruit in a meeting convened at the Mansion House, and the establishment of a Mansion House Fund in recognition of the indebtedness of the people of this country to M. Pasteur for his treatment of cases of rabies. Sir H. E. Roscoe gave an admirable account of M. Pasteur's life-work in chemico-biological science at Birmingham in October last, which might possibly be read with advantage by opponents of his methods of research. An event of great interest to biologists was the appearance of a new book by Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace—"Darwinism" (Macmillan)—in which, while contributing much new matter, he upholds the theory of natural selection. It has given point to the discussion of the vexed question of variation, and that of the non-inheritance of acquired characters, over which biologists have been much exercised. Prof. August Weismann's translated "Essays on Heredity and Kindred Biological Problems" (Clarendon Press), edited by Messrs. Poulton, Schönland and Shipley, was issued about the same time, and has been widely read. Mr. Shipley's article "Death," in the *Nineteenth Century* for '85, first called the attention of English biologists to Weismann's views, and the interest in the subject is now very general. Mr. Galton's work, however, in the same field upon independent lines should not be forgotten. In both the volumes above mentioned, Lamarck's theory of the transmissibility of acquired characters was controverted, and its unsoundness demonstrated. At the British Association (*q.v.*), papers upon the respective theories were read by Messrs. Poulton and Galton; Sir W. Turner's sectional address was almost entirely devoted to it; and a discussion was initiated by Prof. Lankester. The question will undoubtedly receive the earnest attention of biologists. Mr. Bateson's paper "On some Variations of *Oardium edule* apparently correlated to the Conditions of Life," a new and original contribution on the point of publication gives the results of observations made by Mr. B. in '86 and '87 upon the fauna of the lakes of Western Central Asia, where he has had the almost unique advantage of studying variation under natural conditions of life. Prof. Weismann's conclusions have been dealt with by Dr. Vines, who, while not refuting his arguments, recognises difficulties and inconsistencies in the theory. (Consult, in addition, Weismann on the Inheritance of Injuries, an

Address at Cologne (Jena, '89.) Mr. Muybridge, representing the Univ. of Pennsylvania, has been busy delivering a series of lectures, notably before the Royal Society, College of Surgeons, and Royal Academy, on the *Phases of Animal Motion* as obtained by Instantaneous Photography. Mr. M. has a large number of photographs of men, women and children, and animals and birds, which have been taken by his electro-photographic apparatus.—The work at the laboratory of the Marine Biological Association makes satisfactory, if slow, progress. A grant of money from the British Assoc. now enables selected students to work there on particular researches. We seem at last to be near the end of the "Challenger" volumes. The biological series are completed. Three volumes are to appear—one physical and chemical, one on deep-sea deposits, and a summary volume by Dr. Murray, the editor.

Birkbeck Institution, The, was founded by Dr. Birkbeck in 1823, as a mechanics' literary and scientific institute. The foundation stone of the present building, Bream's Buildings, W.C., was laid by the Duke of Albany in 1883, and the building subsequently opened formally by the Prince of Wales.

Birmingham, King Edward's School, comprises three grammar schools for boys, four grammar schools for girls, a high school for boys and a high school for girls. Founded 1552, reorganised 1878; income, £25,000. Numerous scholarships and exhibitions both for boys and girls. The boys number over 1,200. Headmaster, Rev. A. R. Vardy, M.A. Sec., Mr. G. Ashford. Motto, *Domine, Saluum fac Regem*. Some alumni—the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson), the Bishop of Durham (Dr. Lightfoot), Canon Westcott, Sir J. Johnstone, K.S.I., Mr. Burne Jones, etc.

Birmingham Liberal Association. See NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

Birmingham, Proposed New Bishopric of. The capital of the Midlands having received from the sovereign a charter of incorporation as a city, new force was given to the demand of Birmingham Churchmen for a Bishop. Preliminary conferences were held under the presidency of the Bishop of Worcester (Dr. Phillpotts), and a provisional committee of clergy and laymen was substituted in Sept. '89 by an executive committee, empowered to receive subscriptions towards endowment of the new see. No decision has been arrived at on the question of title, a proposal having been made to revive the old episcopal title of Coventry in conjunction with that of Birmingham. The Bishop of Worcester, from whose diocese the new see will be mainly taken, surrenders £800 per annum of income; to this may be added the endowment of some wealthy parish church in Birmingham, say £1000, and the remainder of stipend, the statutory minimum, being £3500, has to be raised by public subscription, extending over a period of five years.

Births, from Nov. 27th, '88, to Nov. 16th, '89. Where no mention is made of the year, the birth took place in '89:—

Abdy, w. of Capt. Anthony, R.A., d. (Jan. 1)

Aoland, w. of Theodore Dyke, M.D., F.R.C.P., d. (May 14)

Acton, w. of Capt. James Lowry Cole, Connaught Rangers, s. (April 25)

Alexander, Lady Emily, s. (Feb. 10)

- Allan, *w.* of Gordon, F.R.G.S., Surveyor-Gen. of British Honduras, *s.* (May 23)
 Anderson, *w.* of Lt.-Col. W. T., late 80th Regt., *d.* (April 18)
 Anson, Viscountess, *s.* (Nov. 7)
 Anstruther, Lady, *d.* (April 19)
 Arnott, *w.* of Surgeon-Major James, M.D., Bombay, *d.* (Oct. 9)
 Balfour, Lady Nina, *s.* (Feb. 8)
 Baring, *w.* of Capt. H., *d.* (May 12)
 Barker, Hon. Mrs., *s.* (June 6)
 Barlow, *w.* of Col., R.A., *d.* (June 9)
 Bawden, *w.* of Staff-Commander Clifford, H.M.S. *Warspite*, *s.* (March 31)
 Beatrice, Princess (Princess Henry of Battenberg), *s.* (May 21)
 Bellars, *w.* of Rev. William, M.A., vicar of Margate, *s.* (March 21)
 Bellow, *w.* of Hon. Richard E., *s.* (Feb. 6)
 Bennett, *w.* of Lt.-Col. F. Egerton, Army Service Corps, *s.* (Jan. 16)
 Bethell, *w.* of Hon. Slingsby, C.B., *s.* (July 22)
 Bethell, Hon. Mrs., *d.* (April 26)
 Bickersteth, Lady Margaret, *s.* (Oct. 13)
 Bird, *w.* of Capt., 8th Hussars, *d.* (May 8)
 Blair, *w.* of Capt. Hunter, R.A., *d.* (May 13)
 Blasgrave, *w.* of Capt. H. J., 13th Hussars, *s.* (April 3)
 Blencowe, *w.* of Rev. A. J., vicar of Christ Church, Chester, and Canon Residentiary of Chester Cathedral, *d.* (April 19)
 Blomfield, *w.* of Arthur W., A.R.A., *s.* (April 8)
 Blount, *w.* of Capt., *d.* (Feb. 12)
 Bond, *w.* of Mayston, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *s.* (April 25)
 Bourne, *w.* of Rev. P. W. N., D.D., Christ Church, Doncaster, *d.* (April 26)
 Bowyer, *w.* of Capt., R.E., *s.* (March 15)
 Brace, *w.* of E. Hall, Chief Officer London Salvage Corps, *d.* (March 19)
 Bracken, *w.* of Major-Gen., *d.* (June)
 Bradshaw, *w.* of Lt.-Col., late 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, *d.* (Jan. 21)
 Bretherton, Hon. Mrs. Stapleton, *s.* (Dec. 19, '88)
 Bright, *w.* of W. Leatham, M.P., *d.* (Jan. 8)
 Broderick, *w.* of Hon. and Rev. Canon Alan, *d.* (Feb. 2)
 Bruce, Hon. Mrs., *s.* (June 14)
 Buckle, *w.* of Rev. W. F. R., M.A., Chaplain of the Forces, *s.* (July 29)
 Bulkeley, Lady, *d.* (May 27)
 Burrell, *w.* of William Palfrey, H.B.M. Consul Port Said, *d.* (March 24)
 Butler, Lady Theobald, *d.* (April 24)
 Byam, *w.* of Col. W., C.B., *d.* (April 29)
 Campbell, Hon. Mrs., *d.* (Nov. 4)
 Campbell, *w.* of Col. L., Scots Guards, *d.* (May 6)
 Campbell, *w.* of Col. Colin G. L., Ordnance Dept., *s.* (Feb. 11)
 Cannop, *w.* of Woodham Arthur, Lieut. R.N., H.M.S. *Ganges*, *d.* (July 12)
 Carmarthen, Marchioness of, *d.* (Dec. 3, '88)
 Caralate, *w.* of Commander W. F., R.N., *s.* (May 4)
 Chandler, *w.* of Staff-Paymaster Richard G., R.N., of H.M.S. *Boscawen*, *s.* (Aug. 21)
 Chester, *w.* of Bishop of, *d.* (July 18)
 Chichester, Hon. Mrs., *s.* (April 4)
 Churchill, *w.* of Capt. Orford, R.N., *d.* (Feb. 11)
 Clifford, *w.* of Rev. Harry, M.A., Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral, *d.* (July 8)
 Coates, *w.* of Alfred Lloyd, M.A., Precentor of Rochester Cathedral, *d.* (June 11)
 Cole, Major-Gen. Robert, *w.* of, *d.* (Sept. 30)
 Coleridge, Hon. Mrs. Gilbert, *s.* (Oct. 6)
 Colleton, Lady, *d.* (Jan. 9)
 Collins, *w.* of Capt. W., R.N., *s.* (Feb. 13)
 Combe, Lady Constance, *s.* (Aug. 4)
 Connolly, *w.* of Surgeon-Major, *d.* (Sept. 17)
 Cooke, Hon. Mrs., *d.* (April 25)
 Cooper, *w.* of Stanley, F.R.G.S., *s.* (Jan. 12)
 Crauford, *w.* of Capt. H. J., Grenadier Guards, *d.* (Jan. 9)
 Cunningham, *w.* of Capt. J. Smith, 2nd Life Guards, *s.* (May 18)
 Darwell, *w.* of Commander W. E., *d.* (May 11)
 Davies, *w.* of Commander R. W., *s.* (March 15)
 De la Poer, Hon. Mrs. de Poher, *d.* (May 2)
 Denison, *w.* of Lt.-Col. H., *s.* (Feb. 14)
 Denny, *w.* of Capt. C. J., B.S.C., *s.* (Jan. 13)
 Donoughmore, Countess of, *d.* (Nov. 27, '88)
 Drummond-Hay, Lady, *w.* of Henry John Maxwell Foot, *s.* (Oct. 16)
 Ducat, *w.* of Major-Gen. Cyril, *d.* (Feb. 21)
 Duke, *w.* of Surgeon-Major Alexander W., Army Medical Staff, *s.* (May 24)
 Duke, *w.* of Surgeon-Maj. Joshua, *d.* (March 17)
 Dyer, *w.* of Sir Thomas Swinnerton, Bart., *d.* (June 27)
 Edwards, *w.* of Sir Henry Coster Lea, Bart., *s.* (July 7)
 Elgin, Lady Mary, *d.* (May 1)
 Elliot, Hon. Mrs. Arthur, *s.* (Sept. 19)
 Ewart, Hon. Lady, *s.* (Aug. 28)
 Eyre, Lady Alice, *s.* (June 11)
 Fairthorpe, *w.* of Capt. Howard, 3rd Batt. The Queen's Regt., *s.* (May 20)
 Featherstonhaugh, *w.* of Lt.-Col. R. S., *d.* (Jan. 23)
 Fegen, *w.* of Commander, H.M.S. *Hibernia*, *s.* (Sept. 19)
 Fergusson, Lady, *d.* (Feb. 18)
 Fernier, *w.* of Capt. J. A., D.S.O., R.E., *s.* (April 28)
 Fildes, *w.* of Luke R. A., *s.* (May 30)
 Fitzgerald, Lady Alice, *d.* (Jan. 8)
 Floyd, *w.* of Walter C. L., Member Inst. C.E., *s.* (March 5)
 Forbes, *w.* of Capt. G. Wentworth, King's Dragoon Guards, *d.* (May 3)
 Frocheville, *w.* of R. J., Member Inst. C.E., F.G.S., *s.* (Jan. 20)
 Garton, *w.* of Col. W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, *s.* (Sept. 20)
 Gerard, *w.* of Col. Monk, C.B., *s.* (July 23)
 Geger, *w.* (Lucy Lila) of Royal Chamberlain Karl von, and of Kt. Hon. Sir William A. White, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., Bart., Ambassador at Constantinople, *s.* (June 6)
 Germon, *w.* of Lt.-Col. R. C. H., J.P., late 9th Regt., *d.* (April 2)
 Godwin, *w.* of Lt.-Col. A. A., *s.* (April 19)
 Goodhart, *w.* of C. E., J.P., D.L., *s.* (March 18)
 Gordon, *w.* of Major-Gen. J. I. H., C.B., *s.* (July 24)
 Gosling, *w.* of Lt.-Col., late Scots Guards, *s.* (May 23)
 Gough, *w.* of Col. Hugh Sutlej, C.M.G., 10th (Royal) Hussars, *s.* (July 10)
 Graham, Lady Margaret, *d.* (Aug. 24)
 Griffith, *w.* of Capt. E. Hugh, Leicestershire Regt., *s.* (March 30)
 Grosvenor, Lady Henry, *d.* (Jan. 14)
 Grubb, *w.* of Sir Howat, F.R.S., *d.* (Aug. 30)
 Gruggen, *w.* of William, Governor of H.M. Prison, Wandsworth, *d.* (April 3)
 Gulland, *w.* of Surgeon-Gen. M. S., retired, *d.* (May 8)
 Hadfield, *w.* of Capt. C. A., (Prince of Wales's) North Staffordshire Regt., *s.* (Jan. 11)
 Hallstone, *w.* of Lieut. Walter, R.N., H.M.S. *Rupert*, *d.* (Sept. 22)
 Hall, *w.* of Edwin T., F.R.I.B.A., *d.* (May 15)

- Hardy**, Hon. Mrs. Gathorne, *d.* (Jan. 4)
Harmar, *w.* of Lt.-Col. C. D'Oyle, *d.* (Feb. 13)
Harris, Lady, *s.* (Sept. 3)
Harston, *w.* of Lieut. F. A., R.N., *d.* (March 14)
Hastings, *w.* of Commander William C. H., R.N., *s.* (Jan. 11)
Herkamer, *w.* of Prof. Hubert, *s.* (Sept. 25)
Hilditch, *w.* of George, *d.* (April 27)
Hill, *w.* of Capt. G. W., R.N., *d.* (April 30)
Hillier, *w.* of H. M., Deputy-Commr. Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghai, *d.* (July 9)
Hogg, Lady Frederick, *s.* (June 29)
Home, *w.* of S., Registrar of the High Court of Justice and County Ct., Swansea, *d.* (Jan. 22)
Hood, Hon. Mrs. Aclan, *d.* (April 30)
Hopkins, *w.* of Rear-Admiral J. O., *d.* (Jan. 15)
Hopkins, *w.* of Capt., R.A., *d.* (April 17)
Hughes, *w.* of Capt. Arbutnot, R.A., *s.* (Jan. 31)
Hughes, *w.* of T. H., Commissioner of Imperial Chinese Customs, *d.* (Jan. 16)
Irby, *w.* of Hon. Cecil, *s.* (Aug. 24)
Jameson, *w.* of Capt. S. B., Adj. and Batt. Seaforth Highlanders, *d.* (July 20)
Jameson, *w.* of J. R., Capt. 3rd (Princess Victoria's) Royal Irish Fusiliers, *s.* (Jan. 2)
Johnstone, *w.* of Capt. Charles, R.N., H.M.S. *Volage*, *d.* (Feb. 9)
Jourdain, *w.* of Henry J., C.M.G., *s.* (Aug. 14)
Joy, *w.* of Percy H., M.A., District Inspector Royal Irish Constabulary, *s.* (Feb. 2)
Joyce, *w.* of Staff-Surgeon, R.N., H.M.S. *Hercules*, *s.* (Aug. 26)
Joynt, *w.* of Surgeon-Major H. W., Army Medical Staff, *d.* (March 17)
Kirby, *w.* of Commander Francis G., R.N., *d.* (May 12)
Lawton, *w.* of Herbert A., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., *s.* (Jan. 4)
Leconfield, Lady, *s.* (Dec. 4, '88).
Leggo, *w.* of Major Hon. H. C., Coldstream Guards, *s.* (Nov. 13)
Levinge, Lady, *s.* (Oct. 6)
Lisburne, Countess of, *d.* (Sept. 27)
Lowndes, *w.* of Rev. Ernest C., Minor Canon of Chester Cathedral, *s.* (May 17)
Loyd, Hon. Mrs. Henry, *s.* (May 7)
Lumb, *w.* of Capt. A., Somersetshire Light Infantry, *s.* (April 18)
Luttrell, *w.* of Capt., Gren. Guards, *s.* (May 28)
Lyon, *w.* of Hon. Ernest Bowes, *d.* (July 6)
McOlement, *w.* of Frederick, M.D., Fleet-Surg. H.M.S. *Dreadnought*, *s.* (Feb. 16)
O'Connell, *w.* of Surgeon-Major, M.D., F.R.C.P., *d.* (Sept. 13)
McIntyre, *w.* of Major-Gen. Donald, V.C., (April 23)
Mahon, Hon. Mrs., *d.* (Aug. 24)
Malot, *w.* of Major G. E. Wyndham, *s.* (Jan. 2)
Mansfield, *w.* of Hon. John W., bar.-at-law, *d.* (July 20)
Margesson, Lady Isabel, *d.* (June 23)
Masterman, *w.* of Commander John, R.N., *s.* (Oct. 7)
Mathew, *w.* of Staff-Paymaster Gervase, R.N., *s.* (Sept. 17)
Matson, *w.* of Capt. C. G., R.M.L.I., *d.* (May 6)
Maunder, *w.* (Winifred Emery) of Cyril, *d.* (April 29)
Menteth, *w.* of Lt.-Col. J. P. Stuart, *d.* (June 18)
Mills, *w.* of Lieut. J. F., H.M.S. *Comus*, *d.* (June 8)
Mollandaine, *w.* of Capt. J. J., late 50th Rifles, *d.* (March 2)
Moncrieff, *w.* of Col. Alexander, C.B., F.R.S., *d.* (May 2)
Montagliari, Marquise, *s.* (April 6)
Montenegro, Princess Milena, *w.* of Prince of Montenegro, *s.* (Oct. 10)
Morrell, Countess, *s.* (June 8)
Morris, *w.* of Prof. Edward E., Univ. Melbourne, *d.* (Nov. 22)
Moysey, *w.* of Lieut., R.N., *d.* (Aug. 1)
Munro, Lady Constance, *d.* (Sept. 2)
Murray, *w.* of Lieut. P. Wolfe, R.N., H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, *s.* (June 2)
Nathan, *w.* of Capt. F. L., R.A., *s.* (March 28)
Needham, *w.* of Commander Raymond, *s.* (Feb.)
Newark, Viscountess, *d.* (Aug. 20)
Newcastle, *w.* of Lord Bishop of, *d.* (April 18)
Newton, Lady Alice, *s.* (July 25)
Northcote, *w.* of Hon. and Rev. J. S., Upton Pyne, Exeter, *d.* (July 20)
Norton, *w.* of Hon. F., *d.* (Oct. 22)
Ogilvy, *w.* of Surgeon-Gen., *d.* (Jan. 16)
Orchardson, *w.* of W. Q., R.A., *d.* (Nov. 2)
Paget, Lady Alexander, *s.* (May 17)
Palmer, *w.* of Major-Gen. H. W., C.B., *s.* (Jan. 12)
Panted, *w.* of Rev. C. E., Chaplain of H.M.S. *Invincible*, Southampton Water, *s.* (June 17)
Papillion, *w.* of Commander F., R.N., *d.* (Jan. 6)
Parker, *w.* of Hon. F., M.P., *d.* (May 6)
Parker, *w.* of Sir W. Biddulph, Bart., *s.* (Jan. 9)
Payne, Lady, *s.* (Dec. 22, '88).
Persse, Hon. Mrs. Algernon, *d.* (June 27)
Pilkinson, *w.* of Lt.-Col. S. F., *d.* (Aug. 16)
Pinching, *w.* of Archibald, one of H.M. Inspectors of Mines, *s.* (April 30)
Plowden, Lady, *d.* (Dec. 2, '88).
Poe, *w.* of Lt.-Col., C.B., *s.* (June 19)
Pope, *w.* of F. J., Executive Engineer Indian Public Works Department, *d.* (March 11)
Portman, Hon. Mrs. Edwin, *d.* (May 9)
Portman, Hon. Mrs. Claud, *d.* (Jan. 5)
Portugal, Queen Amelia of, *s.*, christened Manuel (Nov. 15)
Pouller, *w.* of Lieut. F. G., R.N., *d.* (July 15)
Prusala, Princess Henry of, *s.* (March 20)
Purvis, *w.* of C. Holtham, Capt. 17th Lancers, and Adj. Lower Ward of Lanarkshire Yeomanry, *s.* (Jan. 15)
Ridley, Hon. Lady, *d.* (Feb. 16)
Rivers, *w.* of Lieut. Harry, R.N., H.M.S. *Benbow*, *s.* (June 28)
Roberts, *w.* of Rev. E. S., Fellow and Tutor of Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb., *s.* (March 24)
Rollo, *w.* of Hon. Eric, *s.* (Jan. 9)
Rose, *w.* of Lieut. J. Markham, R.M.A., H.M.S. *Invincible*, *s.* (June 27)
Rose, *w.* of Sir Philip Frederick, Bart., *s.* (Feb. 4)
Ryle, *w.* of Rev. Prof. of Camb., *s.* (Jan. 19)
Salvey, *w.* of Lieut. E. A., R.N., *d.* (June 6)
Saville, *w.* of Capt. W. S. Stewart, The Buffs, *d.* (July 8)
Scott, The Lady Agnes Tollemache, *d.* (Nov. 13)
Scott, *w.* of Major C. H., R.A., *s.* (Dec. 30, '88)
Selwyn, *w.* of Rev. E. C., Headmaster of Uppingham School, twin S. (Aug. 9)
Seymour, *w.* of Lt.-Col., *s.* (Feb. 24)
Sherbrooke, Lady Lillias, *d.* (Aug. 23)
Sidebottom, *w.* of J. W., M.P., *s.* (March 20)
Silber, Lady Lucy, *s.* (Jan. 7)
Slade, *w.* of Lt.-Col. Fred, *d.* (July 4)
Smith, Hon. Mrs. G. Murray, *s.* (June 3)
Smith, *w.* of Capt. Bright, 3rd Hussars, *d.* (March 29)
Smyth, *w.* of Capt. Hugo Scott, Ordnance Dept., and York and Lancaster Regt., *d.* (Feb. 16)
Smyth, *w.* of Capt. T. R., Durham L.I., *s.* (April 17)
Spencer, Hon. Mrs. C. R., *d.* (June 26)
Spottiswoode, *w.* of Lt.-Col. Robert, D.A.A.G. Cork District, *s.* (Jan. 22)

Stewart, Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy, *d.* (June 23)
Stopford, Viscountess, *d.* (Jan. 24)
Strutt, Hon. Mrs. Edward, *s.* (Oct. 5)
Sutton, Lady Susan, *d.* (March 5)
Tennyson, *w.* of Hon. Hallam, *s.* (Nov. 7)
Thompson, Lady Meysey, *d.* (June 14)
Thurston, *w.* of Sir John, K.C.M.G., *s.* (June 6)
Trefuaia, Lady Jane, *d.* (Aug. 19)
Turner, *w.* of Capt. A. H. P., R.A., *s.* (July 25)
Valdes, Baroness de, *s.* (June 26)
Valentia, Viscountess, *d.* (April 19)
Venneck, Hon. Mrs. William A., *s.* (June 11)
Vernon, Lady, *s.* (Nov. 6)
Versturne, *w.* of Col. A. H., 1st G.R.A.V., *s.* (Jan. 16)

Vesol, Viscountess de, *d.* (April 10)
Wakeman, Lady, *s.* (Jan. 15)
Walker, *w.* of Capt. Sir Baldwin Wake, R.N., *d.* (Jan. 30)
Walpole, *w.* of Spencer Charles, *d.* (Feb. 2)
Ward, Hon. Mrs. Bernard, *s.* (Aug. 21)
Warrington, C.M., Q.C., M.P., *w.* of, *d.* (Nov. 2)
Watson, *w.* of Capt. Burges, R.N., H.M.S. *Leander*, *s.* (July 9)
Wenlock, Lady, *d.* (May 7)
Wickham, Lady Ethel, *d.* (Dec. 1, '88).
Wilkin, *w.* of Rev. S. W. Wentworth, Chaplain in the Forces, Southsea, *d.* (July 8)
Williams, *w.* of Capt. Garnon, Royal Fusiliers, *d.* (June 17)
Williams, *w.* of Commander Arthur Henry, R.N., *d.* (March 3)
Wilnot, *w.* of Sir Robert, Bart., *s.* (Feb. 4)
Wilson, *w.* of T. Walter, R.I., *d.* (April 18)
Windham, *w.* of Lt.-Col. J. Smyth, *d.* (April 13)
Windsor, Lady, *s.* (Feb. 4)

Windsor, *ssom*, 7th *d.* of His Excellency Marquis Tseng, at Peking, *d.* (May 4)
Wood, *w.* of Cecil G., H.M.'s Consul at Jeddah, *s.* (Oct. 7)
Wortley, *w.* of Lieut. F. J. M. Stuart, *s.* (May 25)
Wragg, *w.* of Clement L., F.R.G.S., Govt. Meteorologist of Queensland, late of Ben Nevis Observatory, *d.* (June 3)
Wynne, *w.* of Lt.-Col. Arthur Singleton, *s.* (April 27)
Yarborough, Countess of, *s.* (Dec. 17, '88).
Young, Lady Evelyn, *s.* (Aug. 21)

Bishop. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND, and DIOCESE.

Bishop of London's Fund. The. Instituted ('63) for a term of ten years, as a means of helping to provide for the spiritual wants of London and its suburbs. Since the foundation of the fund, £800,840 2s. has been subscribed. It was determined, at the commencement of '74, that the fund should be continued as a permanent diocesan institution for the following objects: (1) Missionary clergy and additional curates to work under the bishop's control, and to be confined in their work to particular parishes; (2) Scripture readers, mission women, and other lay workers; (3) The housing of the clergy; (4) Mission and school buildings; (5) In special cases assistance towards endowment; (6) Church building; and (7) Generally such other objects as it may be found desirable to promote from time to time. Last year £4,750 was given to maintain eleven mission clergymen and eighty-two lay agents, and £12,000 towards the building of churches and mission-rooms. *Office*, 46a, Pall Mall, S.W. *President*, the Lord Bishop of London; *Hon. Secs.*, Messrs. E. Thornton and John E. Nelson. *Clrical Sec.*, Rev. H. Kirk, M.A.

Bishops, Terms relating to. **Bishoping**,

a term sometimes applied to Confirmation dating from the very earliest times, but now practically obsolete. **Bishop's Charge**, the instructions of a bishop to the clergy and laity at his Visitation (*v. infra*). **Bishop's Court** is held in the cathedral of each diocese, and dispenses the canon law. It is more generally called the **Bishop's Consistory**. The **Bishop's Chancellor** is the judge. In large dioceses Consistory Courts are held by the Bishop's commissaries. **Bishop's Pastoral**, a letter addressed by a bishop to the clergy and laity of his diocese on some special occasion. **Bishop's Ring**, worn by all bishops, signifies his spiritual marriage to his see. **Bishop's Visitation**, the summons to meet their bishop issued to his clergy and laity. (The canonical age for the consecration of a bishop is thirty years.)

Bisleay Common. See WIMBLETON, THE NEW.

Bismarck Archipelago. A group situated N. of the eastern part of New Guinea, including islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover. They are a German possession. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Bismarck-Schönhausen, Count Herbert von, son of Prince Bismarck, b. at Berlin Dec. 28th, 1840. Is a major in the German army, has served the German empire in various diplomatic capacities, and was embassy secretary in London, and Minister at the Hague. He sits in the Reichstag as one of the members for Schleswig-Holstein, and is the head of the German Foreign Office. Since his retirement from the secretaryship of the German embassy in London, his Excellency has paid several visits to England, presumably of a diplomatic character. His last visit was in March '89. In Jan. last the order of the Red Eagle, 1st class, was conferred on him by the German Emperor.

Bismarck-Schönhausen, Prince Otto Eduard Leopold; created Count Sept. 16th, 1865, and Prince (Fürst) von Bismarck March '71, the most powerful statesman of Europe in modern times; b. of an old noble family of the "Mark" (Brandenburg) at Schönhausen, April 1st, 1815. He led a somewhat tempestuous youth, in the course of which he studied and fought duels at the universities of Göttingen and Greifswald, spent some time in the army, and subsequently settled down as a country gentleman, managing the family estates and discharging the office of inspector of dykes. Brought up in the political faith of the Junkers, or Prussian Tory squirearchy, he became ('46) a member of the Provincial Diet of Saxony, and of the Prussian Diet, in which he first attracted attention by his fiery speeches in defence of the old monarchical party. During the revolutionary period of 1848 the services he rendered in the public debates to the Conservative cause so impressed the Prussian Ministry that he suddenly found a diplomatic career opened to him. The representation of Prussia in the Diet of the old German Bund at Frankfurt falling vacant, the Premier introduced Herr von Bismarck to the King, who, not without misgiving, appointed him to that important post. Here he remained for several years, discharging the arduous duties of his office with an ability which won for him the admiration of the Prussian court. The remarkable series of private despatches which he addressed to the Prussian Premier, and which have recently been given to the

world, are models of diplomatic skill and statecraft. Austria was then all-powerful in the German Bund; and, supported by nearly all the other German states, had systematically prevented Prussia from exercising that influence in the councils of the Confederation to which, from her position as by far the greatest of the purely German states, she was justly entitled. From the time of Bismarck's appearance, however, the voice of Prussia began to have increasing weight. The successful audacity with which he checkmated Austrian intrigue at Frankfurt was the source of constant irritation at Vienna, and naturally tended to produce some estrangement between the Austrian and Prussian courts. Herr von Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg (59-62). In May '62 he was promoted to the then most difficult and important post in the diplomatic service—that of Prussian ambassador at Paris, where Napoleon III. was then in the plenitude of his power. Five months later he was summoned to Berlin, and made First Minister of the Prussian Crown. The first ten years after Herr von Bismarck assumed power are amongst the most remarkable in modern European history. Within that brief period he had humbled the Austrian empire, destroyed the French empire, and created the new German empire. He remodelled the map of Europe, dismembering Denmark and France. He enlarged the frontiers of Prussia by the annexation of various provinces, including the dominions of three dethroned German princes; and succeeded in placing Germany, which had previously been the weakest and least respected of the great powers, at the head of all the states of Europe. His first task as Minister President was, however, one from which a statesman of less resolution and of less firm belief in the rights of the Crown, might well have recoiled. The Chamber of Deputies had refused to pass the military budget, as it demanded increased grants, which were required to carry out the reorganisation of the army in accordance with the ideas of the King. The House uniformly refused these supplies, and for several sessions heated debates and violent scenes, in which the Minister President and the Liberal leaders were the principal antagonists, were of constant occurrence. In spite of the rejection of the budget by the Chamber the Government spent the money, and the House threatened Von Bismarck with impeachment for violating the Constitution. In the midst of this quarrel a Congress of all the Princes of Germany was invited to meet at Frankfurt to reorganise the German Bund; but the King of Prussia, by advice of his minister, refused to appear; and the project, although discussed and approved by five-sixths of the German sovereigns, came to nothing. The German Bund having, at Herr von Bismarck's instigation, resolved to invade the Elbe duchies in support of the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg, Austria, Prussia and Saxony were intrusted with the execution of the task; and a war broke out in 1864 with Denmark, resulting in the loss to her of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. Instead of giving them up to the Duke, Von Bismarck, now created Count, determined, if possible, to annex them to Prussia. The Austrian and Saxon troops were recalled, and the quarrel eventually led (in '66) to a war between Prussia and Austria, who was joined by Bavaria, Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Hesse

Darmstadt, and Nassau. The arms of Prussia were victorious: Austria suffered a crushing defeat at Sadowa (Königgrätz), in Bohemia. Hanover and the South German states were likewise vanquished; and the war, which was over in seven weeks, led to the treaty of Nikolsburg, by which Austria was permanently excluded from the German Bund, and Hanover, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, and Frankfurt, as well as Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, were annexed to Prussia; and the North German Confederation, with Prussia at its head, was established in place of the old Bund, while with the South German states an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded, giving the King of Prussia supreme command of all their troops in time of war. Of the North German Bund Count von Bismarck was created Chancellor, and President of the Federal Council. In addition to these successes, in consideration of which the Prussian House of Deputies passed a bill of indemnity, forgiving his former breaches of the Constitution, Count von Bismarck obtained great popularity for creating a representative branch of the new Federal Government, on the basis of manhood suffrage. The Diet, which first assembled in 1867, consisted of delegates representing a nation of 29,000,000 Germans. Napoleon III., jealous of the growing power of Prussia, attempted to obtain some compensation for France by the annexation of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which Holland had consented to cede to him. But in this scheme the French Emperor was thwarted, chiefly by the energetic attitude of Count von Bismarck; and in the end the Duchy was declared neutral territory, and the fortifications of the capital were demolished. In 1868 Count von Bismarck withdrew for some months from active public life, but he was in power again before the end of the year. Already for some time the biography of Count von Bismarck had practically been the history of his country; and, great as were the events through which he had conducted Germany, he was destined to lead her shortly through greater events still: notably by the defeat of the French in 1870, the dispute growing out of the offer of the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The King of Prussia, as the head of the family, had consented to his acceptance of the honour, afterwards revoked. After a campaign consisting of an unbroken series of victories, largely due to the strategic genius of Count von Moltke (q.v.), King William was able, through his Chancellor, to dictate terms of peace to his helpless assailant. Of the events in Prince Bismarck's life subsequent to the Franco-German war, it may be mentioned that he presided at the Congress of Berlin (78), the Berlin Conference (1880), and the Congo or Colonial Conference (1884). In his domestic legislation Prince Bismarck has been far less fortunate than in his diplomatic negotiations. In his economical policy, after beginning as a Free Trader he has become a Protectionist. He first largely reduced the customs tariff, and ten years later imposed heavier duties than ever. While he thus alienated the Liberals, his May Laws, interfering to an unwelcome extent with the religious liberty of the Catholic priesthood, led to a long and bitter struggle with the Roman Church, and made all its adherents his bitter enemies. Equally unfortunate was his policy with regard to the Social Democrats, his Draconic measures against whom have

produced the profoundest discontent among the working classes of the large cities. The measures he has sanctioned against the Polish settlers in the eastern provinces of Prussia, formerly belonging to Poland, savour of harshness. In the course of his career Prince Bismarck has given utterance to expressions which have since become familiar in every civilised tongue. In the heat of the controversy with the Catholics he once said, "We shall never go to Canossa"; but, like the Emperor Henry IV. to Pope Hildebrand (Gregory VII., the Great), he has since found it expedient to send an ambassador to the Vatican (Feb. '86), and to repeal the harshest portion of the May Laws. He had previously (Dec. 31st, '85) received the decoration of the Order of Christ from the Pope. Prince Bismarck is often called the man of "iron and blood," because in one of the first speeches he delivered as Minister President (in '62) he said that "it was not by speeches and majority votes that the great questions of the time would be settled, but by *iron and blood*." The Danish, the Austro-German and the Franco-German wars form a significant commentary on this expression. Other phrases attributed to him are that "Might goes before Right," the definition of a journalist as "a man who has failed in his profession in life," and many others. Prince Bismarck's name was, three years ago, very prominently before the public mind in connection with the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy, which is understood to be directed against a possible alliance between Russia and France against the German Powers. Subsequently Europe was profoundly moved by the official statement in a Berlin paper that during an interview between Prince Bismarck and the Tzar, on the latter's return from Copenhagen to St. Petersburg, the German Chancellor informed His Majesty that he had been the dupe of some Orleans clique, who had forged a diplomatic correspondence and forwarded it to the Tzar, the object of which was to show that Prince Bismarck was intriguing against Russia in Bulgaria. Since the death of the Emperor William I. in March, '88, Prince Bismarck has repeatedly sought to conciliate Russia. During the brief reign of the Emperor Frederick he successfully opposed the contemplated matrimonial alliance between the Princess Victoria, daughter of the Emperor, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg, late Prince of Bulgaria, on the ground that it would be objectionable to the Tzar. It was doubtless on the advice of Prince Bismarck that the present Emperor, immediately after his succession, arranged an interview with the Tzar at Peterhof. A few weeks later (*viz.*, in August) an interview took place between the Chancellor and Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier. This interview following immediately upon the dispute between Italy and France over the Massowah question, gave rise to much speculation, it being generally believed that the object of it was to strengthen the Triple Alliance, and especially to emphasise the understanding between Germany and Italy, in view of a possible rupture of either of those Powers with France. The general aim of Prince Bismarck's overtures to Russia, and his policy with regard both to the Triple Alliance and to Great Britain, is evidently to effect the isolation of France. The publication of the late Emperor Frederick's Diary, in September '88,

put a new light upon some of the Imperial transactions in which Prince Bismarck has been engaged. Much sensation was created both in Germany and elsewhere by the revelation of the diary respecting the authorship of the idea of German Unity. The late Emperor claimed to have proposed this policy, and to have experienced great difficulty in persuading Prince Bismarck of its practicability. Since Queen Victoria's visit to Potsdam, in '88, when she had an interview with Prince Bismarck, German policy towards England has been of a very conciliatory character, and the Chancellor's organ, the *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, has recently strongly urged the desirableness of a good understanding between the two countries, especially with regard to East African affairs. The Queen, in August '89, presented Prince Bismarck with a full-length portrait of herself. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Giessen (Dec. '88). Two attempts have been made on the Chancellor's life: the first by a lunatic named Blind, on May 7th, '66, at Berlin; the second on July 13th, '74, by Kullmann, at Kissingen. A Bismarck museum, containing all sorts of objects relative to the Chancellor's career, has been founded at Berlin, and will be opened on April 1st, '90, the Chancellor's 75th birthday. Of the extensive literature on Prince Bismarck the chief original sources in German are Poschinger's edition of Prince Bismarck's Frankfurt Letters and Despatches; his Correspondence, by Köppen; his Political Life and Labours, and his Speeches, by Hahn; his Biography, by Hezekiel, and the works of M. Busch entitled "Bismarck and his People." There is an excellent English work, "Prince Bismarck," by Mr. Charles Lowe, the *Times* correspondent at Berlin.

Bissao and Casamenza. Portuguese stations on west coast of Africa, between Gambia and Sierra Leone. Bissao was the great stronghold of the Portuguese slave trade. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Black, William. novelist, b. at Glasgow 1841. Commenced his career as a journalist, and was successively connected with the London *Morning Star* (acting as special correspondent during the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866), and the *Daily News* (of which he was assistant editor). He is the author of "A Daughter of Beth," "A Princess of Thule," "Madcap Violet," "Adventures of a House Boat," ('88) "In Far Loohaber," in *Harper's Magazine*, and "The Penance of John Logan," '89.

Blackie, John Stuart. b. at Glasgow, 1809; son of a banker at Aberdeen; educated at Göttingen, Berlin, and Rome; appointed Professor of Humanity at Marischal College, Aberdeen (1842), and Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh (1851). He was one of the most energetic advocates of the reforms in the Scottish Universities in 1860. Author of a number of poems and prose works, of which the most popular, perhaps, is "Self-Culture." An unconventional style, with ready wit, characterise the Professor both as a lecturer and a writer. He retired from his professorial duties in '82. His recent works are a "Life of Burns" ('88) and "Scottish Song" ('89). The Professor has recently lectured in London and elsewhere on the subject of Home Rule for Scotland.

Blackie's Modern Cyclopædia. A handy book of reference on all subjects and for all readers, giving a great amount of information in numerous concisely written articles. It will be

completed in eight vols. in Nov. '90, the first four volumes having been published in '89. Each volume comprises 512 pp. (sq. 8vo). Editor, Charles Annandale, LL.D. Office, 17, Stanhope St., Glasgow.

Black-Letter Saints' Days. See COMMEMORATION, DAYS OF.

Black Mountain War. See BURMAH.

Black Rod, Gentleman Usher of the. An officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown, who assists at the introduction of peers, has charge of the arrangements for the maintenance of order below the bar, near the Throne, and in the strangers' gallery, and who summons the Commons whenever their attendance is required in the House of Peers. When he, or his deputy, the Yeoman Usher, performs the last-mentioned duty, he knocks thrice at the door of the House of Commons with his rod of office; and on being announced and admitted, "commands" the immediate attendance of the honourable House, if Her Majesty is personally present in the House of Peers, but only "desires" their immediate attendance if they are to wait upon the Lords Commissioners. Present holder of the office, Admiral Hon. Sir J. R. Drummond, G.C.B.

Black Sea (Port of Novorossisk). The new harbour works here are expected to be completed by the end of '88, the total cost being estimated at 3½ millions of roubles. The protection embankment will be 3,500 feet long, consisting of heavy hewn stones in cement; the length of the mole 2,800 feet, and its height from 16 to 24 feet, while at the end will be a lighthouse. A railway is to be laid along the mole and the embankment. These works in great measure owe their existence to the opening up of the fertile Kuban district. In March '89 the directors of the Vladikavsk Railway Co. issued a circular in the English language for the guidance of shippers using that port, especially in respect to the grain trade. At the beginning of September it was reported in this country that the construction of the port was almost at a standstill, that the contractors were in St. Petersburg seeking fresh capital, and that the general opinion was that the first part could not be finished for at least two years.

Blackley, Rev. William Lemery, M.A., b. at Dundalk, '30; ed. on the Continent, and Trin. Coll., Dublin; B.A. '50; M.A. '54; rector of North Waltham, Hants., '67; vicar of King's Lomborne, '83; Hon. Canon of Westminster, '83. Canon B. is an author of repute, amongst his works being the "Critical English New Testament" ('67); "How to Teach Domestic Economy" ('79); "The Social Economy Reading Book" ('81); and "Thrift and Independence: a Word to Working Men" ('83). Canon B. is, however, better known in connection with the question of National Insurance, on which he wrote an article for the *Nineteenth Century* in '78, which was followed by a remarkable sermon in Westminster Abbey on "Our National Providence," Sept., '79. The National Provident League was formed in '80 to further his views, and Canon B. lectured in many places on the subject. Movements on the same lines have been started in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and New Zealand. Canon B. has recently accepted a London living.

Blackwall Tunnel. As far back as 1882, amongst the plans before the Metropolitan

Board of Works towards a settlement of the vexed question of providing communication across the Thames below London Bridge, was a tunnel between Blackwall and the vicinity of Greenwich and Woolwich. (For subsequent details see last ed.) The bill for the present tunnel scheme was read a third time in the House of Lords and passed on June 21st, and received the royal assent on June 28th, '83. At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Dec. 21st, '88) two tenders were received for the construction of a footway tunnel of cast iron, lined with brickwork, across and under the river Thames at Blackwall, between Northumberland Wharf and Ordnance Wharf, with approaches thereto on both sides of the river, partly in tunnel, and partly in cut and cover and open cutting, together with temporary landing steps and other works,—a portion of the work to be executed under compressed air. One contractor tendered for £357,504, and another for 357,513, while a third asked for a fortnight more time to complete the calculations. After what may be described as a wrangle, the tenders were referred to the Works and General Purposes Committee. In the House of Commons on March 14th, '89, Mr. Lawson raised the question of the propriety of the Metropolitan Board of Works—in view of the creation of the London County Council—opening tenders for this work, and Mr. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, promised to communicate with them. Another discussion took place in the House on the following day on the action of the Board in accepting a tender of £318,840 instead of leaving such an important work to be dealt with by the County Council. A meeting was held at Poplar on the 18th, when the whole question was considered, and it was agreed that the matter should be urged upon the new County Council; Mr. S. Buxton, M.P., was present. The question came under discussion at the meeting of the Provisional London County Council on March 19th, when a motion was passed to the effect that the Council did not feel itself bound to the above-mentioned tender. At the meeting of the London County Council on April 16th the Bridges Committee brought up a report to the effect that—having considered the foot-tunnel for which a tender for £318,840 had been accepted by the late Metropolitan Board of Works; also as to the construction of two tunnels for vehicular traffic, which, together with the foot-tunnel, would cost about £1,500,000; further, a scheme of sufficient dimensions to accommodate two lines of vehicles and foot passengers at an estimate of about £1,200,000—they had come to the conclusion to recommend that all the plans be submitted to an eminent engineer. After a discussion the report was approved. At the meeting of the County Council on June 18th the Bridges Committee recommended that the tunnel take precedence of any other scheme for crossing the Thames. This met with strong opposition, but was at last agreed to.

"**Blackwood's Magazine**," founded 1817. Conservative in politics, it includes in its pages original articles and reviews on the social and political questions of the day, notices of travels, biographies and subjects of general interest, with a serial novel. Amongst the contributors to its pages have been Prof. Wilson (Christopher North), De Quincey, Lord Lytton, George Eliot, and other distinguished writers.

Offices: 45, George St., Edinburgh, and 37, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

Blaine, James Gillespie, American statesman; b. at West Brownville, Penn., '30. Educated at Washington Coll., where he graduated with distinction. He was for a short time Professor of Mathematics in the Kentucky Military School, but subsequently became editor of the *Portland Daily Advertiser*. Mr. B. since his marriage ('53) has resided in Augusta, Maine, and ('58-62) was a prominent member of the legislature of that State. In '62 he was elected to Congress, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives ('69-74). In '76, '80, and '84 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for the Presidency. On the last occasion Mr. B. polled 4,845,022 popular votes to 4,910,975 recorded for Mr. Cleveland (*q.v.*); but of the electors' votes in the several States he polled only 182 against Mr. C.'s 219. Mr. B. lost the election through the opposition of a section of his own party known as the "Mugwumps" (see AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES). Mr. B. is the author of "Twenty Years in Congress." He is a confirmed Protectionist. He declined to be nominated for the Presidency in '88, but strenuously supported General Harrison, the successful Republican candidate, and accepted the office of Secretary of State in his Cabinet. Mr. B., in company with Mr. Carnegie (*q.v.*), made a coaching tour through England in '88.

Blake, Sir Henry Arthur, K.C.M.G., entered the Royal Irish Constabulary in '59, and was a resident magistrate from '76 to '82, when he was appointed one of the five special resident magistrates to concert and carry out measures for the pacification of Ireland. He had executive charge of the E division. In '84 he was appointed Governor of the Bahamas, and three years later Governor of Newfoundland. On the death of Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of Queensland, in Sept. '88, Sir H. A. Blake was selected as his successor, his appointment causing much opposition on the part of the colonists, especially the Irish section of them. Sir H. B., owing to this opposition, requested to be relieved of the appointment. During the debate on the subject in the House of Peers, Lord Derby spoke of Sir H. Blake as one of the ablest men his lordship had ever met.

Blantyre. A mission-station in Africa, founded in 1876 under auspices of Established Church of Scotland. Situated on highlands between Lake Shirwa and Shiré river. Is becoming the centre of much independent British settlement and trade. Progress rapid. Already has longer and better roads than exist in the old Portuguese colonies on the coast. Communications by steamers up Zambesi and Shiré, and by newly opened overland route to Quillimane. See NYASSA, ZAMBESI, etc.

Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, Royal Commission on the, was appointed in '85, and reported in July '89 (Parliamentary Blue Book C. 5781, price 1s. 1d.; Eyre and Spottiswoode). The original Commission was issued July 21st, '85, to the Duke of Westminster (Chairman), the Bishop of London, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., Dr. Campbell, Dr. Armitage, and the late Sir Tindal Robertson, M.P. Its terms of reference were to investigate and report upon the condition of the Blind in the United Kingdom, the various systems of education of the blind, elementary, technical and professional, at home and abroad, and the existing

institutions for that purpose, the employments open to and suitable for the blind, and the means by which education may be extended so as to increase the number of blind persons qualified for such employments. On Aug. 13th Admiral Sir E. S. Sotheby and Mr. E. C. Johnson, and on Oct. 30th Mr. W. A. Arrol and the late Dr. R. McDonnell, F.R.S., were added to the Commission. On Jan. 20th, '86, a fresh Commission was issued in lieu of the above. Its terms of reference were extended by the inclusion of the deaf and dumb, and of such other cases as from special circumstances would seem to require exceptional methods of education. Lord Egerton of Tatton was appointed Chairman in the place of the Duke of Westminster, resigned, and the following new members were added to the Commission, viz., the Rt. Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair K.C.B., M.P., the Rt. Hon. Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., M.P., and Mr. B. St. John Ackers. The following gentlemen were subsequently appointed as Commissioners: on March 4th, '86, the late Mr. C. Few, and Mr. W. Woodall, M.P.; on April 27th, '86, Rev. W. B. Sleight; on June 28th, '86, Rev. C. M. Owen; and on June 11th, '87, Mr. L. Van Oven. The importance of the inquiry conducted by the Commission may be estimated from some of the statistics given in their report. According to the Census of '81, the number of blind persons in the United Kingdom was 32,296, and the number of deaf mutes 19,518.

Bloemfontein. Cap. Orange Free State (*q.v.*).

Blomfield, the Rt. Rev. Alfred, D.D., youngest son of the late Dr. C. J. Blomfield, Bp. of London, was b. at Fulham, Aug. 31st, 1833. Educated at Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxon.; 1st class in classics '53, and in Lit. Hum. '54; also Chancellor's prizeman for Latin verse. Fellow of All Souls', and B.A. '55; M.A. '57. Ordained priest '58; curate of Kidderminster '57-60; perpetual curate of Stepney '62-5; vicar of St. Matthew's, City Road, '65-71, and of Barking '71-82. Select preacher at Oxford '69. Archdeacon of Essex, '78, of Colchester '82, and Bishop of Colchester '82. Hon. D.D. Oxon. Author of memoirs of his father, 2 vols., '63, and "Sermons in Town and Country," '71. At the Diocesan Conference, held at Colchester, Oct. '89, the Bishop of St. Albans, announcing his intention to retire, paid a high tribute to Bishop Blomfield's energy and successful administration.

"Blue Books" are the official reports, papers and documents printed for Government, and laid before the Houses of Parliament. They are uniformly stitched up in dark blue paper wrappers. Germany, white; France, yellow; Italy, green; Spain, red; Portugal, white. Consult article B.B. *Chambers' Encyclopædia*. See also PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Blue Ribbon Army. See GOSFEL TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Blum Pasha, C.B. Austrian subject; was a banker's clerk, and subsequently manager of the Austro-Egyptian Bank at Alexandria; became Secretary to Ismail Pasha Muffetish, Egyptian Minister of Finance '73-76, and subsequently Secretary of Finance '76-78. On the fall of the European ministry under Ismail's *coup d'état* in '78, he followed Sir Rivers Wilson out of office. On the accession of Tewfik he was named Under-Secretary of State for Finance.

Blumenthal, Field-Marshal Leonard von. A great strategist; b. 1810 at Schwedt-on-the-Oder. He studied at the Military Academies of Culm and Berlin. Was successively appointed Second Lieutenant in the Guard (Fusilier Guards) '27; Adjutant to Landwehr ('37); Premier Lieutenant of the General Staff (Topographical Division) '46; and Captain of the General Staff '49. He was made Chief of the Staff of the Army in Schleswig-Holstein in recompense for his services in that war ('40); Major in the Grand General Staff ('53); Chief of the General Staff of the Mobile Army Corps against Denmark ('62); Major-General ('64); Chief of the General Staff of the second army, which invaded Bohemia ('66); Chief of the General Staff ('70), a post he has since held; and Field Marshal ('88).

Board of Agriculture Act, '89. See SESSION, sect. 59.

"Board of Trade Journal." A journal issued about the middle of every calendar month, under the authority of the President of the Board of Trade. It contains Board of Trade notices, and extracts and translations from the official documents of the Home, Colonial and Foreign Governments, relating to changes in Customs tariffs, the operation of commercial treaties, fluctuations of trade and industry in various parts of the world, and other valuable information of importance to merchants, shippers and manufacturers. To be had of Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding St., E.C. First number issued August '86.

Board of Trade Returns. See TRADE, '89.
Boat Race, Oxford and Cambridge. See AQUATICS.

Boehm, Sir Joseph Edgar, Bart., R.A., is of Hungarian extraction, and was b. in Vienna in 1834. Has resided in England since '62. He was appointed sculptor in ordinary to the Queen '81, elected R.A. '82, and created a baronet '80. Executed a colossal statue of the Queen ('67), and produced, among other works, recumbent statues of the late Princess Alice and her daughter, and of the late Prince Imperial; the statue of Lord Beaconsfield for Westminster Abbey; busts of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Lord Idlesleigh, and Mr. Ruskin; the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington for Hyde Park Corner; a colossal statue of the Queen for Sydney; the recumbent statue of General Gordon in St. Paul's Cathedral; an effigy of the late Prince Leopold, in Highland costume, for the Albert Chapel, Windsor; a statue of Prince Albert Victor, and another statue of the Queen for the House of Convocation of the London University. He designed the Queen's effigy on the Jubilee coinage. At the Royal Academy Exhibition, '89, Sir J. B. exhibited "The British Guardsman of 1818," and the "Inniskillen Dragon of 1815," being two of his statues at the base of the Wellington Monument, Hyde Park Corner; also busts of the late Frank Holl and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon. He is engaged on a statue of the Prince Consort.

Bokhara. A feudatory Central Asian State attached to the Russian province of Turkestan. Conquered in '68, it has been rapidly losing all independence since, and the completion of the Transcaspian railway to Samarcand practically incorporates it with the Tsar's dominions. Is the most populous khanate of Turkestan, possessing 2,000,000 inhabitants, while Bokhara (70,000) is the principal trade centre of the region. The railway station of B. is situated

ten miles from the city, and here the Russians have built a "New Bokhara," allowing the older city, for political reasons, to fall into decay. The Russian Political Resident, M. Tcharykoff, removed to this point '89, and a Russian garrison is established there. The Ameer is allowed to maintain an army of 30,000 troops for administrative purposes, and these are being drilled by Russian instructors. Russian imports into B. in '87 were 26,675,000 roubles, and B's exports into Russia 15,040,000 roubles (over three millions sterling together), showing a surplus in Russia's favour of 1,635,000 roubles. The yearly import of green tea, chiefly from India, alone amounts to 288,000 lb., valued at 6,720,000 roubles (£672,000). Most of the Caspian steamboat companies have agencies in B., and the trade is rapidly passing into Russian hands. An embassy from Bokhara was received at St. Petersburg (March 10th, '89), the chief object of the mission being to request the Russian Government to organise means of transit across Russia and her Asiatic possessions for Bokharan products, to relieve the industry of that country from the drawbacks caused by the Customs authorities on the Afghan frontier. It was stated from St. Petersburg (April 8th) that the Emir proposed to send his eldest son to Russia to complete his education. It was also added that the Russian Government contemplated the establishment in Bokhara of a branch of the Russian State Bank. There was an outbreak of deadly epidemic in Bokhara (July), causing many deaths, accentuated by the phenomenal heat. Consult Curzon's "Russia in Central Asia," '89.

Bolivia. Bounded on the north by Peru and Brazil; on the east by Brazil and Paraguay; on the south by the Argentine Republic and Chili; on the west by Chili and the Pacific Ocean. Capital La Paz, pop. 26,000. It is ruled over by a President with a Congress of two Chambers, elected by universal suffrage, as were the three preceding Presidents. Area is 2,150,000 square kilometres; pop. 2,000,000. Estimated revenue '87-88, \$3,665,700; expenditure, \$4,500,225. Average value of imports, £1,200,000; exports, £1,800,000. Foreign debt '88, \$6,397,032. Only one loan was made in London, and has been settled with the shareholders. The standing army is fixed at 1,500 men, commanded by four Generals and 305 officers. This is a very rich country, with great variety of climate. It abounds in mines of all kinds of metals, especially copper and silver; its production of the latter-named metal takes the third place in the whole world—namely, after the United States and Mexico. It produces potatoes, barley, grapes, coffee, cacao, etc.; and it exports wool and minerals. But industry is wanting in the country, which offers a wide field to European labourers. For Cabinet, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Bombay. See INDIA; and for Ministry, etc. see DIPLOMATIC.

Bombay New Graving Dock. In the House of Commons, on Dec. 17th, '88, Lord G. Hamilton in reply to Mr. J. Maclean stated that Sir John Coode's last design for this dock included the following dimensions:—Length of floor 500 ft.; width at entrance 85 ft.; depth on sill at high water, neap tides, 35 ft.; depth of approach channel at high water, neap tides, 42 ft. The estimated cost was £221,000, and the time for construction four years.

Bonaire. Otherwise Buan Ayre (q.v.)

Bonapartists. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Bonghi, Ruggiero, distinguished Italian statesman and writer, b. at Naples 1828. He was exiled from his native city for the part he took in the Revolutionary movement of '48. In '49 was appointed Professor of Philosophy at Milan, and in '64 accepted the chair of Greek literature at Turin. Subsequently accepted the Professorship of Latin at Florence, and that of Ancient History at Rome. He entered Parliament in '60, and in '74 was appointed Minister of Public Instruction. He is now the leader of the Right (Conservative Party). He is the author of the *Guarantee Laws*, regulating the present position of the Pope. He attended the opening of the Italian Exhibition in London, '88, and acted as president of the Room Committee. He has translated the *Metaphysics* of Aristotle, and brought out in '88 an edition of the works of Plato.

Bonheur, Rosa, d. of a talented French artist, was b. at Bordeaux 1822. Her artistic studies were directed by her father, and her first two pictures, "*Chèvres et Moutons*," and "*Les Deux Lapins*," which were exhibited in '41, attracted much attention. Mdle. B. was one of the first ladies to receive the *Legion d'Honneur*. In '55 "The Haymaking Season in Auvergne" was hung at the Universal Exposition in Paris, and in the same year she sent the "*Horse Fair*" to the French Exhibition in London, where it was the centre of attraction for the season. Received first-class medal of Salon, '48. In '49 a fine work, "*Labourages Nivernais*," by her, attracted much attention, the French Government purchasing it for 3,000 fr. In '56 the *Leopard Cross* was bestowed on Mdle. B. by the King of the Belgians, and at the Siege of Paris the Crown Prince of Prussia directed that her residence should be left unmolested. She exhibited ('69) "*A Foraging Party*" (shown at Mr. McLean's gallery), and "*On the Alert*" at the Antwerp Academy, having been admitted a member of the *Institute of Antwerp* ('68). As a painter of horses, Rosa Bonheur has had few rivals. A fine specimen of her work is hung in the *National Gallery*. Consult "*Rosa Bonheur*," by Rene Peyrol; the *Art Annual* for '89.

Bonzes. Name given to the priests of Buddha in China, Burmah, Japan, etc. They live in monasteries, and are unmarried. There are also female bonzes, who resemble nuns.

"**Book of the Dead.**" See EGYPTOLOGY.

Booth, Edwin, American tragedian, b. near Baltimore, 1833. He was early trained to the stage by his father, who was also a distinguished actor. In '51 he played Richard III. for his father, who was prevented by illness from sustaining the part. Mr. Booth visited England in '61, and again in '81, when with Mr. Irving (*q.v.*) he alternately played *Othello* and *Iago*. As a tragic actor Mr. B. has had few rivals. He has devoted himself almost exclusively to the impersonation of leading *Shakespearian* characters. In '83 he played with great success both at Berlin and Hamburg. Mr. B. commenced in '68 the erection of the theatre in New York which bears his name, and in which he sunk a considerable fortune.

Booth, Rev. William, better known as General Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, was b. at Nottingham, 1829. Entered the Methodist New Connexion Ministry '50. He resigned, however, when the Conference

of that body in '61 desired him to settle down to regular circuit work, as he preferred that of an evangelist amongst those who never attended a place of worship at all. In '65 he established in the East End of London the *Christian Mission*, out of which grew the great organisation known as the *Salvation Army*, which has not only invaded almost every town of England and Wales, but has sent missionary contingents into various foreign countries. General B. is the author of "*Orders and Regulations for the S. A.*"; and in conjunction with Mrs. Booth, who possesses great powers of organisation, has published various other works for the guidance of the members of the Army, and for attracting recruits. His eldest son is the chief of the staff, and his eldest daughter has greatly aided the progress of the movement in Switzerland and France. Other members of his family have also co-operated with him in his missionary enterprise; the Clapton Institutions, for the training of both men and women officers, respectively being under the direction of his third son and second and third daughters. Another son is at the head of the *Colonial contingent* of the Army. General B. in '88 paid a visit to Switzerland, where the progress of the Army has met with much opposition from the local authorities. During the great strike of dock labourers in London, September '88, General Booth and his officers rendered great service in relieving the distress amongst the families of the strikers. The official organ of the Army is the *War Cry*.

Borneo. A large island of the Malay archipelago, divided into various States. Estimated total area 290,000 sq. m., estimated pop. 1,846,000.—Holland claims as a possession 203,714 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti. On the north-west coast is the State of Sarawak; area 40,000 sq. m., pop. 280,000. It is under British influence, though not a British dependency, being ruled by an English rajah (H.H. Charles J. Brooke). North-east of Sarawak is the independent State of Brunei, or Borneo Proper, a territory of less extent. Beyond it lies British North Borneo, area 30,000 sq. m., which is not an official dependency, but is the property of an English trading company, to whom a royal charter has been granted. In '88 a virtual Protectorate was proclaimed over British N. Borneo. Between this and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of Sulu. (Political and other details will be found under SARAWAK, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, etc.). Borneo is rich in valuable timber, woods, fruits, spices, drugs and gums, and has a varied fauna. Minerals, coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, etc. Soil exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. Principal exports, sago, bees-wax, edible birds'-nests, camphor, hides, rattans, tortoise-shell, cinnaabar, tripang, antimony, coal, gold, diamonds, pepper, indigo, arrow-root, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others, inhabit the interior. Consult

St. John's "Life in the Forests of the Far East," Wallace's "Malay Archipelago," Hutton's "North Borneo," Penny's "Ten Years in Melanesia."

Borough English. A singular local custom by virtue of which the youngest son is heir to his father. Abolished in Scotland in the eleventh century; it still survives in some parts of England.

Bosnia and Herzegovina. Two Turkish provinces situate south of the Danube, with Servia on the east and Dalmatia on the west. They were placed under Austrian rule by virtue of the Treaty of Berlin. Their united area (including the Sandjuk of Novibazar) is 23,571 sq. m., and the population 1,504,091, of whom two-fifths are Mohammedans, two-fifths Russo-Greek, and one-fifth Roman Catholic; but the races and religions are so mixed in the various districts that it would be almost impossible to create from the medley a single harmonious state of any size. Austria occupied the provinces with very little difficulty, and with the exception of a slight seething in 1882, rapidly quelled, the 14,000 troops garrisoning the country have had no serious difficulties to contend with. Consult "An Official Tour through Bosnia and Herzegovina," by J. de Asbóth, '89.

Bosphorus. A channel, nineteen miles long, connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Black Sea, and separating Europe from Asia. About seventeen miles long, and from half a mile to a mile and a quarter wide. It has no equal in the world for the depth of its bed, and the numerous bays with which its steep cliffs are furrowed afford everywhere such a safe anchorage that the whole channel may be regarded as a continuation of the roadstead of Constantinople. Men-of-war can approach close to the shore. The channel is defended by a series of strong forts, so well placed and powerfully armed as to render the passage of a hostile fleet practically impossible, even without taking into account the strings of torpedoes that would bar the waterway in time of war. Constantinople stands on the west side, at the outlet, and partly on the Sea of Marmora, opposite Scutari. Also called the Thracian Bosphorus, to distinguish it from the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now called the Straits of Yenikale.

Boucicault, Dion, actor and dramatist, b. in Dublin 1822. Educated at London University. His first important play, *London Assurance*, was brought out at Covent Garden '41. Mr. Boucicault has attained great celebrity as the author of several Irish dramas—notably, "The Colleen Bawn" (Adelphi, London, '65); "Arrah-na-pogue" (Dublin, '64); and "Shaughraun" (Drury Lane, '75). During the first runs of these popular plays Mr. Boucicault personally took the leading parts. He is a most prolific writer; but "Flying Soud" ('66), "After Dark," and "Fermosa" ('68), may be said to be his last most popular productions outside of his Irish plays. Mr. Boucicault is resident in America, but in '89 visited this country, taking part in one of his plays, "The Ill," at the Prince's. He has recently inaugurated a movement for establishing a *histrionico conservatoire* in New York.

Boughton, George Henry, A.R.A., b. 1833, spent his early years in studying architecture at New York, London, and Paris. In 1865 he opened a studio in London, and has since chiefly resided in that metropolis. His works,

which have been numerous exhibited at the Royal Academy and the National Academy of New York, include "Winter Twilight," "The Lake of the Dismal Swamp," "Passing into the Shade," "Coming into Church," "Morning Prayer," "The Sealed Letter," "The Idyll of the Birds," and "The Return of the Mayflower." At the exhibition of '86 his "Omnulove of Peter the Headstrong" attracted much notice. He exhibited "A Salmon River: the Beanley, Inverness-shire," at the Royal Academy, '88, and "A Morning in May, Isle of Wight," at the New Gallery, '89.

Boulanger, George Ernest Jean Marie, French ex-Minister of War, was b. at Rennes (1837). His mother, who is still alive, is a native of Wales. Her maiden name was Grif-fiths. Boulanger entered the Military College of St. Cyr (1855), and was made sub-lieutenant (1857). He served under Marshal Randon in the Kabyle campaign. He also took part in the Franco-Italian war, and was wounded at the battle of Turbigo. He obtained his full lieutenancy in 1860, and two years later was promoted to a captaincy, having in the interim seen service in Cochinchina. In 1870, just before the declaration of war, he became major. He was with Bazaine at Metz, but, by some means, escaped the fate of Bazaine's army, and made his way back to Paris. He was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy by the Government of National Defence (Oct. 1870), and fought at Champigny (Nov. 30th to Dec. 2nd). While leading his troops against the Communists he was wounded. After the suppression of the Commune his newly attained promotion was quashed by the Grade Revision Committee, but was restored to him in 1874. In 1880 he became brigadier-general, as is alleged, through the influence of the Duc d'Aumale, whose name General Boulanger was, six years later, to strike from the Army List. Appointed to the command of the army of occupation of Tunis, General Boulanger had a disagreement with M. Camille, the Resident-General, and was recalled. He then held the War Office appointment of Director of the Infantry Division, and became Minister of War in the De Freycinet Cabinet, Jan. 7th, 1886. When M. de Freycinet resigned, and was succeeded by M. Goblet (Dec. 9th, 1886), General Boulanger retained his portfolio; but on the fall of M. Goblet, Boulanger's name did not appear in the Cabinet of M. Rouvier. The General was soon after despatched to Clermont-Ferrand to take command of an army corps, receiving a great ovation at Paris on his departure. When the Limousin scandal broke upon Paris like a thunderclap, it was at one time thought that General B. was implicated; and in an indignant letter denying the accusations levelled against him he made some rather free remarks about General Ferron, War Minister, who immediately ordered him under close arrest for thirty days at his own headquarters. Just prior to this M. Jules Ferry, in a public speech, spoke of Boulanger as a safe concert hero, a sarcasm which led to a challenge from the ex-War Minister; but no hostile meeting took place. In November the period of the General's arrest expired. He came to Paris to take part in the deliberations of a Military Commission of which he was a member, and returned soon after to Clermont-Ferrand. The Government having decided, in March '88, to cashier the General by placing him on the retired list, he

decided to take advantage of his growing popularity to inaugurate a vigorous campaign against the Ministry. Vacancies shortly after occurred in the representation for the Dordogne and the Nord. Though he declined to stand for the former, his supporters insisted upon working for him, and, to the General's surprise, he was returned by 59,500 votes to 35,750 polled by the Opportunist candidate. In the Nord, where he personally conducted the campaign, his triumph was still more remarkable, the number of votes polled for him being 172,528 against 75,901 for M. Foucart, and, 9,647 for M. Moreau. This was on the 15th of April, '88, which, in a manifesto he issued to the electors, he declared would be marked in the annals of the country as a date of true deliverance. He became the hero of a series of demonstrations, and received ovations wherever he went. He was idolised by the populace as the coming man who was to save France from the blunders of incompetent statesmen and frauds of immoral political combinations, and as the possible leader of her hosts to victory in a war of revenge. Subsequently his popularity waned for a time, and his candidate, M. Paul Déroulède, in the Charente Department, suffered defeat. The General's appearance in the Chamber of Deputies, in July '88, to demand the Dissolution of the Chamber, gave rise to a stormy scene. M. Floquet made a vigorous attack upon the General, and in the altercation between them General Boulanger exclaimed "You lie." This led M. Floquet to demand satisfaction, and on July 13th a duel was fought between them, in the grounds of Comte Dillon's property at Neuilly. Rapiers were the weapons chosen. M. Clemenceau and M. Georges Perin were seconds to M. Floquet, and M. Laisant and M. le Hérisse acted in a similar capacity for the General. The combatants fought with great determination, with the result that the General received a deep wound in the neck. After his recovery he appeared ('89) as a candidate at bye elections in Paris, at the Nord, the Somme, and Charente Inférieure, and was returned by large majorities. The Patriotic League, of which he was the head, was subsequently suppressed, and the General was tried by the Senate on a charge of having, while Minister of War, appropriated £10,000 of public money for purposes of his own propaganda. He was found guilty. To avoid arrest, he fled first to Belgium, then to London, where he arrived April 24th. The General was elected at the General Election (Sept.) for Montmartre, by a small majority over M. Joffrin, but the election was annulled (see FRANCE). Some of his prominent supporters found seats, but the total strength of the Boulangist party in the Chamber is only a fraction (see FRANCE and FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES). The General is at present (Nov.) resident in Jersey. Consult his "Life," written by his secretary.

Bourse, The Paris. See STOCK EXCHANGE.
Bowen, The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S. C. one of the Lord Justices of Appeal, was b. in 1835, and was educated at Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he won the Hartford and Ireland Scholarships, and was elected a Fellow of his College. He also distinguished himself as an athlete. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1861. He was senior member of the Truck Commission in 1870, and junior counsel to the Treasury in 1872, but never took silk. In 1879 he was appointed a

Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, and in 1882 a Lord Justice of Appeal, being at the same time sworn of the Privy Council. Lord Justice Bowen, who has proved himself one of the most able members of the Court of Appeal, is the author of an historical essay entitled "Delphi," and of a pamphlet on the Alabama question. Has also published a translation of the *Elogues* and *First Book of the Æneid* of Virgil. He is one of the very few judges who have passed direct from the Junior Counsel's Bar to the Bench.

Boycotting. A system of "sending to Coventry," or refusing to have dealings with, a person who for some reason or other has displeased a considerable section of the community. The practice prevails extensively in Ireland, where a farmer who takes a holding from which a tenant has been evicted is promptly "boycotted" by his neighbours. No one will buy stock from him or sell him the necessities of life, and he is regarded as having "moral leprosy." The excuse offered by the boycotters is that, without such combinations to make a "land-grabber's" life unendurable, the Irish tenants would have absolutely no means of protecting themselves against the landlords. It was for a long time declared impossible to stop boycotting, but clauses aimed at its suppression were included in the Crimes Act of '87, and under them two convictions were obtained in December last. In the one case a tradesman was imprisoned for refusing to supply goods, and in the other a blacksmith was sent to gaol for declining to shoe a horse. The word had its origin in the fact that the system was first applied to Captain Boycott, an Irish landowner.

Braddon, Mary Elisabeth, daughter of Mr. H. Braddon, b. in London in 1837. She is a prolific writer, for besides many sound contributions to general literature, she is the author of nearly forty novels, the best known of which are, "Aurora Floyd," "Lady Audley's Secret," "Eleanor's Victory," and "Henry Dunbar," whilst her more recent works are "Flower and Weed," "Ishmael," "Wyllard's Weird," "The Mohawks," "Like and Unlike," and "The Fatal Three." Miss Braddon formerly edited *Belgravia* magazine, to which many of her stories were contributed. Her drama, "Griselda," was produced at the Princess's Theatre, 77. Her latest novel is "The Time will Come," '89. Her husband is Mr. John Maxwell.

Bradlaugh, Charles, M.P. was born in London, 1833, and educated at elementary schools in the East End. In his youth he was brought under religious influences, and was for some time a Sunday-school teacher. In '50 he enlisted in the 7th Dragoon Guards, and on obtaining his discharge three years later, became a solicitor's clerk. Under the pseudonym of "Iconoclast" (Image-breaker), he wrote regularly for the *National Reformer*, which he founded for the advocacy of free-thought principles, and which he still conducts. He was prosecuted for his articles in that journal by the Attorney-General in '68, and successfully defended himself. After many unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament as member for Northampton, he was returned for that borough with Mr. Labouchere (q.v.) in '80. His refusal to take the oath of allegiance in the prescribed form led to a long and exciting controversy in and out of Parliament. He claimed the right to affirm, but a select com-

mittee decided that the claim was inadmissible. He then decided to take the oath, but the House refused to allow him to do so. Later he administered the oath to himself, and was removed by the Sergeant-at-arms and committed to the Clock Tower. An Affirmation Bill was subsequently introduced by the Government and lost by a majority of three. Three times during the dispute Mr. B. resigned his seat and was re-elected. He also brought an action for "maintenance" against Mr. Newdegate, M.P., which, after losing in the courts below, Mr. B. carried to the House of Lords, where he obtained judgment. At the general election of '85 he was again returned for Northampton, and was permitted to take the oath. He was instrumental in securing the adoption of an **Affirmation Bill**, the establishment of a Bureau of Labour, and the appointment of a Royal Commission on Market Rights and Tolls (*q.v.*). When in '86 a select committee was appointed to inquire into the alleged corruption by the City Corporation in promoting opposition to Sir Wm. Harcourt's London Government Bill, Mr. Bradlaugh conducted the case in support of the charge. He has recently distinguished himself by his opposition to Socialism. A testimonial of over £2000, principally subscribed for by members of the House of Commons, to recoup him to some extent for the heavy loss he had sustained in the law courts, was presented to him in '88. In the libel case *Peters v. Bradlaugh*, arising out the Trafalgar Square meetings, Mr. Peters obtained a verdict for £300. The pressure of over-work and anxiety, aggravated by a sad domestic bereavement, caused a temporary breakdown of his extraordinary physical powers after the rising of Parliament last year.

Brahms, Johannes, b. at Hamburg 1833, An eulogistic critique of Schumann's brought Brahms into prominence. In 1861 he went to Vienna, where he has since resided, and devoted himself to composition. His great "**German Requiem**" (1868) established his reputation. Brahms is the composer of many symphonies, "Rinaldo," "The Song of Destiny," songs, cantatas, etc. His unrivalled settings of "Hungarian Dances," and his own "Liebeslieder" dances with choral accompaniment, are the most graceful classical compositions of the kind since Chopin. His latest work is a *Sonata in D minor*, Op. 108, for piano and violin, produced for the first time in London, May '89.

Bramwell, Sir Frederick, D.C.L., F.R.S., was b. 1818, and served his time as a mechanical engineer to John Hague. He was elected *Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers* in '56, a member of the Council of that body in '67, and its President in '74. He has also been President of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers in '74. *Hon. Sec. to the Royal Institution* since '85. Chairman of the Executive Council of the Inventions Exhibition '84, and is Chairman of the Executive Council of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Promotion of Technical Education. Sir Frederick was knighted in '81, and was, '88, elected President of the *British Association* for the advancement of science. Received hon. D.C.L. of Durham in '89. He is a brother of Lord Bramwell, and son of the late George Bramwell, banker.

Bramwell, George William Wilshe *Bramwell*, P.C., 1st Baron (creat. 1882); son of George Bramwell, Esq., banker; b. in London 1808. Called to the bar at Lincoln's

Inn (1838); appointed a Q.C. (July 1851); a Baron of the Exchequer (Jan. 1856); a judge of the High Court of Justice, Exchequer Division (1875); a Lord Justice of Appeal (1876); retired from the bench 1881. Lord Bramwell is a frequent contributor to the debates in the House of Lords, where his common-sense remarks always secure him the ready ear of the peers. He is an active member of the Liberty and Property Defence League. Under the familiar signature "B" Lord Bramwell has frequently written to the *Times* on questions of the hour. When Mr. Henry George published his famous "Progress and Poverty," Lord Bramwell replied to it.

Brazil. An empire in Central South America, occupying the west coast from 5° N. lat. to 29° S. lat., and comprising the vast valley of the Amazon and its affluents, as well as the watershed of other great rivers. Its present ruler is the Emperor Pedro II., of the house of Braganza. By the constitution of 1824 the executive power in imperial affairs is confided to the Emperor, and the legislative to a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Senators are chosen for life by the Emperor, each from one of three candidates nominated by the people; the deputies are elected directly for four years. The Chamber has the initiative in taxation, and in the choice of the sovereign if necessary. Provincial affairs are dealt with in the provincial assemblies. State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education not in a very forward state, 84 per cent. of population being illiterate. Area 3,218,082 sq. miles; pop. 14,000,000. Estimated revenue ('89), 147,200,000 milreis; expenditure 173,087,441 m.; debt, foreign and home, including paper-money, 102,776,000 milreis; estimated exports, 16,040,000 m.; estimated imports, 84,000,000 m. (milrei = 278d.). Capital *Rio Janeiro*, pop. 357,332. (For previous history see earlier eds.)—88. The abolition of slavery last year (see ed. '89) caused a marked increase in the number of immigrants. In '87, previous to the abolition of slavery, the number of immigrants landing in southern Brazil was 59,586; in '88 the total for the two ports of Rio and Santos alone was 130,956. On Nov. 16th a revolution broke out, and was supported by the army. The Ministry resigned, and a Provisional Government was formed, under the presidency of General Deodoro da Fonseca (*q.v.*) The Provisional Government, on the same day, declared the monarchy abolished, and on the 17th the Emperor and the Imperial family left for Europe. The following new constitution was published Nov. 19th:—1. That a Republic is proclaimed; 2. That the provinces of Brazil, united by federation, compose the United States of Brazil; 3. That each State shall form its own local Government; 4. That each State send a representative to Congress, which will soon be convened, and the final decision of which the Provisional Government awaits, pending which decision the Governors of each State shall adopt means to maintain order and protect the rights of the citizens; 5. That in the meantime the nation's internal and external relations shall be represented by the Provisional Government. Consult A. Gallenga's "South America," Agassiz's "Journey in Brazil," Burton's "Exploration of the Highlands of Brazil," Hadfield's "Brazil and the River Plate," *The Statesman's Year Book*, etc. For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC. **Breach of Promise Actions**, '89. An action for breach of promise of marriage brought by

Miss Phyllis Broughton, an actress, against **Viscount Dangan**, was settled out of court, for judgment entered for the plaintiff (Oct.), for £2500.—In the case in which **Miss Wiedemann**, a governess, sued **Mr. Robert Horace Walpole** for breach of promise of marriage, and for libel, and in which the case was stopped by the judge because the plaintiff refused to answer a question, the Court of Queen's Bench (May) ordered a new trial.

Brewing Industry of the United Kingdom. According to last returns respecting brewing, the number of licensed brewers-for-sale on the 30th September, '88, was 12,506. One of these brewed 400,000 and under 450,000 barrels of malt liquor, one 450,000 and under 500,000, one 500,000 and under 550,000, one 550,000 and under 600,000, one 600,000 and under 1,000,000, and one 1,000,000 and over. The amount of licence duty paid and beer duty charged to the last-named brewer was £463,436. From later returns issued by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue the number of barrels of malt liquors charged with duty for the year ended 31st March, '89, was as follows: viz.—

	Brewed by Brewers for Sale.	Brewed by other Brewers.	Total.
England	14,732,304	80,098	24,812,402
Scotland	1,485,644	65	1,485,709
Ireland	2,346,618	64	2,346,682
Total	28,564,556	80,227	28,644,793

The gross receipts from beer duty during this period were £8,938,438, while the repayments on beer exported amounted to £168,143, leaving a net receipt of £8,770,295, which exceeded that of the corresponding period of the previous year by £58,762. The quantity of ingredients used by licensed brewers-for-sale for the year ending Sept. 30th, '88, was, malt and corn, 51,896,336 bushels, and the quantity of sugar (including the equivalent of syrups) was 1,523,870 cwt. 0 qrs. 4 lb. The quantity of beer exported from the United Kingdom for the year ended 31st March, '89, was 537,168 barrels. Compared with '87-8 there is a decrease of 717 in the number of licences issued. These figures show a continued decrease in the number of brewers for domestic use occupying premises of a yearly value exceeding £8. Others are exempt from licence duty by the Customs and Inland Revenue Act of '86. Several public brewers, in addition to carrying on the aerated water, engage in the wine and spirit trade. The extension of the latter business by brewers is advocated by the *Country Brewers' Gazette*, and especially by those who have "tied" publichouses to serve with malt liquors. Consult: "Noted Breweries of Great Britain and Ireland," by Alfred Barnard '89.

Bribery, Law on, in '89. A gentleman who sent a post order for ten shillings to an officer of excise, stating that he usually paid this amount privately and confidentially to the holder of that office in lieu of dog and dog-cart taxes, was fined £25 at Luton, in the month of July, for attempted bribery.

Bribery (Public Bodies) Prevention Bill. See Session, sect. 60.

Bridge, John Frederick, Mus. Doc., organist Westminster Abbey, was b. at Oldbury 1844.

Educated at the Cathedral School, Rochester. He subsequently became a pupil of the late Sir John Goss. In '69 he was appointed organist of the Manchester Cathedral, and in '71 Professor of Harmony at Owens College. He has been connected with Westminster Abbey since '75, and is also Professor of Harmony and Counterpoint at the Royal College of Music. His "Hymn to the Creator" was produced at the Worcester Festival of '84; "Book of Ages" at the Birmingham Festival '85; and "Callirhoe" at Birmingham Festival, '88.

Bridgetown. Capital of Barbadoes (*q.v.*), pop. 20,947.

Brisbane. Capital of Queensland (*q.v.*), on river Brisbane, about 25 miles from its mouth, in Moreton Bay; pop. 50,000.

Brisson, Henri, was b. at Bourges, '35. He entered his father's profession of the law, and also cultivated journalism. After the Revolution of Sept. 4th, '70, he was appointed Deputy Mayor of Paris by the Government for the National Defence. Elected a Deputy for the Seine department '71. He was the President of the French Chamber of Deputies when the Ferry Ministry was overthrown (by 308 to 161 votes) on March 30th, '85. On the assembling of the new Chamber, Nov. 10th, a scene arose on the Tonquin question with respect to alleged military mismanagement; and on the 14th M. Brisson's statement did not appear to have any effect in allaying the excitement. At the conclusion of the debate, the Government only had a majority of 4. M. de Freycinet was again requested to form a cabinet, and the Brisson Government ceased to exist after a term of office extending over barely nine months. He was put in nomination for the Presidency on the resignation of M. Grévy, but received practically no support.

Bristol and English Channels Ship Canal. During '88 some attention was called to a project of Mr. Owen, of London, for the union of the Bristol and English Channels by a ship canal, running from Stolford, near Bridgwater, which has the advantage of being opposite Cardiff, *via* Bridgwater, Taunton, and Exeter to Langstone Point, on the west side of Exmouth Bight, where would be formed the southern harbour. This route is described as offering every facility for the work, the chief elevation, White Ball Hill, which is 536 feet high, being turned by following the course of the old Great Western Canal. As much of the existing canals, or their remains, and the floating basin at Exeter, with its 5½ miles of canal to the Exc, are intended to be acquired, and the deepest cutting of the whole scheme will not exceed 200 feet. The canal will be on the level of the sea, taking its supply chiefly from that source, with sea-locks only at each end. The dimensions will be: length, 62 miles; width at surface, 125 feet; at bottom, 36 feet; and depth, 21 feet. These are the figures of the Grand Ship Canal of Holland from Amsterdam to the Helder, which admits loaded vessels of 1,000 to 1,500 tons, drawing 18 feet. A large and remunerative trade is looked for—coal alone from South Wales and adjoining fields offering, it is thought, a large revenue for a short cut to the English Channel, and thence to London, say 355 miles, thus competing with the North of England. The cost of the scheme is set down at £3,080,000, and the estimated profits from coal alone at about 12 per cent.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Founded 1833, its first president being Thomas Clarkson. The objects of the Society, which carries on the work of previous Anti-Slavery Societies, the need for which had ended in the emancipation of slaves in British colonies, are: "The universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade; and the protection of the rights and interests of the enfranchised population in the British possessions, and of all persons captured as slaves." There is a large number of distinguished corresponding members in various parts of the world, who supply the Society with information. A great proportion of its work is carried on gratuitously. The Society has this year obtained the carrying of an address to the Queen for the convening of a conference of the Powers to consider the best means of stopping the slave trade by sea and land. Patron, the Prince of Wales; Journal, *The Anti-Slavery Reporter*; Sec., Chas. H. Allen; Office, 55, New Broad Street, E.C.

British Association. Founded at York in 1831, at the suggestion of Sir D. Brewster, for the purpose of stimulating scientific inquiry and for promoting the intercourse of scientific men. The Association meets annually for a session of one week, each year in a different town, but never in London. The only occasion on which a meeting has been held out of the United Kingdom was in 1884, when the Association visited Montreal. It was formerly the practice to elect occasionally as the president a man of high social position, but since 1867 this custom has been dropped, and the chair is now invariably occupied by a man of scientific eminence. The Association issues an annual volume, containing not only the addresses and abstracts of papers communicated to the several sections, but also reports on the state of science, prepared by committees specially appointed, and often assisted by grants of money for conducting researches. The Association is now divided into eight sections, distinguished by letters as follow: A, Mathematics and Physics; B, Chemistry; C, Geology; D, Biology; E, Geography; F, Economic Science and Statistics; G, Mechanics; H, Anthropology. Each section is governed by a president, vice-presidents, secretaries and committee. (For list of the successive presidents of the whole Association see ed. '87). The last meeting was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne in September '89, under the presidency of Prof. W. E. Flower, the Director of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, whose introductory address dealt mainly with the subject of scientific museums. The evening lectures were by Prof. Roberts-Austen, on the Hardening and Tempering of Steel; and by Mr. W. Gardiner, on Plants, and their Struggle for Existence. Mr. Baker discoursed to the working men concerning the Forth Bridge. The section for *Mathematics and Physics* was presided over by Capt. Abney, whose address was on Photography, in commemoration of the introduction of the art by Daguerre and Fox Talbot exactly fifty years ago. In the section on *Chemistry*, Sir Lowthian Bell, the president, spoke on the Metallurgy of Iron; and a committee presented an important report on the Teaching of Chemistry. In *Geology*, Prof. J. Geikie opened the work by a discourse on the Glacial Theory; and Dr. Nansen described the geological bearing of his journey across the Greenland ice; Mr. Dorsey gave an account of the Goldfields

of the Witwatersand; Dr. A. Geikie described the results of a recent visit to Norway; and Prof. Bonney his researches in the Lepontine Alps. In *Biology*, Prof. Burdon Sanderson discussed some of the fundamental endowments of living matter; Mr. Poulton read a paper on the Transmission of Acquired Characters; and Prof. Romanes one on the Utility of Specific Characters; while Sir J. Lubbock (q.v.) discoursed on the Origin of the Shapes of Certain Leaves, as those of the Oak. In *Geography*, Sir F. de Winton drew attention to the Science of Applied Geography, and gave a review of recent explorations. Dr. H. R. Mill spoke on *Commercial Geography*; while Capt. Hore described L. Tanganyika; Gov. Moloney, the Yoruba Country; and Dr. Guppy, Java. In the section for *Economic Science*, Prof. Edgeworth discussed the points at which mathematical reasoning bears upon political economy; while, in *Mechanics*, Mr. Anderson delivered an address on the Molecular Constitution of Matter in its Relation to Engineering, and on the Origin of Petroleum. Mr. Preece discussed the possibility of establishing telephonic communication between London and Paris. In *Anthropology*, Sir W. Turner discoursed on Heredity, and Mr. Du Chailu (q.v.) argued that the English are descended from the Northmen or Vikings, rather than from the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes. The next meeting will be at Leeds, under the presidency of Sir Frederick Abel (q.v.), commencing on Sept. 3rd, '90. Offices: 22, Albemarle Street, W.

British Bechuanaland. A portion of Bechuanaland (q.v.) south of the Molopo river. It has been annexed, and is distinct from the Northern Bechuanaland Protectorate. The extension of a railway from Kimberley into it has been proposed. The Report of the Acting Administrator of British B. (issued '89), stated that the condition of the colony was generally satisfactory. There was a marked improvement in the maintenance of law and order, and crime had decreased throughout the territory; but the absence of an extradition treaty with the Transvaal and Orange Free State was regretted. The sale of liquor to natives still continues, and the law restricting it is still evaded. The harvest of '88 was stated to have been excellent. The Protectorate, which makes heavy demands upon the Government, as yet yields no corresponding revenue. Education and the sanitation of the larger towns are in consequence in an unsatisfactory condition. Consult "Affairs of Bechuanaland" (Blue-book, Capetown, 1889), and Mackenzie's "Austral Africa." For Governor, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

British Columbia. A province of the Dominion of Canada which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the North Pacific Ocean, and from the United States boundary to 60° N. lat. Mineral resources vast, especially coal and gold. (See CANADA and BRITISH EMPIRE.) Consult pamphlets obtainable at High Commissioner's office, 9, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W. For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

British Guiana. A British colony in north of S. America. Coast extends from Orinoco to Corentyn river, 300 miles, and inland 400 miles. Divided into three counties—Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice (pron. Berbeas?). Capital, Georgetown (Demerara), pop. 49,000, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, New Amsterdam

(Berbice), pop. 9,000. Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend forty to seventy miles from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. Beyond rise mountains, covered with forest, and scarcely explored. Sundry fine rivers, the Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, Corentyn, Cuyuni, Rupununi, Massaruni, Siparuni, etc., navigable for boats, but broken by cataracts. Flora and fauna very rich. Staple article cultivated is sugar-cane. Cotton, coffee, indigo, ginger, have at times been grown; coconut, cacao, tobacco, occupy attention. Iron and gold exist. Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention. Resources great, but enterprise deficient, except as regards the sugar industry. Government representative; constitution unique. Executive in hands of Governor; legislation conducted by Court of Policy of ten members, five nominated by elected College of Seven Kiezers. To pass finance six elected representatives added, forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English. Clergy of Churches of England and Scotland have charge of eighteen parishes. Garrison of small detachment of troops (West Indian), two companies volunteers, and a nominal militia. (For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, table.) Exports consist of sugar, rum, molasses, gold, timber, shingles, charcoal, and cocoa-nut. To Oct. 23rd '89, 62,756 hhd. of sugar were exported. Population includes West Indians, white, coloured, and black, some Portuguese, Chinese, and 60,000 Hindu coolies. The aboriginal Indians of various tribes number perhaps 10,000. Colonies taken from the Dutch in 1803, and united as one in 1831. The boundary dispute with Venezuela still remains unsettled, but without prejudice to claims beyond Schomburgk's line the Government exercises full magisterial and police functions in the north-western territory within that line, and is pledged to retain them. During the year the auriferous character of the north-western districts has been further tested, and the gold exported from Jan. 1st to Oct. 23rd was 21,932 ounces as against 11,853 ounces in the corresponding period of '88. The total number of labourers registered for the gold placers on Oct. 23rd was 4145. The mining is carried on by local effort only, and by primitive methods, no machinery being employed. The local Government is cutting roads through the north-west and endeavouring to render the cataracts of the rivers less dangerous for passage. Much disappointment was felt in the colony at the refusal of the Combined Court (which with the exception of the officials is composed almost exclusively of the planting interest) to agree to the appointment of a mineralogist to regulate and advance the gold industry. The Yuruarí Co. has taken up a grant of 500 square miles of territory within 30 miles of these Yuruarí concessions, the area of which concessions is claimed by both Venezuela and Great Britain. The Company, it is stated, will explore this territory and work for gold, and the practicability of cutting a road from Georgetown right into the Yuruarí territory is claimed to have been demonstrated. The sugar industry continues prosperous; and though the failure of the Government to carry the bill to give effect to the Bounties Convention gave disappointment to the planters, the better prices realised for sugar since its introduction, and incessant improvement in plant and labour organisation,

has enabled them to hold their own against bounty-fed beet sugar. At the time of writing (Nov.) important measures were submitted by the Government to the Court of Policy for giving greater facilities for the opening up of the country, and for the acquisition of interior lands beyond the mud-flats of the coast where the sugar plantations are situated. During the year there was rioting by the negroes in Georgetown against the Portuguese, and some damage to property caused. This led to the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Cotton to the command of the police. The Governor is Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. Consultants Bates "South America" and "Her Majesty's Colonies," and Raleigh's "Discovery of Guiana."

British East African Association. A company recently constituted by Royal Charter to exploit certain territories on the Suahili coast of Africa. By the treaty concluded in '86 between Great Britain, Germany, and Zanzibar, the former's "sphere of interest" was declared to extend from the Tana river north and east to Somaliland. Mombasa is now virtually a British port, and the centre of this territory. Late in '87 the Seyyid of Zanzibar ceded to the Association all his rights over the coast from Port Wanga to the German port of Vitu. In '89 a new charter, conferring further powers on the Company was granted.

British Empire, Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates. We furnish a table of the British empire throughout the world, showing the geographical distribution of the various parts of it, their respective capitals, area, population, public revenues and expenditure, imports and exports, the dates at which they were acquired, and their political status and government. The dependencies are classified thus:—(a) Colonies possessing a full constitution, with responsible government; (b) colonies in which the legislature is partly elective and partly controlled by the governor, styled representative government; (c) Crown colonies, which are ruled directly by the Imperial government, through their respective governors and local officials; (d) dependencies subordinate to the government of others, provinces and parts of colonies, administered by functionaries appointed by the governments on which they are dependent; (e) protectorates, internally independent, but more or less subject to British control, by treaty and otherwise; (f) places nominally belonging to Great Britain, but either unoccupied or not under authority. Territories occupied by troops, but not declared to be actually British possessions (e.g., Egypt, Suakim), have not been included in this table. During '88 protectorates were proclaimed over Christmas Island, Rarotonga, Pehang, and British North Borneo (q.v.). A virtual protectorate over Brunei and Sarawak was also proclaimed. In '89 the Suwarrow Islands, north-west of the Cook Islands, were annexed. The details of the various dependencies will be found under their respective headings elsewhere. The figures given in the Table are the latest received in England. The population is, generally speaking, that of the census of '81, except in the responsibly governed colonies and some others, where it is the estimate up to June '89. Financial figures are generally those for '88-9, the year ending in June in most cases. (See following pages, and BRITISH EMPIRE, TRADE OF.)

Table of the British Empire

	Name and Date of Acquisition.	Capital.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.
In The North Sea . . .	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	London	121,115	37,453,574
	(b) Isle of Man, or Mona (1765)	Castletown	220	53,558
	(b) Jersey I. (1066)	St. Heliers	45	52,445
	(b) Guernsey, etc. Is. (1066)	St. Pierre	31	35,257
	(c) Heligoland I. (1807)	"Oberland"	2	2,001
In The Mediterranean.	(c) Gibraltar (1704)	Gibraltar	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,467
	(b) Maltese Is. (1800)	Valetta	117	122,423
	(b) Cyprus I. (1878)	Nicosia	3,584	186,173
In The Gulf of Aden	(d) Aden (1839)	Aden	70	35,165
	(d) Perim I. (1855) . . . . .	....	7	150
	(d) Kuria-Muria Is. (1854) . . . . .	....	21	34
	(d) North Somali Coast (1885)	Berbera . . . . .	....	....
	(d) Socotra I. (1886)	Tamarida	3,000	4,000
In The Indian Ocean	(c) Mauritius I. (1810)	Port Louis	708	368,163
	(d) Rodrigues I. (1810) . . . . .	....	....	1,830
	(d) Seychelles & Amirante Is. (1810)	Port Victoria } Diego Garcia }	350	16,000
	(d) Chagos and Oil Is. (1810) . . . . .	....	....	....
	(b) Ceylon (1795)	Columbo	25,364	2,763,571
	(e) Maldiva Is. . . . .	....	....	....
In Asia	(c) Empire of India. (First Settlement, 1611; Empire, 1877)	Calcutta (total)	1,378,044	269,471,728
	(a) Bengal	Calcutta	150,588	66,691,456
	(a) North-West and Oude	Allahabad; Lucknow	106,111	44,107,869
	(a) Punjab	Lahore	106,632	18,850,437
	(a) Central	Nagpore	84,445	9,838,791
	(a) Burmah, Lower	Rangoon	87,220	3,736,772
	(d) (e) Burmah, Upper (1886)	Mandalay	180,000	3,000,000
	(a) Assam	Ganhati	46,341	4,881,426
	(a) Madras	Madras	139,900	30,868,504
	(a) Bombay	Bombay	124,192	16,489,274
	(e) Berar	Ellichpore	17,711	2,072,673
	(d & e) Native States (800 large and small)	Port Blair	509,730	55,193,742
	(d) Andaman and Nicobar Is.	Singapore	880	14,628
	(c) Straits Settlements	Singapore	1,472	552,000
	(d) Singapore (1819)	Singapore	206	155,000
	(d) Penang (1786)	Georgetown	107	190,597
	(d) Province Wellesley, etc.	Georgetown	500	93,579
	(d) Malacca (1795)	Malacca	659	179,590
	(e) Perak (1875)	Perak	7,949	120,000
	(e) Selangor (1873)	Kuala Zurnpor	3,000	14,000
	(e) Sungei Ujong (1873)	Sungei Ujong	660	....
	(e) Jelebu (1885) . . . . .	....	....	....
	(e) Negri Sembilan (1886) . . . . .	....	2,000	35,000
	(e) Pahang (1888) . . . . .	....	10,000	35,000
	(d) Cocos and Keeling Is. (185) . . . . .	....	9	400
In Asiatic Archipelago.	(c) Labuan I. (1847)	Victoria Harb.	31	5,881
	(e) North Borneo (1877)	Sandakan	30,000	150,000
	(e) Hong-Kong I., with Kowloon and Lema Is. (1841)	Victoria	32	180,000
In Australasia	(a) New South Wales (1788)	Sydney	310,700	1,105,700
	(a) Victoria (1851)	Melbourne	87,884	1,090,869
	(a) South Australia (1836)	Adelaide	903,425	318,368
	(d) Northern Territory (1864)	Palmerston	(included in above)	....
	(a) Queensland (1859)	Brisbane	668,224	387,463
	(b) Western Australia (1829)	Perth	975,920	42,137
	(a) Tasmania (1825)	Hobart	26,375	146,149
	(c) New Guinea (part) and Isles (1888)	Port Moresby	88,457	137,500
	(d) Norfolk I. (1841)	Sydney Bay	19	300
	(d) Lord Howe I., etc. (1856) . . . . .	....	5	20

and its Dependencies.

Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.	Public Debt.	Government.
£ 88,472,812	£ 87,683,830	£ 387,635,743	£ 297,825,238	£ 894,430,571	Constitutional Monarchy.
....	....	....	....	....	Lt.-Governor. <i>Tynwald.</i>
....	....	....	....	....	Lt.-Governor. Court. <i>States.</i>
8,132	7,544	....	....	<i>nil.</i>	Lt.-Governor. Court. <i>States.</i>
59,262	53,061	....	....	....	Governor. Executive Council.
240,146	212,313	26,763,123	25,955,348	....	Military Governor.
145,443	113,325	356,375	201,266	....	Governor. Councils.
....	....	2,647,525	2,017,757	....	High. Comr. House of Legislature.
....	....	....	....	....	Resident. (Sub. Govt. Bombay.)
....	....	....	....	....	Officer. (Sub. Aden.)
....	....	....	....	....	(Sub. Aden.) Telegraph Station
....	....	....	....	....	Military Officer. (Sub. Aden.)
....	....	....	....	....	Resident. (Sub. Aden.)
685,892	798,591	2,343,410	2,599,805	884,040	Governor. Councils.
990	1,850	6,062	6,061	....	Commissioners. (Sub. Mauritius.)
17,116	12,811	48,170	62,179	....	Magistrate. (Mauritius.)
1,344,169	1,331,304	4,553,460	3,835,496	2,244,968	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Sub. Ceylon (Native Govt.).
78,759,744	80,788,576	78,830,468	92,148,279	182,230,000	Viceroy. Council. Departments.
....	....	24,582,141	37,196,306	....	Lt.-Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Lt.-Governor.
....	....	....	....	....	Lt.-Governor.
(Included in India.)	(Included in India.)	5,719,802	6,633,547	....	Chief Commissioner.
....	....	....	....	....	Chief Commissioner.
....	....	5,527,175	9,966,665	....	Governor. Councils.
....	....	40,381,551	33,188,898	....	Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Resident. (Sub. Hyderabad.)
....	....	....	....	....	Native Princes. Various systems.
596,801	552,158	24,637,000	20,760,000	48,500	Sub. to Gen. Gov. Penal Station.
(Included in above.)	....	....	....	....	Governor. Councils.
3,5,000	267,000	1,250,000	1,843,500	....	Resident Councillors.
221,300	164,750	1,282,000	1,059,500	<i>nil.</i>	British Resident. Native Rajah.
24,350	25,300	175,300	188,250	33,300	British Resident. Native Rajah.
8,350	12,780	....	....	25,000	British Resident. Native Rajah.
....	....	....	....	....	Magistrate. (Sub. Strts. Sts.)
2,845	2,913	55,371	64,898	<i>nil.</i>	Governor. Council.
....	....	149,500	83,500	....	Governor. Council. (Brit. N.B. Co.)
243,000	311,000	....	....	200,000	Governor. Councils.
8,836,360	8,778,851	20,885,557	20,859,715	44,100,449	Governor. Parliament.
8,074,710	8,171,946	23,972,134	13,853,763	30,114,203	Governor. Parliament.
2,494,556	2,376,399	5,413,638	6,984,098	19,397,700	Governor. Parliament.
3,614,652	3,497,805	6,646,738	6,126,361	25,820,850	Resident. (Part of S. Australia.)
357,003	385,129	786,250	680,346	1,275,200	Governor. Parliament.
640,063	709,486	1,610,664	1,333,865	4,499,470	Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Governor. Parliament.
....	....	....	....	....	Commissioner.
....	....	....	....	....	Magistrate. (N. S. Wales Govt.)
....	....	....	....	....	No authority.

Table of the British Empire.

	Name and Date of Acquisition.	Capital.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.
In The Pacific Ocean .	(a) New Zealand (1840) (d) Chatham Is., etc. (1840) . . (d) Kermadec Is. (1840) (c) Fiji Isles (1874) (d) Rotumah Is. (1881) (e) Tonga Isles (1881)	Wellington Suva Tongatabu .	104,235 377 100 7,740 310 385	610,156 1,000 125,441 2,409 23,000
In America	(a) The Dominion of Canada (1763) Prov. of Canada. { Ontario (1763) Quebec (1763) Nova Scotia and Cape Breton I. (1714) New Brunswick (1761) Prince Edward I. (1798) Manitoba (1870) North-West Territories (1870) British Columbia and Van- couver I. (1859) (a) Newfoundland (1713) (d) Labrador (b) British Guiana (1814) (c) British Honduras (1786)	Ottawa Toronto Quebec Halifax Fredericton . . Charlottetown . Winnipeg . . . Regina Victoria St. John's . . . Hopedale Georgetown . . Belize	2,408,548 144,600 193,335 21,731 27,322 2,133 73,720 2,553,337 390,344 40,200 109,000 6,500	5,000,000 2,115,971 1,359,027 440,572 321,233 108,891 108,640 79,293 80,000 193,121 4,000 277,038 27,452
In The North Atlantic.	(b) Bermuda Is. (1609) (b) Bahama Is. (1783) (b) Leeward Is. (Fed. 1871) . . . Leeward Is. { Antigua (1632) (d) Barbuda Montserrat (1632) St. Kitts (1632) (d) Anguilla (1632) Nevis (1632) Dominica (1763) Virgin Is. (1666) (b) Windward Is. (Fed. 1871) . . Windward Is. { Grenada and Grenadine Is. (1763) St. Lucia (1803) St. Vincent (1763) (c) Jamaica I. (1655) (d) Turks and Caicos Is. (1783) (b) Barbados (1625) (c) Trinidad (1797) Tobago (1763)	Hamilton . . . Nassau St. John . . . St. John Plymouth . . . Basseterre Charlestown . . Roseau Roadtown . . . St. George . . . St. George . . . Castries Kingstown . . . Kingston Grand Turk . . Bridgetown . . Port of Spain . Scarbro'	41 5,794 722 108 75 47 68 35 50 275 64 528 138 243 147 4,193 223 166 1,754 114	15,534 48,000 134,023 34,321 643 10,081 41,001 2,773 11,704 28,211 5,287 132,389 49,337 42,504 40,548 617,446 4,778 180,000 190,000 18,051
In The South Atlantic.	(c) Ascension I. (1815) (c) St. Helena (1793) (f) Tristan D'Acunha (1815) . . (f) Trinidad Is. (1815) (c) Falkland Is. (1771) (d) South Georgia (1833)	Georgetown . . Jamestown . . New Edinburgh Stanley	35 47 18 9 6,500 1,570	140 5,300 100 15 1,890 nil.
In Africa	Cape of Good Hope (a) Cape Colony (1815) (d) Transkei (Act 1885) (d) Walfish Bay (1878) (c) Basutoland (1883) (c & e) Bechuanaland (1885) . . (b) Natal (1837) (e) Zululand (1885) (c) West African Settlements { Sierra Leone, etc. (1787) Gambia (1588) (c) Gold Coast Colony (1661) . . (c) Lagos, etc. (1861) (e) Niger Districts (1884)	Capetown Pietermaritzburg Etchowe Freetown Freetown Bathurst Accra Lagos	217,875 430 10,293 185,000 24,000 8,220 3,000 69 26,800 1,071	1,428,729 1,020,456 399,273 128,176 478,000 481,361 60,546 14,150 1,406,450 75,270

and its Dependencies.

<i>Public Revenue.</i>	<i>Public Expenditure.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Public Debt.</i>	<i>Government.</i>
£	£	£	£	£	
4,055,034	3,977,265	5,941,900	7,767,325	36,977,661	Governor. Parliament.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Magistrate } New Zealand.
65,018	58,993	183,221	376,978	265,000	Governor. Officials.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Magistrate. (Sub. Fiji.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Brit. Resident. Native Monarchy.
7,346,916	7,338,980	23,107,035	18,393,680	46,708,515	Governor-General. Parliament.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 4em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> <i>(Included in general figures.)</i> </div> </div>					Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly. Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
					Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis. Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis. Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis. Lt.-Governor. Assembly. Lt.-Governor. Council.
					Lt.-Governor. Assembly. Governor. Parliament.
					Sub. Newfoundland. Governor. Court of Policy. Com- Governor. Councils. (bined Court.
					Governor. Council. Assembly. Governor. Council. Assembly. Governor. Council. Assembly.
					President and Island Secretary. Magistrate. (Sub. Antigua.) President.
					President. Res. Magistrate. (Sub. St. Kitts.) President.
					President. President. President.
					Governor-in-Chief. Council. Assembly.
					Colonial Secretary. Administrator. Lt.-Governor.
236,000	347,000	1,079,000	1,033,000	600,000	Governor. Councils. Comr. and Board. (Sub. Jamaica.) Governor. Council. Assembly. Governor. Councils.
461,941	490,566	1,586,055	1,876,720	698,251	Administrator. Naval Governor. (Admiralty.) Governor.
47,960	45,846	227,550	234,790	17,500	No recognised authority. No authority. Governor. Councils.
20,372	30,147	299,990	99,650	8,614	(Sub. Falklands.) Governor. Parliament.
45,578	44,404	190,405	121,530	83,126	Magistrates. (Cape Govt.) Resident. (Cape Govt.) Resident. (Sub. Crown.)
103,605	106,211	402,588	452,674	31,964	Administrator. (Sub. Crown). Governor. Council. Legis. Assem.
44,037	44,615	145,228	152,037	17,721	Residents. Governor. Councils.
5,803	5,718	27,844	24,216	.....	(Govt. Settlements.) Administrator. Councils.
36,318	36,610	179,585	223,821	.....	Governor. Councils. Legis. Assem. Consul. Protectorate.
<i>included</i>	<i>with St. Kitts</i>				
5,702	17,180	46,892	48,106	13,400	
1,745	2,088	3,039	4,494	843	
123,025	120,299	382,996	437,262	175,395	
51,378	47,422	162,437	229,263	29,475	
42,248	43,157	140,857	122,220	130,200	
29,399	29,720	79,702	85,770	15,720	
575,546	533,253	1,732,115	1,828,590	1,502,684	
8,494	7,179	28,268	20,185	.....
162,713	149,709	1,058,491	1,074,583	30,100	
480,522	463,346	1,918,670	2,132,761	552,680	
10,489	8,155	28,847	38,900	.....
11,540	10,448	58,564	25,119	3,250	
.....	
8,951	8,818	54,008	88,743	nil.	
.....	
3,426,361	3,248,444	5,678,337	8,876,657	20,965,890	
<i>(Included in above.)</i>					
.....	
990,614	781,326	2,890,468	1,417,871	4,535,126	
.....	
63,035	63,987	326,977	339,042	58,000	
90,986	121,359	98,925	118,187	nil.	
97,807	130,468	431,112	381,619	nil.	
51,347	76,610	415,343	491,468	nil.	
.....	

British Dairy (Farmers' Association). See DAIRY FARMING.

British Empire, Trade of, is estimated to amount at present to about £1,200,000,000 sterling per annum, which is nearly equal to the combined trade of France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and the United States; and the shipping required to carry on this gigantic traffic exceeds 126,000,000 tons. The United Kingdom takes as its share of the business 61·4 per cent., and India 16 per cent., leaving 23 per cent. to be divided among all the rest of the empire. New South Wales and Canada stand next in order to India, but far below it, with 3·8 per cent. each; the Straits Settlements have 3·4 per cent.; Victoria, 3·2; New Zealand, 1·3; Queensland and the Cape, 1·1 each; South Australia, 1; and all the other possessions considerably less than 1 per cent. each. The contribution of India and the colonies to the trade of the United Kingdom is a little over 26 per cent.: India contributing 9 per cent.; Australasia, 8; British North America, 2·9; the Cape and Natal, 1·3; the Straits Settlements, 1·1; the West Indies 1; and all the rest less than 1 per cent. each. As regards the trade of the United Kingdom, a survey of the returns for the thirty-four years (1854-87) shows a steady advance. The tonnage entered in '54 was 7,900,000, and in '87 it was 26,000,000, an increase of some 3½ times. In '54 the value of the imports was £152,400,000, and in '87 it was £361,900,000, an increase in value of less than 2½ times. These figures show that we are, as regards imports, getting a good deal more for our money now than we did in '54; while, on the other hand, we are receiving much less money for what we have to sell. Side by side with the increase of the trade of the empire has been a marvellous development of our shipping. Prior to '53, the foreign passenger vessels engaged in the passenger traffic beyond Europe were much larger in size, and carried a much greater number of passengers out of England than British vessels. Now the case is far otherwise; for while British passenger tonnage has grown from 286,000 tons on the average of the years '60-62 to 1,781,000 on the average of '85-87, foreign tonnage has decreased from 187,000 to 28,000 tons. At the present moment there are owned in the United Kingdom about 340 steamers over 2,000 tons, and averaging 4,000 tons each, as against 190 vessels over 2,000 tons owned by all foreign countries. There is a much smaller proportion of foreign vessels engaged in the trade of the United Kingdom than is the case with any other country; while British vessels have a large share of the carrying trade of other countries. British ships carry the following proportion of the trade of the countries named:—Portugal, 56 per cent.; Holland, 52; the United States, 50·7; Italy, 48·4; Russia, 48; France, 41·7; and Germany, 34. The total amount of British tonnage engaged in the trade of the nine great commercial countries in the year '86 was 50,487,000 tons, or nearly 9 per cent. more than the total amount of British tonnage employed in the trade of the United Kingdom. These facts are derived from a valuable statistical report, drawn up by Sir Rawson Rawson for the Imperial Federation League (q.v.).

British Honduras. A colony in Central America, bounded by Yucatan on N., Guatemala W. and S., and Caribbean Sea E. Exports, mahogany, logwood, dyewoods, and caoutchouc, Sugar-cane, coffee, cacao, coconut, tobacco,

and fruits cultivated; cochineal, indigo, fustic, sarsaparilla, tortoiseshell. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Crown lands sold at 4s. per acre, leased at 5d. per acre. White immigrants are desired. Consult Bates "Central and South America," and "Her Majesty's Colonies."

British Museum. The establishment of the Museum dates from the acquisition in 1753 of the Sloane collections, which were bequeathed by Sir Hans Sloane to the nation on condition of a payment of £20,000. The Museum and Library were established in Montagu House, and opened in 1759. Since that time many valuable libraries and collections have been acquired by gift or purchase, and the accumulations have so outgrown the space in Great Russell Street that it has been necessary to remove the natural history collections to a handsome and extensive building erected for their reception at South Kensington, which was opened in April 1881. The departments still remaining in Bloomsbury include, in addition to the department of printed books and maps and that of manuscripts, those of prints and drawings, Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities, Greek and Roman antiquities, British and mediæval antiquities, and ethnography and coins and medals. The Library contains not only the finest and most extensive collection of English literature in the world, but also the best library in each European language existing out of the country in which that language is spoken, as well as extensive collections of Hebrew and Oriental books. The department of MSS. is worthy of the collection of books, and in particular contains the most valuable materials for our national history. The number of printed books is about 2,000,000 and of MSS. over 50,000, besides as many charters. The annual accessions, from all sources, about 45,000 volumes, under the Copyright Acts alone are about 10,000 volumes. In consequence of the inconvenient extent to which the manuscript catalogue of the printed books had attained, (altogether nearly 3,000 large folios), it is now being put into print as rapidly as the funds will permit. It is hoped that the new printed catalogue will be complete in about 600 volumes by the year 1900. In 1883 a new wing was added to the building, from funds bequeathed by the late Mr. William White; and part of the space thus gained has been devoted to separate accommodation for newspapers and parliamentary papers. The natural history collections are now situated at South Kensington. A reader's ticket is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on producing a recommendation from a householder. Consult "Museums and Art Galleries" (T. Greenwood).

British North Borneo. A territory in the north of the island of Borneo (q.v.). Mineral resources said to be immense. The country was originally ceded in 1877-8 to a private company of Englishmen by the sultans of Brunei and Sulu. Efforts were then made to obtain a royal charter, and, in spite of much opposition from the Governments of Spain and the Netherlands, this was granted by her Majesty in 1881. In Oct. '88 an announcement was made of the establishment of a virtual protectorate over British North Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak. By this arrangement British influence is now supreme over the whole of the N.W. and N. coast of Borneo. The total area of this united protectorate is about 70,000 square

miles. Administration is in the hands of a Governor, who is assisted by a Council, and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts; the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies. On March 23rd, '89, the flag of the British North Borneo company was peacefully hoisted over the Padas Damit territory, which was shortly before the subject of conflict between the Company and the Pangeran Shahander. For latest statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, etc. (table). Consult Hatton's "North Borneo," Penny's "Ten Years in Melanesia."

British West Africa. See **WEST AFRICA**.

British Sound. See **DIEGO SUAREZ BAY**.

Broad Church. See **CHURCH OF ENGLAND**.

Brook, Thomas, A.R.A., b. 1847. Educated at the Government School of Design at Worcester. Studied at the Royal Academy. Becoming a pupil of the late Mr. J. H. Foley, the sculptor, he completed that artist's unfinished works, including the O'Connell monument in Dublin. Among Mr. Brook's works are "Salmacis," "Hercules strangling Antæus," statues of Paris and Cénone, and a large equestrian group, "**A Moment of Peril**," purchased for the nation by the Royal Academy. His portrait statues are well known. He exhibited at the R.A. exhibition, '89, "**The Genius of Poetry**." Elected A.R.A. '82.

Brooke, Rev. A. Stophord, M.A., was b. 1832. Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he graduated (1856), winning the Downe Prize and Vice-Chancellor's medal for English verse. Minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury (1876), he now officiates. He was formerly Chaplain to the Queen and Chaplain to the Empress Frederick of Germany. In 1830 Mr. Brooke seceded from the Church of England in consequence of his not holding the orthodox views on miracles. Is the author of several works, among which are "Life and Letters of the late F. W. Robertson," "Primer of English Literature," an able review of which is to be found in Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Miscellaneous Essays," "The Early Life of Jesus," several volumes of sermons, and a volume of poems issued '88. He is at present engaged on a "**History of English Poetry**."

Brooks, Rev. Phillips, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, U.S., was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated with distinction. He is a member of its *Senatus Academicus*. He is a Broad Churchman. At the request of the late Dean Stanley he preached in Westminster Abbey. Dean Stanley also preached in Dr. Brooks's Church in Boston. Archdeacon Farrar has also preached for him. Dr. Brooks is an active philanthropist as well as a popular preacher.

Brotherhoods, Anglican. In Canterbury Convocation, July '89, the **Ven. F. W. Farrar, D.D.**, Archdeacon of Westminster, brought forward a proposal to found certain **brotherhoods of clergy** in the Church of England. The inception of the movement may be traced to a speech by the same eminent dignitary delivered at Burlington House in '87, in which he demanded some sort of brotherhood to cope with the needs of poor parishes. Subsequently the **Bishop of Rochester** appealed to Convocation on the subject, and a joint committee from both Houses was appointed, with the **Bishop of London as chairman**. Eight bishops, and a number of deacons and archdeacons, were upon the committee, which drafted a uni-

mous report recommending the proposal. Three resolutions were approved, one of which was proposed by Dr. Farrar in Convocation and passed with enthusiasm *namque contradicente*. The remaining two resolutions—one relating to the imposition of vows, and the other to the maintenance of episcopal authority—are set down for discussion at the spring session of Convocation, '90. The **vows** approved in the report are of temporary duration, and dispensable by the bishop, enforcing poverty, celibacy, and obedience. It is a vital characteristic of the scheme that no appeal of any kind is to be made for funds or for public support. Small and **unauthorised brotherhoods** of clergy are not unknown in the Church of England—e.g., the "Cowley Fathers," Oxford, established about twenty years ago.

Broughton, Rhoda, a native of North Wales, has achieved notice as a clever novelist. Her first work, "**Cometh up as a Flower**," which was published about twenty years ago, at once made her name; and was closely followed by "**Not Wisely but too Well**," "**Red as a Rose is She**"; and these, with her latest novel "**Doctor Oupid**" (1887), are generally considered to be the best of the novels she has published.

Brown, Ford Madox, painter, b. 1822. Educated on the Continent. Exhibited (48) his "**Wickliff Reading his Translation of the Scriptures**," at the Free Exhibition, near Hyde Park; his "**King Lear**" (49). At the Royal Academy (51) he produced his third large picture, representing "Chaucer at the Court of Edward III.," and (82) "Christ washing Peter's Feet." Opened an exhibition in Piccadilly (61), his picture "**Work**" being considered his chief work at that time. His subsequent productions include "The Coat of Many Colours," "Cordelia's Portion," "Cijah and the Widow's Son," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Entombment," "Don Juan," and "Jacopo Foscari," as well as a painting representing Cromwell dictating the famous protest to the Duke of Savoy. Mr. Madox-Brown has recently been engaged in illustrating the history of Manchester in the Town Hall of that city.

Brown-Séguin, Edward, Prof. of Physiology, Ecole de Médecine, Paris, b. 1818 in the Island of Mauritius, where he was educated. Took the degree of M.D. at Paris '30. Devoted himself to the study of experimental physiology, the functions of the constituents of the blood, animal heat, and the spinal column. In '64 he visited the United States, after delivering a series of lectures in England, and was elected to the professorship of Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System at **Harvard University**, which post he held for four years, when he returned to France; and in '69 was elected to the chair of physiology at the Ecole de Médecine, Paris. In '73 he returned to America and practised medicine in New York, during which period he edited, in conjunction with Dr. Séguin, "**The Archives of Scientific and Practical Medicine**." In '78, having again returned to Paris, where he now lives, he was elected to the chair of medicine in the **French Academy of Sciences**. Dr. B.-S. has recently startled the world with the astounding announcement that he has discovered a means of making the old young—in other words, that he has discovered the "**Elixir of Life**." The new elixir seems to be merely a development of the well-known hypodermic injection system of medication; but the Doctor holds that, by so injecting certain

essential constituents of the blood of a youthful animal into that of one of more advanced years, the life-giving properties of the former are assimilated by the latter, resulting in the renewal of youth.

Browning, Robert, poet and "writer of plays," was b. at Camberwell 1812. Educated at Univ. Coll. London, M.A., Hon. Fellow of Balliol, Oxford, LL.D. Cambridge ('79), D.C.L. Oxford ('82), LL.D. Edinburgh ('84). His first poem, "Pauline" ('33), was written at the age of twenty, and attracted the attention of Rossetti, who was much struck by its many beauties and originality. In '34 Browning visited St. Petersburg, and spent many months in Italy, studying Italian art and life. In '35 "Paracelsus" appeared; and Macready having accidentally suggested the writing of a play, *Strafford* was written, and produced at Covent Garden in '37, Macready and Helen Faucit (now Lady Martin) playing the chief parts. This was followed ('40) by *Sordello*, together with the series called "Bells and Pomegranates," including "Pippa Passes," "King Victor and King Charles," "Dramatic Lyrics," "The Return of the Druses," "The Blot on the Scutcheon," "Colombe's Birthday," "Dramatic Romances," "Luria," and "A Soul's Tragedy" ('41-'46). Between '46 and '68 Mr. Browning published many of his greatest works: "Men and Women," "Christmas Eve and Easter Day," "Dramatis Personæ," and many shorter poems. In '68-69 appeared the "Ring and the Book." His best known poems are "Balaustion's Adventure" ('71), "Fifine at the Fair" ('72), "Red-cotton Nightcap Country" ('73), "Inn Album" ('75), "Pacchiarotto" ('76), "La Saisiaz" ('78), "Dramatic Idylls" ('79-80), "Jocoseria" ('82), "Dramatic Poems" ('84), "Ferihtah's Fancies" ('85), "Parleyings with certain People of Importance in their Day" ('87). A complete list of Browning's works has been issued by the Browning Society. Mr. Browning married ('46) the poetess Elizabeth Barrett (d. '61).

Browning Society, The. Instituted ('88) for the study of the works of the poet. Among its vice-presidents are Sir F. Leighton and Mr. Henry Irving. Of Browning's plays, "Colombe's Birthday," "The Blot on the Scutcheon," and "Strafford," have been performed. The society issues to its members the best papers read at its meetings, with abstracts of the discussions thereon. It has also issued free to its members, the various books published as handbooks to Browning's works. The meetings of the Society are held at University College, Gower Street. Hon. Sec., Walter B. Slater, 39, Wolsley Road, Crouch End, London, N. There are sixteen recognised Browning societies in the various provincial towns of England.

Brugsch, Heinrich Karl, Ph.D., a distinguished Orientalist, b. at Berlin 1827. While yet a student at the Gymnasium, he distinguished himself by his researches in Egyptology, and with the assistance of King Frederick William IV. was enabled to prosecute his studies in that subject in the principal European museums. He first visited Egypt in '53, and on his return was appointed keeper of the Egyptian museum in Berlin. On the death of Baron Minutoli, whom he had accompanied to Persia, he was appointed Prussian Ambassador to that country. He was subsequently appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the Univ. of Göttingen, and in

'69 succeeded the French archaeologist, M. Mariette, as keeper of the collection of Egyptian antiquities at Boulak. He returned from Egypt in '81 with the titles of *Baron* and *Pasha*, and communicated the results of his researches in a course of lectures delivered at the Univ. of Berlin. Dr. B. is a voluminous writer on Egyptian antiquities, and has compiled a "Demotic Grammar" and a "Demotic and Hieroglyphic Dictionary." His well-known "History of Egypt under the Pharaohs," derived entirely from the monuments, has been translated into English.

Brunei, Otherwise known as "Borneo Proper," is a state in the north of Borneo (q.v.). Area about 25,000 sq. m. Capital *Brunei*. It is ruled by a sultan, who, however, is not vested with despotic authority, certain officers of his court having powers similar to a constitutional ministry. A virtual protectorate was proclaimed over Brunei by England in '88.

Brunel, Sir James, son, b. 1816, at Kelsö, who was the engineer of the *Mersey Tunnel Railway* (q.v.), received the honour of knighthood (May 7th, 1886). In the course of a long and varied experience at home and abroad, Sir James built the *San Paulo Railway*. He is a past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a member of the French Society of Civil Engineers, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, besides other learned societies, and was created a Knight of the Order of the Rose of Brazil by the Emperor in acknowledgment of his engineering works in that country.

Buchanan, Robert, poet, essayist, and playwright, b. 1841. Educated at Glasgow University. Some of Mr. Buchanan's poems, stories, and plays, notably the "Shadow of the Sword," "A Nine Days' Queen," and "Sophia," have secured for him considerable popularity. His play of "Sophia," founded on Fielding's "Tom Jones," had a run of several hundred nights at the Vaudeville. At the same theatre Mr. B.'s play "Joseph's Sweetheart" was produced early in '88, and reproduced in September. "That Doctor Cupid" was also produced at the Vaudeville Jan. '89, and had a long and successful run. His latest novel, "Rachel Dene," was first published in *Bow Bells*. Mr. B. composed the inaugural ode for the Glasgow Exhibition, and published in Oct. '88 an epic poem entitled "The City of Dream." His recent articles on "Modern Chivalry and Pessimism" gave rise to much controversy.

Buckhounds, Master of the. Has control of the royal hunts, and charge of the royal inclosure at Ascot. The office is in the department of Master of the Horse. See *MINISTRY*.

Buckle, George Earle, son of the Rev. George Buckle, rector of Weston-super-Mare, b. near Bath 1854. He is editor of *The Times*, to which post he was appointed in '84, having previously been connected with the editorial staff of that journal. Mr. B. was educated at Honiton Grammar School, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxford, of which he was a scholar. He won the *Newdigate Prize* for English Verse in '75, took a First Class in *Liberal Humanities* '76, and a First Class in Modern History in the following year. He was subsequently elected to a *Fellowship of All Souls' Coll.*, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in '80. Mr. B.'s name has recently been prominently before the public in connection with

the Farnell Commission (*q.v.*). He married a daughter of Mr. Jas. Payne, the novelist.

Budget. See FINANCE NATIONAL, and Session.

Buen Ayre, or Bonaire. An island on the coast of Venezuela, belonging to Holland. See COLONIES or EUROPEAN POWERS.

Buckinghamshire, County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

Building, Law on, in '89. In the case of the *Queen v. The Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne* (Queen's Bench Division, May), it was laid down that a corporation has not a general or absolute power to approve or to disapprove intended buildings, but only a power to disapprove of new buildings which contravene any statutory provision or byelaw.—It has been decided that a steam roundabout and appliances is a movable structure, and consequently cannot be set up in London without a licence from the London County Council, the object being to protect against fire. The convicting police magistrate said his decision ought not to be used as a side wind for doing away with fairs.

Building Societies. These societies may be divided into two sections—the Proprietary and the Mutual Societies; the latter dividing the whole of the profits amongst the members *pro rata*. Some are permanent, and others terminable. A favourite development of the latter is the *Star-Bowkett*—named after the founders of the system—a society which allots its capital among the members, according to the number of shares they nominally hold, by ballot. The subscriptions, generally a small sum per share, are paid weekly or monthly; and on securing an "appropriation" the member repays this sum very much as he would pay his rent, over a term of ten or twelve and a half years, at the end of which the house or land becomes his own. He also maintains his small subscription, and at the winding-up of the society he is entitled to a share of the profits. A further development of the ballot system is the arrangement by which the member may sell his appropriation and his subscription book, thus realising an immediate premium. According to the annual official return up to Dec. 1888, issued '89 (latest return), there were in the United Kingdom 2,234 societies, of which 2,146 were in England and Wales, 44 in Scotland and 44 in Ireland; total membership, 604,144. The total liabilities in societies making returns amounted to £51,341,772. The liability on shares of this total was £36,116,749; to depositors and other creditors, £15,225,023; and for balance of unappropriated profit, £2,019,995. Much difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the particulars required for the return, in consequence of the great variety of forms in which societies draw up their balance-sheets. The whole system of building societies accounts is generally somewhat complicated, and the different societies vary very much in their mode of stating them.—**Law on.** It was decided ('88) that if a building society is being wound up, the creditors may force the borrowing members to pay up the whole of their debts to it at once instead of by instalments. The contract to pay by instalments is regarded as binding among members themselves, but as not remaining in force against creditors.—'88. The cases of *Davis v. The Second Chatham Permanent Building Society*, and of *MacKenzie v. The Everton and West Derby Permanent Building Society* (Queen's Bench Division, Nov.) both raised an important

question. The plaintiffs had been members of building societies, and had given notice to withdraw their money. Subsequently they sued to recover it by process at law, and the question raised was whether they were entitled to do this, or whether they were bound to submit the matter to arbitration, in accordance with the rules of the society. It was contended for the plaintiffs that they were not bound to do this, because, when they gave notice to withdraw the money, they ceased to be members of the societies, and ceased also to be bound by the rules. The Court, however, held that the plaintiffs did not, upon giving notice to withdraw, cease to be members of the societies, but continued subject to the rules which bound them to refer disputes to arbitration.

Bulgaria. By Treaty of Berlin, 1878, Bulgaria was constituted an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Porte, the executive power being vested in the prince, assisted by council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the National Assembly, elected for three years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 10,000 of population. In '83 a second chamber was formed, and it was enacted that every law must be examined and voted by both chambers and sanctioned by the prince. In '85 Eastern Roumelia was united to B. (For history '78 to '86 see ed. '88.) By the treaty the amount of tribute and the share of the Turkish debt to be assumed by Bulgaria was to be fixed by agreement between the Powers, '89. Area (including Eastern Roumelia, now also known as Southern Bulgaria: area 13,500 sq. m., pop. about 975,000, former capital Philippopolis, pop. 33,442), 37,860 sq. m.; pop. ('88) 3,154,375. Capital, Sofia, pop. 30,438. Budget for '89: revenue, 63,000,000 lei (lei = about 18s.); expenditure, 75,000,000 lei. Imports ('87), 46,036,362 fr.; exports, 41,332,864 fr. Chief imports, textile manufactures, iron, coals; chief exports, corn, wool, tallow, and other agricultural and pastoral produce. The bulk of the trade is with Turkey, Great Britain, and Austria. Railways connect Sofia with Constantinople and Belgrade, and Rustchuk with Varna. Of the population over two-thirds are of the Greek Church, and less than one-third Mohammedans, Jews, Gipsies, Armenians, etc.

—'89. **POLITICAL.** The conflict entered into by M. Stambouloff with the Bulgarian Synod resulted in the dissolution of the Assembly by the Premier (Jan. 11th), and the Metropolitan Simeon, Constantine and Clement, were by order of the Government, sent back to their dioceses, for, amongst other things, refusing to celebrate the festivals of St. Ferdinand and St. Clementine, unknown to the Greek Calendar. The dispute was ultimately settled by the re-convoocation of the Holy Synod and the concession by the Exarch that two bishops not of requisite seniority to sit in the Synod should be replaced, the condition that nothing should be discussed at the Synod but purely ecclesiastical questions, and that it should make a declaration in favour of the election of the Prince by the people. Difficulties also arose with the general staff of the army. Some friction was caused by Prince Ferdinand hoisting a new flag on the roof of his *konak*, but by the advice of his Council the old flag was restored.—Much excitement was caused (Feb.) by the arrest at Sofia, by order of the Premier, of the sixty persons who signed an address to the

Exarch which contained insulting expressions towards the Prince. Those arrested included several ex-ministers and persons of distinction. The utterances of the *Tsar* at his interview with *M. Zankoff*, in which H.I.M. expressed his hostility to Prince *F.*, produced an unfavourable impression and some uneasiness.—The news (*March*) of Prince Alexander's marriage was received with much regret by his partisans in Bulgaria. Strained relations caused between Prince Ferdinand and the Premier in connection with the conduct of the bye-elections.—The Austrian Government (*April 1st*) closed the last of its post offices in Bulgaria (*Philippopolis*). Prosecutions of ex-Ministers *Radoslavoff* and *Ivanchoff*, and leaders of the Opposition, for sending a telegram to the Prince complaining of the ill-treatment of voters by *M. Stambouloff* during the last elections. Condemned by Court of First Instance to a year's imprisonment, with liberty to petition the Prince for reduction of the sentence to four months. Appeal made. In reply to a telegram of congratulation sent to the Sultan, on the occasion of his birthday, by Prince *F.*, the Sultan, who had hitherto ignored the Prince, requested the Grand Vizier to convey his thanks. This was the first time that the Turkish prime minister had put himself into direct communication with Prince Ferdinand. Final protocols for postal and telegraph Convention between Bulgaria and Turkey signed by the Bulgarian and Ottoman delegates at Constantinople (*29th*). A police order was issued (*May 1st*) requiring recently returned Bulgarian emigrants to return to their homes in three days, and also one calling upon foreign residents to present their passports at the Prefecture of Police within twenty-five days. Second anniversary of the accession of the Prince celebrated with great festivities. Suspicion excited by the conduct of the Serbian Ministry in distributing arms amongst the border population (*July*). Precautionary measures were taken by the Government. Reports spread (*Aug.*) to the effect that Bulgarians were about to proclaim the independence of the country. It was also stated that the Government were making earnest representations to the Porte to persuade it to recognise Prince *F.* Anniversary of the union of the two Bulgarias celebrated (*18th*). Requiem mass in Sofia cathedral for *M. Zacharia Stoinoff*, President of the Sobranje. The Government ordered the expulsion of the Greek Bishop *Gavril* for persuading the people not to elect an ecclesiastical council (*Sept.*). Appointment by the Pope of Canon Antoine Stillemans, Bishop of Ghent, (*Oct.*). The Bill for the organisation of the Bulgarian army provides for standing force of 30,000 men, and two classes of Landwehr each of 50,000; length of service in regular army to be two years, five years in first class, and ten years in second class of the Landwehr. Prince *F.* visited Paris, Brussels, Vienna, and Germany during the month. A loan of 25,000,000 fr. concluded with the *Länder Bank*, guaranteed by a mortgage on the receipts and rolling-stock of the Bulgarian railways. The interest is 6 per cent., and 10,000,000 fr. are to be advanced forthwith, the remaining 15,000,000 fr. in quarterly instalments. The credit of Bulgaria, financial and political, will be considerably raised by this loan, to which the sanction of the Ottoman Government, though not yet actually given, has been virtually promised. Sobranje opened (*Nov. 3rd*), when the Prince

delivered a statesmanlike speech from the throne, which met with unanimous praise from the Austro-Hungarian press. **GENERAL.**—Execution of the Rilo brigands (*May 9th*) at Sofia. *Bourgas-Yambol Railway* inaugurated by the Prince (*13th*). Grand review of troops on Prince's nameday (*30th*). The Government adopted the plans of the English engineer, Sir Chas. Hartley, for the enlargement of the ports at Varna and Bourgas (*July 11th*).

Bulgarian Political Parties and the Sobranje. The party divisions in the Bulgarian Sobranje or National Assembly may be generally described as **Ministerialists** and **Opposition**. The present Sobranje was elected in Oct. '87. The elections resulted in a decided victory for the Government, which has some 250 supporters out of a House of less than 300. The chief members of the **Governmental party**, which is also the **anti-Russian party**, are *M. Stambouloff*, Premier and Minister of the Interior, *Dr. Stransky*, Minister of Foreign Affairs, *M. Solobatcheff*, Minister of Finance, *M. Touthcheff*, Minister of Justice, *M. Ziokoff*, Minister of Public Instruction, and *Col. Moutkouroff*, Minister of War, also members of the Ministry. The chief **Opposition leaders** are *MM. Karaveloff* and *Radoslavoff*, *M. Zankoff*, a former leader of the **pro-Russian party**, having left Bulgaria in July '88. He is now living at Belgrade, whither he recently removed from Russia.

Bülw, Hans Guido von, b. at Dresden, '30. Was originally designed for the law, but adopted music as his profession. He played before Mozart as a boy, and also took lessons from Haydn. When a student at the University of Berlin, he contributed to *Die Abendpost*, a democratic journal, in which he defended the musical doctrines of *Liszt* and *Wagner*. He became a pupil of *Liszt* in '51, and from '55 to '64 he held the post of Master of Piano-forte at the Conservatoire of Professors *Sterne* and *Marx* at Berlin. He became Director of the Conservatoire at Munich, where he organised performances of *Wagner's* principal works. In '78 he was appointed *Königlicher Hofkapellmeister* at Hanover. He has given performances with distinction in most of the European capitals, and in June, '88, gave a series of *Beethoven recitals* at *St. James's Hall*, London. He is characterised by the intellectual grasp of his subject as well as by remarkable technical skill. He has composed, among other works, music to Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," and to "Nirvana," "Des Sängers Fluch," "Vier Charakterstücke für Orchester," and "Il Carnovale di Milano."

Bundesrath. See GERMANY and GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Burglars, Proposal to Flog. See SESSION, sect. 85.

Burial Laws Amendment Act, '80. This is an Act to enable the burial of Nonconformists and others in Church of England burial-grounds without the service of the Church of England, and in some cases with other services. It was long opposed by churchmen on the ground that its advocates had no real grievances, but regarded it as a stepping-stone towards Disestablishment. It provides that any one responsible for the burial of a deceased person may give forty-eight hours' notice in writing, and in the form prescribed in the first schedule to the Act, to the incumbent of any place or his substitute, that it is intended to bury

the deceased in the churchyard of such place without the rites of the Church of England, and that the incumbent or his substitute shall then be free to permit such burial. The burial shall take place in accordance with such notice, and the public are to have free access to such burial, which may be carried out either with the service of any Christian Church or without any service. But the proceedings are not to be made the occasion of bringing into contempt any church or denomination. Ministers of the Church of England are empowered to use the burial service of the Church of England at a burial in unconsecrated ground. In cases where that burial service is not allowed to be used, or when requested so to do by the person responsible for the burial of the deceased, they are empowered to use such service, consisting of prayers taken from the Book of Common Prayer and portions of Scripture, as may be approved of by the Ordinary. The Act extends to the Channel Islands, but not to Scotland or Ireland. Consult, for laws relating to burial, "The Law of Burial," by J. B. Little.

Burial Reform. Much discussion has recently taken place respecting improvements for the disposal of the dead, the etiquette in connection with funerals, and the reduction of the expense of such. These desirable objects have with good results been advocated by the **Church of England Burial, Funeral, and Mourning Reform Association**, whose presidents are the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, while its patrons include nearly all the bishops and a great number of the leading laymen. The reforms recommended by the Association are:—(1) The interment of the body as soon as possible in sufficient and suitable soil for burial. (2) The use of coffins which will rapidly perish after interment. (3) The disuse of vaults and bricked graves. (4) The encouragement in the interests of health of the removal of the body in crowded districts to a mortuary instead of retaining it in houses occupied by the living. (5) The exercise of simplicity and economy relating to funerals by the use of plain hearses or wheeled biers, the discontinuance of crape, hatbands, scarves, feathers, velvet trappings, and the like, the avoidance of excessive floral decoration, and the discouragement of inordinate eating and drinking at funerals. (6) The meeting in the church or cemetery instead of at the house of mourning. (7) And showing Christian fellowship in deeds as well as in words at the interment of the poorest. The co-operation of the leading men and the press of every shade of opinion in Canada and the United States in favour of burial reform, as recommended by the Association, has recently been gained. Papers were read in support of the movement at the **Church Congress**, at Manchester in Oct. '88, by Mr. Seymour Haylen, Mr. A. Sington, and the Bishop of Nottingham, and their remarks were discussed at the meeting. Last year ('89) the council of the Association memorialised the **Home Secretary** for the appointment of a **Royal Commission** to inquire into the conditions and the modes of burial with a view to legislation. The council now propose to approach Lord Salisbury with a view to prevailing upon the Government to introduce a Bill amending the Burial Acts. Sec. of the Association, Rev. F. Lawrence. Office, 16, King St., Cheapside, E.C.

Burmah comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the north and west

by the mountainous ranges of Thibet, Assam, and Manipur, on the east by Chinese territory, and partly on the south-east by Siam. The whole of the southern and part of the south-eastern sides form the Burmese shores of the Bay of Bengal. There are three great tribal families in the country, the chief of which is the Mran-má (from which the word Burmah is derived); and while distinct from the Aryans in India and the Chinese on the other side, the natives to some extent partake of the peculiarities of both. The origin and early history of the people are lost in obscurity, but the country is covered with the traces of a past civilisation, and it is known that from remote times the land has been the scene of prolonged internecine warfare, and at least two Chinese invasions. The country is fertile, especially in the valley of the great river Irrawaddy, which is navigable for river boats for six hundred miles from the Bay of Bengal; and many valuable minerals are found, including the rubies which excited the cupidity of early navigators, and a good supply of petroleum. Buddhism is the religion of the people, and in Burmah it is of a peculiar type, which allows perfect tolerance to all other creeds, but prevents proselytism. Every boy enters a temple or pagoda at an early age, and being taught to read and write, develops into a bonze or monk (sec BONZE), but he can leave or stay as he thinks fit. The country is covered with these temples, which, with the clergy, are all supported voluntarily. The position of the Burmese women will compare favourably with any other Eastern nation. (For a concise history of the country, including the Burmese wars, see eds. '87-9.) Here it may be stated that by the treaty of Yendabu (1826) the British annexed Aracan and Tenasserim; and at the close of the second war (1852) the remainder of the coast-line, including Rangoon and the whole province of Pegu, fell into our hands. Inland from this time an imaginary frontier divided Independent from British Burmah. The seat of government in the former was removed from time to time, till, on the outbreak of the third and last Burmese war, which occurred towards the end of '85, the capital was Mandalay, which was entered by the British forces under General Prendergast on Nov. 28th of that year. **Upper Burmah** was annexed by proclamation on Jan. 1st, '86. Although since that time the new possession and portions of the old have been much troubled with dacoity, and trade has been unsettled, the whole land is known to be teeming with natural wealth, Lower Burmah having already proved a rich possession. The *Times* of Dec. 17th, '88, gives a summary from a recent report of Dr. Neesling, of the Geological Survey of India, who discovered a veritable mountain of iron among the Shan Hills of Upper Burmah, at Singaung. He estimates that the hill covers at least an area of about a square mile, and that it rises about 200 feet above the level of the Twiunge valley. The ore is hematite-proxide of iron. In December the rice crop was reported from Rangoon to be a very full one, the Government estimating the quantity available to be 1,100,000 tons; while early in '89 it was reported that the india-rubber trade of the Chindwin river had largely and rapidly developed. An important point of policy with regard to the Shan States was announced (Dec.) on the recommendation of Sir C. Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner of Burmah.

In consequence of the great disparity in the power and influence of the various *Tsaawwas*, it was found inconvenient to govern them as feudatory states in India direct from Calcutta, and therefore it was decided to cause them to be immediately subordinate to the local Government in Burmah. It was reported from Rangoon, Dec. 31st, that the insurrectionary movement among the *Ohins* in the Yan country was spreading rapidly under the direction of the *Shway-gyobin Prince*—a person it appears who, before the annexation of Upper Burmah, was employed as Government Vaccinator in Lower Burmah. From Rangoon, Jan. 19th, '89, it was stated that the revenue of Upper Burmah showed satisfactory signs. In '86-7 it was 202 lakhs of rupees, next year it was more than doubled, for the year '88-9 was estimated at 454 lakhs, while for '89-90 it was anticipated to touch 75 lakhs. From Rangoon, under date Feb. 2nd, it was reported that the salary of the Chief Commissioner had been increased by 1000 rupees per month. It was reported from Rangoon, Feb. 10th, that great financial pressure prevailed in Burmah owing to scarcity of silver coin, the rates at the Rangoon branch of the Bank of Bengal being from 11 to 15 per cent. On Feb. 15th, Mr. G. Shelton Streeter read a paper before the Society of Arts, on the Burmah Ruby Mines, which he had explored. The lease of the mines to the Streeter Syndicate was signed at the India Office on Feb. 22nd; it is for seven years, and is renewable. The *Times* of March 19th announced the arrival of a consignment of rubies from the Burmah mines containing some five stones averaging over three carats. A great fire occurred at Rangoon Jan. 6th, and upwards of 100 houses (wooden structures) were destroyed. News of another expedition, that against the *Red Karens*, was received on Jan. 7th, when a force under Brig.-Gen. Collett encountered the enemy under Sawlawpaw's son, near Loweku, killing about 150; he reported soon afterwards that the enemy had been entirely dispersed, the capital Sawlon falling on Jan. 8th. Early the following month it was reported that as Sawlawpaw had disappeared, his nephew and heir-apparent Sawnee had been appointed ruler of Karennie in his stead. Two more great fires, declared to be of accidental origin (but afterwards denied), occurred at Mandalay on Feb. 3rd; in one case a monastery and 622 houses were destroyed, besides the cantonment bazaar, while in the other between 200 and 300 houses were burnt. Sayin, the capital of the Tashon-Chin tribe, was captured on Feb. 7th. Under date March 31st (Calcutta), it was stated that Burmah had been constituted a first-class military district, and divided into three second-class districts subordinate to the supreme military authority of the Madras Commander-in-chief. But the officers will report direct to the army headquarters of the Government of India all matters relating to the field service operations and the disposition of the troops in Burmah. It was further reported (Mandalay, March 31st) that on General Sir George White relinquishing the command in Upper Burmah, the whole of Burmah would be under Major-General Gordon, Brigadier-General Wolseley commanding at Mandalay, Brigadier-General Faunce at Myingyan, and a staff-colonel at Bhamo. From Rangoon, April 1st, it was stated that, owing to continued disturbances in the Bhamo district, it had been decided to

despatch a column under Brigadier-General Wolseley against the *Toukna Kachyans*, the column to concentrate at Mansee, which place had been almost destroyed by the *Dacoits*; the Bhamo garrison had been reinforced by 350 men. This expedition proved completely successful. From Rangoon (April 7th) it was reported that Sawlawpaw had returned to Sawlon, and had practically deposed his nephew. The new administrative report for Burmah ('87-8) was issued in April; and, speaking generally, the Chief Commissioner remarked that in Upper Burmah the results of the second year of its administration as a British province and of the subsequent months have surpassed expectation. A lengthy summary of the report appeared in the *Times*, April 25th. A telegram from Rangoon, May 5th, stated that the year's imports of salt into Burmah up to date showed a falling off of about 20,000 tons. On May and it was stated that it had been determined to send a strong military force to the Ruby Mines district as early as possible, and that several officers at home on leave had been ordered to join their regiments in Burmah without delay for the purposes of this expedition. According to intelligence from Rangoon, May 11th, it had been decided to pension five ministers of the Hlootdaw, who since the annexation had been retained at Mandalay as a consultative committee. Their services were purely nominal, but the entire change in the administration rendered even these unnecessary; the records of the Hlootdaw were removed to Rangoon. Under date Simla, May 11th, we learn that the official despatches regarding the expedition against the *Karens*, under General Collett, had been published, and the whole affair described as a brilliant success. It was reported from Rangoon, May 18th, that definite news had been received to the effect that the Taiping trade route between Bhamo and Yunnan was blocked by Kachyans, a matter about which there had previously been many rumours more or less well authenticated. It was reported on May 18th that the local government at Rangoon had decided to impose a tax upon all timber arriving by the *Salween* river, in spite of the protests of the Moulmein timber merchants. According to a telegram dated Rangoon, May 26th, much attention had been attracted in Burmah to the telegraphic report of certain questions asked by Mr. Bradlaugh in the House of Commons, and the answers given by Sir John Gorst, as to alleged widespread discontent and distress in Upper Burmah. From Calcutta, June and, we learnt that at a meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla a bill to amend the law relating to the Courts of Lower Burmah was passed. A report on violent crime in Burmah during the first quarter of '89 shows a considerable improvement in the state of the country. In the whole country there were 315 cases against 525 in the corresponding period of '88; *dacoities* fell from 233 to 130, robberies from 196 to 111, and murders from 30 to 11. In detection there was but little improvement. In a despatch from Major-General Sir George White, K.C.B., V.C., late commanding the Upper Burmah force, to the Adjutant-General in India, and dated Simla, July 6th, '89, the following is given as the list of casualties which have occurred to the expeditionary force between May 1st, '87, and March 31st, '89. Killed or died of wounds: British officers, 6; native officers, 2; British soldiers, 10; native soldiers,

as; total, 60. Wounded: British officers, 6; native officers, 4; British soldiers, 35; native soldiers, 97; total, 142. In addition to this list, however, Sir George White points out that since Nov. '85 over 6000 officers and soldiers have been invalided. The vexed questions arising out of the "consolidating" of villages and the deportation of villagers were much modified later in the year by the local government of Upper Burma, who issued circulars regulating these administrative acts. The *Rangoon Gazette* and the *Mandalay Herald* were particularly outspoken against the policy of grouping villages. In July another wise regulation was instituted, by which no judicial officer was allowed to try dacoits he had been pursuing. In August it was reported that the French Consulate at Mandalay had been closed, the Vice-Consul at Rangoon taking over charge of French interests. In September Sir C. Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner, left for India on sick leave, his *locum tenens* being Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, C.S.I. In a military despatch (Simla, Sept. 7th) General Sir G. S. White spoke in high terms of Sir C. Crosthwaite's energetic administration, and regretting systematic local misrepresentations. Another and larger expedition against the Chins commenced serious operations in October, being aided this time by the Tashons. Early in November arrangements were made for the visit of Prince Albert Victor during the cold season; he is expected to stay three days in Rangoon and two in Mandalay. According to a telegram dated Rangoon, Nov. 17th, it was estimated that for '89-90 the revenue of Lower Burma would be 3 crores 20 lakhs, and for Upper Burma 88 lakhs. The actual receipts showed increases. From the official report on education in Lower Burma, during the official year '88-9, there appeared to be a considerable increase in both pupils and schools. The latter increased from 5308 to 5679, and the former from 117,341 to 121,672. Consult Balfour's "Cyclopædia of India." Hunter's "Imperial Gazetteer of India (Rangoon)," "Encyclopædia Britannica (Burmah)"; also Colquhoun's "Burma and the Burmans," Yule's "Embassy to Ava," etc., and for Chief Commissioner, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Burma and Siam Railways. (For history and earlier details, see previous editions). In December it was reported that the *Toungchoo-Mandalay* line might be opened for both passengers and goods in the following February, but a delay had arisen at the bridging of the Snithay river. The railway was, however, opened on Feb. 27th, '89, when Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner, and Sir Charles Elliott, Minister of Public Works, joined the special train from Rangoon at Kyaukse and accompanied it to Mandalay. Here Sir C. Crosthwaite drove the last spike and declared the line open, and the municipality of Mandalay presented an address. Mr. Buyers, chief engineer of the line, was complimented on the occasion on the excellence of his work. On April 5th, Mr. Holt S. Hallett, C.E., addressed the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and other bodies on "The Necessity of the Extension of Indian Railways for the Development of British and British Indian Trade." He said a railway could be constructed at a reasonable cost, which would tend to greatly enhance the commerce of Great Britain and India with Siam, the Shan States, and the

western half of China. The *Rangoon Gazette* of the 6th stated that, owing to the disturbed condition of the country, no night trains were allowed to run on the *Toungchoo-Mandalay* line. Under date, Rangoon, April 7th, it was announced that an expenditure of 20 lakhs had been sanctioned towards the construction of the *Mon Valley Railway*, which will eventually extend to Bhamo *via* Mogueng. It was reported from Rangoon, Sept. 8th, that the Government of India had sanctioned a deputation of two executive engineers to report on the construction of a railway to the Salween frontier during the cold season. According to a Rangoon telegram (Nov. 17th), the receipts from the Mandalay line had already exceeded expectations.

Burnand, F. C., the editor of *Punch*, was b. 1836. Educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Called to the bar (1882). Has been a voluminous dramatic writer, principally devoting himself to burlesque, of which "Ixion" and "Black-eyed Susan" may be said to have inaugurated the era of "long runs." Among the travesties of the works of living novelists those on "Ouida" and Rhoda Broughton are the most popular, and "Strapmore" is the best specimen, has also produced burlesque on "Ariane," entitled "Aisy-Annie," '88. Author of "Happy Thoughts" in *Punch*. Became, after some years' connection with *Punch*, its editor ('80).

Burne-Jones, Edward, A.R.A., b. at Birmingham 1833. Educated at King Edward's Grammar School of that town, and Exeter Coll., Oxford, of which he is an Honorary Fellow. He received his inspiration as an artist from Rossetti, and has developed his originality and power independently of the schools. He was elected President of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists in '85, and Associate of the Royal Academy in the same year. Mr. Burne-Jones' pictures were, until recently, amongst the chief attractions at the Grosvenor Gallery (*q.v.*), but owing to a dispute with Sir Coutts Lindsay, he in '87 severed his connection with that institution, and took a prominent part in the establishment of the *New Gallery*, to which he contributed "Lord Raleigh at Work in his Laboratory," and "Mr. Watts, R.A., at Work on his Colossal Statue, 'Vital Energy.'" He exhibited twenty-five finished studies in pencil and black chalk at the *New Gallery*, '88.

Burnett, Frances Hodgson, was b. in Manchester, 1849. In '65 her parents left England, and settled in Tennessee. Mrs. B. published her first story, entitled "Surly Tim's Trouble," in *Scribner's Magazine*, in '67. Her popular story, "That Lass o' Lowrie's," appeared subsequently in the same magazine. On her marriage with Dr. Luan M. Burnett, she removed to Washington. She achieved great success with "Little Lord Fauntleroy," which was dramatised in '88. In October '88 Mrs. B. was presented with a half-hoop diamond bracelet by many eminent literary comrades in token of the successful issue of the copyright law case *re* "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Her most recent work is "Sarah Crewe." In '89 it was announced that Mrs. B. had joined an American syndicate, by which her various stories will be brought out simultaneously in a number of magazines.

Burns, John, was b. in very humble circumstances in 1758 at Vauxhall, and attended

Christ Church school at Battersea till he was ten years of age, when he went to work at a local candle factory. He then became a rivet boy in an engineer's workshop at Vauxhall, and later apprenticed himself to an engineer at Millbank, and served till he was twenty-one. Throughout youth he was an omnivorous reader, and during his apprenticeship got into trouble with his employers because of an open-air address. He imbibed his Socialistic theories from a fellow-workman in an engineering shop, this man, a Frenchman, being a refugee from Paris since the Commune. He worked as foreman engineer for twelve months on the Niger (West Africa), and on his return spent his savings in a six-months' tour through Europe. He first attracted public attention by his speeches on Socialism at an Industrial Remuneration Conference in London, and since then has constantly addressed working-class audiences. He became prominent in his own trade society (the Amalgamated Engineers). At the General Election in '85 he stood as a Socialist candidate for the western division of Nottingham, but obtained only 598 votes. He played a leading part in the unemployed agitation of '86, and was the leader of the mob which, Feb. 8th, '87, broke from the control of its leaders and caused a riot in the West End. He contested the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square, and suffered six weeks' imprisonment for resisting the police ('87). He is a member of the London County Council (*q.v.*) for the Battersea Division, and also social democratic candidate for the parliamentary representation of the division. During the recent dock strike (*q.v.*) he enjoyed much popularity, and wielded considerable influence. See STRIKES.

Burns, Sir George, Bart. (b. 1795), founder of the Cunard line of steamers, is a son of the late Rev. Dr. Burns, of the Barony Parish, Glasgow. Sir G. and his brother James commenced business in Glasgow as general merchants in '18. Subsequently they became shipowners; and on the successful application of steam to navigation, the Government invited tenders for carrying the American mails, for which Sir George, with the assistance of Mr. Cunard, Mr. MacIver, and Mr. Napier, secured the contract. This laid the foundation of the famous Cunard line. The first ship, despatched by the

company was the *Britannia*, which sailed July 4th, '40. In '85 the business was converted into a limited liability company. Sir George retired from the management of the line in '59. He was created a baronet, '89.

Butler, Lady (*née* Miss Thompson), b. at Lausanne, Switzerland. At the age of five she began to handle the pencil, and continued her studies in Florence. In 1870 her family returned to England, and remained at Ventnor until the unprecedented success of Miss Thompson's "Roll Call" necessitated a removal to London. Her first picture, "Missing," was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1873, "Roll Call," ('74), which was purchased by the Queen; and the artist subsequently painted "The 28th Regiment at Quatre Bras," "Balaklava," and "Inkerman." Her other pictures include "Listing for the Connaught Rangers," "The Defence of Rorke's Drift," "Floreat Etona," and "The Charge of the Scots Greys at Waterloo." Lady B. is unrivalled as a painter of military scenes.

Butler, Rev. Henry Montague, D.D., Master of Trin. Coll., Cambridge, was b. 1833. Educated at Harrow and Trin. Coll.; Ball Univ. Scholar ('52), Battie Univ. Scholar and Browne Medallist ('53), Porson Prize, Camden Medal, Members' Prize ('54), B.A. (Senior Classic), and was Fellow of his college ('55). Head master of Harrow ('59), of which school his father, the Rev. George Butler, D.D., had also been head master. Hon. Chaplain to the Queen ('75-7), Dean of Gloucester ('86), but only a few weeks after his installation resigned his Deanery to accept the *Mastership of Trinity*. Married August, '88, to Miss Ramsay, of Girtton Coll., who distinguished herself by taking the first place in the Cambridge Classical Tripos '87. He is a brother of Canon Butler, husband of Mrs. Josephine Butler.

Butt, Sir Charles Parker, was born 1830, called to the bar in '54, and created a Q.C. ('68). After unsuccessfully contesting Tamworth, he sat as M.P. for Southampton, in the Liberal interest ('80-83), when he was appointed a Judge of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, a vacancy being caused by the resignation of Sir Robert Phillimore.

Bye-Elections. See COMMONS, CONSTITUENTS.

C

Cabinet, The Present British. See MINISTRY.

Cabinets, Colonial and Foreign. See DIPLOMACY.

Cabul. The capital of Afghanistan (*q.v.*).

Cadicos Islands. Southern islands of the Bahama group. With Turk's Island are under government of Jamaica.

Caird, Mrs. Mona, b. at Ryde. Is the only child of John Alison, an Australian colonist. From an early age Mrs. C. turned her thoughts to literary efforts, writing many novels, etc., which remained unpublished, until the issue of her novel "Whom Nature Leadeth," followed in '87 by "One That Wins," which was favourably received. In the *Westminster Review* for Aug. '88, she wrote an article on the *Marriage Question*, which gave rise to an extraordinarily copious correspondence in the *Daily Telegraph*

(*q.v.*) which received the title "Is Marriage a Failure?" In the November number of the same magazine, Mrs. C. completed the statement of her views on this subject. She published in the spring of '89 a new three-vol. story, "The Wing of Arael." Is an active promoter of the movement for starting "Neighbours' Clubs." Her husband is a son of Sir James Caird.

Caird, Very Rev. John, D.D., LL.D., b. at Greenock 1820; Principal of Glasgow University; one of the most scholarly and eloquent preachers of Great Britain; was ed. at Glasgow University, where he graduated after a distinguished career; ordained '45; appointed to the charge of Lady Yester's Established Church, Edinburgh, in '47, where he attained considerable popularity as a preacher. Subsequently he became minister of Errol, Perthshire; chaplain in ordinary to H.M. ('55); minister of Park

Chapel, Glasgow ('57); Professor of Divinity, Glasgow Univ. ('62), of which university he was appointed *Principal* and *Vice-Chancellor* ('73). His principal works are: "Sermons" ('58), "Philosophy of Religion" ('80), "Spinoza" ('88). Principal C., as leader of the Broad Church party in Scotland, has exercised great influence on the philosophical thought of that country.

Calrus, Lord. *Acq.* See AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, ed. 88.

Calrossi, Benedetto, Italian statesman, was b. at Pavia in 1826. He took part in the Milan rising of '48, and in the succeeding war against Austria. He also joined the Garibaldian Legion, and fought in all the chief engagements of '59-60. At Palermo he was severely wounded. Again, in '66, he was fighting for Italy in the Trentino. In '68 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies and one of the leaders of the Extreme Left. Was *President of the Council* ('78). In November of the latter year he was badly stabbed in protecting King Humbert against the dagger of a would-be assassin. Was again Prime Minister ('79-81). Died at the Royal Villa of Capo di Monte, Naples, Aug. 8th, '80.

Calais and Boulogne Improvements. In May '87 attention was called to the considerable improvements which were being carried out at and near Calais; and it was then calculated that within two years the whole place would be metamorphosed. Besides connecting Calais and St. Pierre by one continuous main street, it was intended to widen the St. Omer Canal, by which access is gained to Holland, Belgium, and the North, by 12 metres. Then there are new wet docks, of 27 acres space, and of considerable depth, in course of construction. The amount being laid out on the improvement works is estimated at 70,000,000 francs; and what with new bonded warehouses, docks, and other waterways, besides widened and beautified streets, old Calais in a year or two will be practically obliterated. (For further description of the alterations see previous editions.) On Dec. 6th, '88, the *Journal Officiel* published the new law, the object of which was to increase the harbour dues, and enacts an increase of the poll-tax from 1 fr. to 1 fr. 75 c. It is estimated that nine-tenths of the passengers crossing the Channel are British subjects. In '87 the numbers landing and embarking at Boulogne, Calais, and Dieppe reached 425,000; there must have been a very considerable increase during '89 in consequence of the Paris Exhibition (q.v.) alone, and therefore a very handsome revenue for the improvement scheme. The sea was let into the new harbour at Calais on Feb. 28th, '89, preparatory to the opening fixed for May. On April 29th a sad fatality occurred in connection with the dredging operations in the harbour, No. 2 steam-dredger, one of five, being blown to pieces by a boiler explosion. Nine persons were on board at the time, three of whom were killed and four badly injured. M. Carnot, President of the Republic, visited Calais on June 3rd, and opened the new harbour. At the time of his visit it was calculated that the new works had already cost 40,000,000 fr. The outer harbour was to be increased at entrance from 328 ft. to 430 ft., the depth allowing mail boats to enter at all states of the tide.

Calderon, Philip H., R.A., b. (1833) at Poitiers. Began to exhibit in the Royal Academy ('58) after studying at Paris; an A.R.A. ('64),

R.A. ('67). In '78 Mr. Calderon was one of the English artists selected to exhibit an extra number of works at the Paris Exhibition, at the close of which he received a "rappel" of first-class medal, and was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He is well known as a painter of domestic and other subjects. His "Bath and Maoni," in the Academy, '86, was highly spoken of. Appointed ('87) *Keeper of the Royal Academy* in place of Mr. Pickersgill. He exhibited ('89) a pathetic picture entitled "Home" at the Academy Exhibition.

Calendar, "Old Style" and "New Style." Pope Gregory XIII., finding that the civil year was in arrear of the solar year, after great consideration, having been formally charged by the Council of Trent with the task of correcting the Julian Calendar, issued in 1582 a new calendar, in which ten days were omitted, the 5th of October becoming the 15th. This was immediately adopted in Italy, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Flanders, and Portugal. Two months later, by an edict of Henry III., it was adopted in France, the 9th December being changed to the 10th. Germany and Switzerland adopted the new calendar in 1583, Hungary in 1587, Great Britain in 1751 (in 1752 the 3rd of September being altered to the 14th). In Russia, Greece, and throughout the East the old style is still retained. The change caused popular tumults in many countries.

Cambodia. A province of Indo-China and a French protectorate. See COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Cambridge, H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, and Duke of K.G., P.C., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.H., G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (creat. 1801), grandson to George III. and first cousin to the Queen, was b. at Hanover March 26th, 1819. He became a colonel in the British army in '37, and succeeded his father Adolphus Frederick, 1st Duke of Cambridge, in '50. Four years later ('54) he was raised to the rank of major-general, on his appointment to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards united to form the first division of the army sent against the Tzar Nicholas of Russia in the Crimean war of '54-6. In '56 he was promoted to the rank of General; in '61 appointed Colonel-in-chief of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; and in '62 raised to the rank of Field Marshal, and subsequently appointed Commander-in-chief of the British army, and appointment perpetuated by letters patent '87. He is Ranger of Hyde Park and Richmond Park. H.R.H.'s action in giving the Volunteers notice to quit Wimbledon Common, in the neighbourhood of which he owns large estates, and his opposition to the proposal that their summer outing should be held in Richmond Park, created much comment in '88. H.R.H. married Miss Featherstone, an actress, by whom he has several children, who take the name of FitzGeorge. His mother, the Duchess of Cambridge, died, April 6th, '89, at the age of 92.

Cambridge University. About the middle of the thirteenth century students began to collect in hostels. Its first known charter is dated 1231 (25 Henry III.). The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The legislative bodies are the Senate, which consists of graduates, and the Council, a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the University received a new code in 1862, as did also many of the colleges in both univer-

sities. The following is the list of colleges: *Founded (1257), Petenhouse—Head, J. Porter, D.D.—Undergraduates, 92; (1266), Clare Hall, E. Atkinson, D.D., 165; (1347), Pembroke, C. E. Searle, D.D., 120; (1348), Gonville and Caius, N. M. Ferrers, D.D., 162; (1350), Trinity Hall, H. Latham, M.A., 238; (1352), Corpus Christi, E. H. Perowne, D.D., 91; (1447), King's, A. Leigh, M.A., 91; (1448), Queens', G. Phillips, D.D., 80; (1473), St. Catherine's, C. K. Robinson, D.D., 51; (1496), Jesus, H. A. Morgan, D.D., 205; (1505), Christ's, John Peile, Litt.D., 158; (1517), St. John's, C. Taylor, D.D., 257; (1519), Magdalen Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, M.A., 60; (1540), Trinity, H. M. Butler, D.D., 631; (1584), Emmanuel, S. G. Phear, D.D., 137; (1595), Sidney Sussex, Robert Phelps, D.D., 60; (1800), Downing, Alex. Hill, M.A., D.D., 79. *Hostels (1876), Cavendish, J. H. Flather, M.A., 24; (1880), Selwyn, Hon. A. I. Lytton, M.A., 105; (1884), Ayerst, W. Ayerst, M.A., 31; Non-Collegiate, 126.* Total, 2971. The examinations necessary for degree of Bachelor are the Previous ("Little-Go"); General, and Special examinations. Candidates for Honours have to pass an additional examination in Mathematics, French or German with their Previous. The Triposes, which for Honour candidates take the place of the General and Special, are Classical, Mathematical, History, Law, Theology, Moral Science, Natural Science, Indian Languages, Semitic Languages, and Medieval and Modern Languages. Women are admitted to the examinations, and reside mostly in Newnham College and Girton College. Vigorous efforts have been made to secure the advantages of degrees for women by resident and non-resident members of the University, but hitherto without success. Students of not less than two years' standing at an affiliated college, on being admitted members of the University, may be deemed to have already kept three of the terms required for any degree; it is the same with adult students under a committee working in concert with the University in places where there is no affiliated college. *Affiliated colleges are:—University College, Nottingham; St. David's, Lampeter; Firth, Sheffield; University of New Zealand, and University of Calcutta. Affiliated centres:—Hull, Derby, Scarborough, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Sunderland. Degrees.—D.D. (hood scarlet cloth lined with dove-coloured silk); B.D. (h. plain black silk); M.A. (h. black silk lined with white silk); B.A. (h. black stuff lined with white fur); M.D. (h. scarlet cloth lined with pink silk); M.B. (h. black silk lined with white silk); M.Ch. (h. same as M.A.); LL.D. (h. scarlet cloth lined with pink silk); LL.B. (h. black stuff lined with fur); LL.M. (h. black silk lined with white silk); Mus.B. (h. black stuff lined with white silk); Mus.D. (h. black stuff lined with white silk); Mus.B. (h. black stuff lined with fur). Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Vice-Chancellor, Rev. H. M. Butler, D.D. (Trinity). Parliamentary representatives, Rt. Hon. H. C. Raikes, and Prof. G. G. Stokes (q.v.). Senior Proctors '89-90: Rev. W. T. Southward, M.A., and H. W. Fulford, M.A. Consult: *Camb. Univ. Calendar, '89.***

Camden Society, The. Founded (1838) for the publication of documents relating to English history. Its publications number some 130 volumes. Among the latest are: "Visitations of the Diocese of Norwich, A.D. 1492-1532," edited by Dr. A. Jessopp, published '88; "Pococke's Travels," published '88, edited by J. J. Cartwright; "Impeachment of the

Duke of Buckingham," edited by J. R. Gardiner, LL.D.; and "Memoirs of Lord Torrington," edited by J. K. Laughton, M.A., R.N., in 70. Pres., the Earl of Crawford; Hon. Sec., Mr. J. Gairdner, 25, Parliament Street, S.W.

Camel Corps, raised for fighting in the Sudan campaigns of '84-85. Consisted of the British infantry or sailors mounted on camels.

Cameron, Commander Verney Lovett, C.B., D.C.L., a distinguished naval officer and African traveller, was b. 1844. Entered the Royal Navy ('57); lieutenant ('65); commander ('76); retired ('83). Took part in the Abyssinian campaign; served on the East Coast of Africa; accompanied Sir Bartle Frere's special mission to Zanzibar; went to the relief of Livingstone; and has made important explorations in Central Africa, laid down the watersheds between the Nile, the Congo, and the Zambesi, etc., and was the first European who had ever succeeded in crossing tropical Africa from east to west. Has also visited Syria and Mesopotamia. Commander Cameron is a gold medallist of the Royal Geographical Societies of London, Paris, and Lisbon, and has received a gold medal from King Victor Emmanuel. Created C.B. ('76), is Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, and possesses several foreign decorations. Has, during '89, been active in drawing attention to the horrors of the slave trade as at present existing in Central Africa. Is the author of "Across Africa," a work on Steam Tactics; "The History of Arthur Penrath," etc.

Cameroons. A territory on the Right of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884. See COLONIES, FOREIGN POWERS. During '89 several incursions were made by German sailors and towns and villages burnt.

Canada, Dominion of (from the Indian *Kanata*—i.e., "Place of Huts"), British North America. Consists of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec,—formerly styled Upper and Lower Canada,—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and British Columbia. The four first-mentioned provinces were united under one federal government in 1867; in 1870 Manitoba and the Territories were formed and admitted; British Columbia and its appanage Vancouver Island joined in 1871; Prince Edward Island in 1873. Newfoundland remains independent. Dominion capital **Ottawa**, pop. 30,344, a handsome city on the river of the same name. Largest city Montreal, Quebec, pop. 200,000; the next, Toronto, Ontario, 140,000; Quebec, 65,000; Halifax, Nova Scotia, 40,000; Hamilton, Ont., 35,000; the capital, Ottawa, Ont., 30,344; Winnipeg, Manitoba, 30,000; St. John, New Brunswick, 30,000. Having from 20,000 to 20,000 are London, Ont.; Portland, New Br.; Kingston, Ont.; Charlotte-town, Prince Edward Island; having from 8,000 to 20,000 are Guelph, Ont.; St. Catherine's, Ont.; Brantford, Ont.; Belleville, Ont.; Trois-Rivières, Qu.; St. Thomas, Ont.; Stratford, Ont.; having between 7,000 and 8,000 are Chatham, Ont.; Brockville, Ont.; Lewis, Qu.; Sherbrooke, Qu.; having between 6,000 and 7,000 are Hull, Qu.; Peterborough, Ont.; Windsor, Ont.; St. Henri, Qu.; Fredericton, New Br.; having between 5,000 and 6,000 are Victoria, British Columbia; St. Jean Baptiste, Qu.; Sorel, Qu.; Port Hope, Ont.; Woodstock, Ont.; St. Hyacinthe, Qu.; Galt, Ont.; Lindsay, Ont.; Moncton, New Br.—Chief natural features

of Eastern Canada are the river St. Lawrence and the great lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior, with the various affluents and smaller lakes forming an immense extent of waterway. The Laurentian basin is narrow in proportion to its length, and remarkably low. The land presents glorious scenery, rich forest, and an amazingly fertile soil. Summer begins in April and lasts into November; characterised by great heat, causing luxuriant vegetation. Seasons sharply divided. Winter severe, but surprisingly healthy. To the north is Hudson Bay (q.v.), a great inland sea nearly as large as the Mediterranean. Ice stops navigation the greater part of the year, but experiments are being made with a view to find out the duration of the open passage. Around it, eastward through Labrador to Atlantic, northward to Arctic regions, and westward to Alaska, extends a more or less frozen region, profitable as yet only to the hunter, though not without wealth for the woodsman and the miner. Westward of Lake Superior is the rugged district of *Kewatin*, and beyond it the great fertile belt of prairie lands interposing between the frozen north and the desert of the north-central United States. Here are Manitoba and the North-West Territories, regions that may be termed a farmer's paradise. The dominion of frost recedes farther and farther to the north as we go west. This country is watered by noble navigable streams—Red River, Assiniboine, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, and studded with lakes—Winnipeg, Manitoba, etc. The great chain of the Rocky Mountains shuts off British Columbia, a region enjoying a mild climate, rich in minerals, and of abundant fertility. The Pacific coast is broken and indented, fringed with islands, among these *Vancouver* and *Queen Charlotte Islands*. The flora and fauna of Canada are far too extensive for detail in this place, and the mineral kingdom includes the precious metals, iron, coal, and almost all necessary and useful minerals.—The Executive is in the hands of a Governor-General, appointed by the Crown, and assisted by a Privy Council, composed of heads of departments, similarly to the Imperial Ministry. Parliament consists of a Senate and House of Commons. Senators are called from the various provinces by the Governor-General, and sit for life; there are 78. Members of the House of Commons, at present 215, are elected quinquennially on a low suffrage. Both senators and members are salaried, and receive traveling expenses. Ontario seats 24 senators and 93 members; Quebec, 24 and 65; Nova Scotia, 10 and 21; New Brunswick, 10 and 16; Prince Edward Island, 4 and 7; Manitoba, 3 and 5; British Columbia, 3 and 6; North-West Territories, 2 and 4. An Act was passed in '86 giving representation to the North-West Territories. The several provinces have each a local parliament and administration under a Lieutenant-Governor. They dispose of their own revenues, and legislate for internal affairs, but are restricted from interference with the action or policy of the central government. There is no state church. Roman Catholics are the prevailing sect, numbering about 40 per cent. of the population; Anglicans are about 12 per cent.; Presbyterians and Methodists each rather more; Baptists, 6 per cent. In each of the old provinces are one or two universities, with colleges, medical schools, high schools, public elementary schools, normal schools, etc.

Government support and compulsion vary in the provinces.—The Imperial army in Canada consists of a force of 2,000 men, stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, which, as also Esquimaux, British Columbia, is strongly fortified. The two places are Imperial naval and military stations, with arsenals and dockyards. The Dominion militia numbers about 40,000 men, who are volunteers, are called out for drill a few days every year, and are paid. There is legislative power to keep up its strength by ballot if necessary, but this has never been required. The whole of the male population, between the ages of 18 and 60, may be called to arms in case of emergency.—For latest financial statistics see *BRITISH EMPIRE*, etc. (table). Shipping cleared ('86), 13,969,232 tons. Capital invested in manufacturing industries, £33,000,000 (in '87); annual value of resulting manufactures, £69,000,000. The Dominion has about 12,000 miles of railway and 30,000 miles of telegraph. The natural waterways and constructed canals are of immense extent. The river and lake communications in Manitoba and the Northwest are also extensive. A railway is now in course of construction from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay (q.v.). The staple exports are grain and flour, timber, cheese, butter, cattle and sheep, minerals, coal, furs, etc. Export of gold, 1886, was 65,000 oz., valued at £246,000. The farming industry includes the raising of wheat in immense quantities, much pastoral and dairy farming, and general agriculture. Agricultural exports ('86), £4,402,406; animals and their products, £4,469,216. Apples and other fruit grown largely for export. A little wine is made. The fisheries are of vast importance, the yield being about £3,425,000. The timber trade employs 100,000 hands; export ('86) £4,718,000. Mining exports £900,000. The collection of furs is also large. Manufacture is rapidly attaining a high standpoint. Land is to be had on almost nominal terms, but these vary in the several provinces. Remnants of aboriginal Indian tribes are mostly gathered into reserves, are under surveillance, are loyal and peaceable, and under civilising influences.—Canada, limited then to Quebec and Ontario, was a French possession until 1763, when it was ceded to England, the fortress of Quebec having been stormed and taken by Wolfe in 1759. The history of the "Dominion," as such, begins in 1867, when its present constitution was created by the "British North America Act" of the Imperial Parliament. Canada has loyally offered troops to the mother-country on several occasions. Recently troops were employed in suppressing a revolt of Indians and half-breeds, known as *Riel's* insurrection, '85. Principal historic event since federation has been the construction of the *Canadian Pacific Railway* (q.v.) across the continent (open '86), and the consequent opening up of the immense North-West Territory. There have been continual differences between the United States and Canada about the Fisheries, due to disputed interpretations of the Treaty of 1818.—**POLITICAL.** During '89 public attention was concerned chiefly with the religious and social disputes consequent upon the anti-Jesuit agitation, and the Dominion's relations with the United States. The Jesuits were incorporated by the Quebec Legislature in '87, and in '88 an Act was passed voting 400,000 dollars as compensation for their confiscated estates held by the Crown. The Federal

Government was petitioned to disallow the Act, but declined. A motion for disallowance was thrown out by the Dominion Parliament by a vote of 188 to 13. Then an agitation arose, maintained largely by adherents of the Orange body in Ontario. A convention met in Toronto, and formed an *Equal Rights Association*, to resist what was termed Roman Catholic aggression. A deputation waited upon Lord Stanley of Preston, the Governor-General (Aug. 2nd), asking him to disallow the obnoxious measure. He refused, as the law officers of the Home Government had pronounced it constitutional, and declared it within the powers of the Quebec Legislature. The agitation, however, continues to be somewhat actively promoted, and, while the *Jesuits Act* is now law, it is proposed to bring the matter up in Parliament the coming session. In Ontario opposition sprang up to the public schools in the French districts, which are French and Catholic in character, and the Ontario Government appointed a Commission to inquire into their condition, which was condemned, and which the Government has undertaken to reform. In Manitoba the local Government has announced its intention of abolishing Roman Catholic denominational schools and the official use of the French language. In November the North-West Territories Assembly resolved to abolish official use of French language there.—**Relations with the United States:** The rejection of the Fishery treaty by the United States Senate left that vexed question open, but the Canadian authorities, acting in concert with the Newfoundland Government, agreed (March 25th) to continue the *modus vivendi*, and grant licences to American fishermen. There have been few seizures during the year, and no further trouble has arisen. The continued seizure of Canadian sealing vessels by United States revenue cutters in *Behring Sea* roused deep indignation throughout Canada. The vessels seized during '89 were the *Black Diamond*, 82 tons; *Pathfinder*, 66 tons; *Minnie*, 46 tons. Enforcement of the alien labour law by the United States Government, to prevent Canadians living on the frontier from doing any work beyond their own borders while residing in Canada, affected a large number of persons, and caused irritation. Protests have been made, but no settlement reached. Another source of annoyance was the attempt by United States railways to have duty charged on Canadian railway cars, which would practically stop the traffic on several important lines doing business in both countries, notably the Grand Trunk. The Washington legal officials decided that no duty should be charged, and the demand has been abandoned. The United States Senate committee has lately visited the border States, inquiring into their relations with Canada, and the desirability of a reciprocity trade treaty.—**COMMERCIAL:** Dominion Parliament met Jan. 21st, and passed measures forbidding the formation of commercial trusts or combinations in trade, an amendment to the extradition law, to prevent United States criminals from taking refuge in Canada, and a copyright law providing that English books may be republished in Canada on payment of royalty to author if they are not copyrighted in C. within one month after being published in England. If republished in C. by native publishers on these terms, other editions will be excluded. Annual subsidies of £25,000 to a steamship line between Canada and Australia,

and £15,000 for a line to China and Japan, and 500,000 dollars to an Atlantic fast line, were voted. House of Commons rejected motion of Sir Richard Cartwright to petition Her Majesty the Queen for permission to allow Canada to negotiate her own treaties. A motion of the Opposition in favour of *Unrestricted Reciprocity* in trade, or commercial union with the United States, was also voted down (March 6th) by 121 votes to 77. Government has called for tenders for four different steamship services—to Cuba, Jamaica, Demerara, and Buenos Ayres—all the lines to be subsidised by Parliament. Hon. Mr. Abbott, a cabinet minister, has been commissioned to visit Australia next March, and confer with the various governments with a view to open up trade with Canada.—**GENERAL:** April 4th. Fifteen counties and two cities repealed the *Scott Act*, or local option law, after three years' trial, having found it unworkable. Subsequently the *Temperance Alliance* met, and resolved to begin agitation for total national prohibition. Four serious disasters occurred during '89: Feb. 27th, the Grand Trunk train broke through a bridge at St. George, Ontario, and ten persons were killed and thirty wounded; April 28th, a train at Hamilton left the track, and twenty persons were either fatally crushed or burned to death by the cars taking fire; Sept. 19th, at Quebec, a mass of rock under Cape Diamond fell, and demolished thirty houses and killed fifty people; and Nov. 13th, the destructive bursting of a dam at Alton, Ontario, which flooded surrounding country. Consult current pamphlets obtainable from the High Commissioner in London, 9, Victoria Chambers, S.W.; the Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster; "The Canadian Almanac" for 1889; Hayden and Selwyn's "North America"; Fleming's "England and Canada"; Grant's "Picturesque Canada"; Tuttle's "Our North Land"; Selwyn and Dawson's "Physical Geography and Geology of Canada"; "Statistical Abstract and Record of Canada"; "Canada," a statistical and descriptive handbook by J. Biggar; etc.

Canada Temperance Act. A form of local option in Canada passed by Dominion Parliament in '78, and providing that on receipt of petition from at least one-fourth of the electors of any county or city a vote may be taken on the measure. A majority of votes adopts the Act. It provides that no liquor may be sold in city or county adopting the Act, except (1) wine for sacramental purposes; (2) liquor for medicinal purposes or for use in the arts, trades, and manufactures. Certificates in both cases have to be presented to the licensed vendors, who are generally druggists. Penalties for violation are 50 dollars for first offence, 100 dollars for second offence, and imprisonment for third offence. After the Act has been in force for three years a test vote as to its repeal may be demanded. After a trial it has been repealed in a number of counties in Canada, as its provisions are found difficult to enforce. See CANADA. **Canadian Pacific Railway.** Under date Philadelphia, Dec. 23rd, '88, it was reported that on the previous day the Canadian Supreme Court at Ottawa, in the Canadian Pacific Railway crossing dispute (see ed. '89), decided unanimously that the province of Manitoba had a right to charter the Portage Extension of the Red River Valley Railway, including the right to cross the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific, free of all dominion control

save as to the plans of the crossing—this virtually settling a matter of much irritation, and the result causing rejoicing at Winnipeg. On Jan. 26th, '88, the Railway Committee at Ottawa granted to the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway leave to cross the Canadian Pacific line at Morris. It was reported from Winnipeg, Feb. 4th, that the Minister of Railways in the Manitoba Legislature had introduced a bill regulating the crossing of one railway by another. The object of the bill, it was believed, was to retaliate for the difficulties raised by the Canadian Pacific at Ottawa. It was announced on March 12th that the Canadian Government had agreed to subsidise an Atlantic line of steamers in connection with the railway, the subsidy to be arranged on the basis of £110,000 per annum for a fortnightly service, and there to be no restriction as to the British port of departure. It was stated in April that the railway would get access to the systems of the United States by means of a link connecting with the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railway. The Buffalo, Lackawanna, and Pacific Railroad Co. had been organised to build the connecting line from Buffalo, N.Y., crossing the Niagara river at Lewiston, the capital stock being \$250,000. The annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. was held at Montreal on May 8th. The report showed the gross earnings for the year to have amounted to \$13,195,535, the working expenses to \$9,324,760, and the net earnings to \$3,870,775. All the retiring directors were re-elected with the exception of Mr. Du P. Grenfell, who was replaced by Mr. Thomas Skinner, of London. On May 10th Mr. Van Horn, president of the line, appeared before the Senate's Committee on Inter-State Commerce at Philadelphia to give evidence. He denied certain exaggerated statements as to the subsidies given by the Dominion Government, and said that the Canadian Pacific had actually received but \$35,000,000 in cash and 18,000,000 acres of land. Money borrowed from the Government he did not consider a subsidy, and their subsidy was less than the United States subsidies to the Pacific railroad companies. His company had strictly observed the Inter-State Commerce Law, even local Canadian rates being fixed in accordance with its "long and short haul" clause.

Canary Islands. Off N.W. African coast. Belong to Spain, and ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. The Canaries (the "Fortunate Islands" of the ancients) have belonged to Spain since 1493. See COLONIES, FOREIGN POWERS. Total trade of the island for '88: £757,973, of which £476,793 was the value of imports, Great Britain securing half the trade and more than half the imports. Consult Keith Johnston's "Africa," and Storie's "Teneriffe."

Candahar. It has become an established principle of Indian defence that if the Russians advance to attack India a stand shall be made at Candahar, or rather along the line of the Helmand river, 70 or 80 miles to the west of it. To prepare for this, the Indian railway system has been completed to the Quetta side of the Kwaia Amran range, and a tunnel, two miles long, is being pushed through it to the Candahar side. Here there are no more engineering obstacles, and the 80 miles of rails (already stored at Quetta) can be laid down at leisure. Candahar contains 60,000 people, and does an increasing trade with India. Is 300 miles from Cabul, 369 from Herat, and 145 from Quetta.

Candia. See CRETE.

Canonical Hours. A term usually applied to the hours within which marriages may be legally solemnised. In '88 the hours were extended from 12 to 3 p.m. Special supplementary canons were enacted by Convocation and promulgated, after having received the royal assent, declaring and authorising the change.

Canonisation. The ceremony whereby a deceased person is raised to the order of the saints—a privilege now exclusively vested in the see of Rome. It cannot be made until at least fifty years have elapsed from the date of death.

Canon Law. It is of the essence of canon law that it may never be abrogated, and in some cases custom acquires the sanction of canon law. Learned canonists, therefore, appeal for authority in matters ecclesiastical to a whole literature of canonical lore, from the so-called Apostolical Canons to those of last year's Convocation. The most ancient repositories of ecclesiastical law are the three volumes of "Decrees" (now known as the "Decrees of Gratian," who edited them), by Ivo, Bishop of Chartres, comprising, besides decrees of councils, provincial constitutions, synodals, glossaries, sentences of Popes, summaries, and rescripts. Besides these, the *ius canonium* included many foreign canons and decretals, together with particular laws and constitutions made in England for the government of the Church—all which are, in a sense, now in force. But even from the Conquest to the Reformation no canons or constitutions made in any synods here were suffered to be executed, if they had not the royal assent. These canons were all collected and explained by Lyndwood, Dean of the Arches, in the reign of Henry VI., and by him divided into sixteen historical sections, ranging from the canons of Stephen Langton, at the Council of Oxford, 6 Henry III., to the *Reformatio Legum*. The authority to make canons, and to promulgate them with the royal assent, is vested in the clergy by the statute 25 Henry VIII., commonly called the "Act of Submission." The canons of 1603-4 alone bear the sanction of statute law in England, and are of equal authority with the Book of Common Prayer. These canons were, for the most part, collected out of ordinances dispersed in several injunctions published in former reigns. An Act of Parliament may nullify any canon, unless it enjoins some moral duty; but a canon not confirmed by an Act of Parliament cannot alter any other law. Unestablished branches of the Anglican Church (*q.v.*), being autonomous Churches, make their own canons irrespective of statute law, but these are binding only within their own spiritual jurisdictions, and bear only the same relation to the canon law of the Church as is borne by, say, the "Decrees of Gratian." Consult Wilkin's "Concilia;" Landon's "Councils;" Owen's "Institutes of Canon Law;" Stubbs' "Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents Relating to Great Britain and Ireland" ('60).

Canon of Scripture. The Book of Holy Scripture as received by the Church and incorporated in the canon law. Consult Wordsworth "On the Canon of Scripture" ('48).

Canons, Various Kinds of. *Canon Capitalis* (*v. infra*, *Canon Residentiary*). *Canon Hancrery*, appointed in some cathedrals. He keeps no residence, and receives no emolument. *Canons Minor* are the junior clergy connected with cathedrals, being chiefly charged with the duty

of saying or intoning the daily prayers. **Canon Penitentiary**, a canon of a cathedral invested by the bishop with the duties of penitentiary to the diocese. **Canon Regular**, a regular conventual canon. **Canons Residentiary** (also termed **Canons Capitular**), the senior canons who keep residence and receive emolument from their stalls. **Canons Secular** were not conventual, but kept the hours.

Canterbury, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, P.C., D.D., 93rd Archbishop of (founded 596); b. 1829. Educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge (B.A., 1st class classics, senior Chancellor's medalist and senior optime '52); Fellow of Trin. Coll. ('53). Ordained deacon ('53), priest ('57). Formerly one of the masters of Rugby School; and head master of Wellington Coll. ('58-73). A prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral ('69), and chancellor and canon residentiary ('72). Hon. chaplain to the Queen ('73-75), and chaplain ('75-77). Examining chaplain to Bishop of Lincoln ('87-77). Consecrated 1st Bishop of Truro ('77). Translated to Canterbury ('83). Is Primate of All England and Metropolitan. Patron of 187 livings. Presided at the Lambeth Pan-Anglican Synod (q.v.) July '88, and at the trial of the Bishop of Lincoln (q.v.), which commenced at Lambeth Palace Feb. 12th, '88. See ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS (Archbishop's Court) and ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.

Cape Breton Island. A portion of *Nova Scotia* (q.v.), once itself a distinct colony. See BRITISH EMPIRE.

Cape Colony. The Cape of Good Hope is a promontory on the extreme south of Africa, and has given its name to the Cape Colony, whose boundaries now are: West, the Atlantic Ocean; north, the Orange River and Bechuanaland; east, the Orange Free State, Basutoland, and Natal; south, the Indian Ocean. The area of the whole colony is 213,636 sq. miles, with pop. 1,250,000. Capital **Cape Town**, pop. 60,000; other chief towns, **Port Elizabeth**, pop. 18,000, the chief commercial port; **Grahamstown**, pop. 10,000, the capital of the eastern province; **Kimberley**, pop. 25,000, the seat of the diamond trade; **Queenstown**, **King Williamstown**, and **Panmure**, or **East London**. **Simon's Bay** is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town. Divided into two great districts, Eastern and Western, which are subdivided into a number of provinces, fiscal districts, and magisterial divisions. **Grigoland West**, the **Transkeian Territories**, and **Walfisch Bay** (q.v.), have some separate provincial status.—The **Nieuwveld Mountains** divide the colony, running east and west. To north and west the country consists of open plains, more or less sterile. To the south and east are fertile plateaux, the **Karoo**s, and regions of great fertility. In these parts is much splendid forest. Both flora and fauna are extremely rich and varied. Minerals worked in the colony comprise copper, coal, gold (on the **Knysna**), lead, manganese, alum, salt, nitre, crocidolite, and diamonds. Rivers, including the Orange, the largest, are not navigable. The climate of the Cape is noted for its beneficial effect upon consumptive, asthmatic, and rheumatic patients. The eastern districts are dry, the winter season fine, rains falling in summer; while in the western districts the reverse is the case. The scenery among the mountain ranges, **Lower Albany**, **British Kaffraria**, and in the **Transkei**,

is exceedingly grand. The principal exports are wool, Angora hair, ostrich feathers, sheep and goat skins, diamonds, wines, spirits, hides and skins, copper ore, and aloes. Executive in hands of a Governor and responsible Ministry of five principal ministers. Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of twenty-two members, and a House of Assembly of seventy-six members. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for seven years, and of the Assembly for five years. The electors are the same in each case, and are qualified as occupiers of property worth £50, or receiving £50 salary, or £25 with board and lodging. The laws are founded on a modification of the Roman-Dutch Law. Both English and Dutch languages are used in Parliament and the Courts. There is a University at Cape Town (Royal Charter, 1877), and there are a large number of state-aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions. The principal denominations are Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, which, until recently, received some State aid. For defence there is a force of Cape Mounted Rifles, 760; Volunteers, 4,000; and every able-bodied man between 18 and 50 is liable to be called out for military service. Whites number about a third of the entire population, and the greater number of them are of Dutch descent. The **Transkeian Territories** are ruled by resident magistrates under the Governor of the Cape Colony, **Walfisch Bay**, an isolated port on the coast of **Damaraland**, is administered by a Resident.—For latest financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). The most valuable exports are wool, £1,380,600, and diamonds, over £4,000,000. The colony possesses 1,693 miles of railway open, and extensions are being laid. **Kimberley** now has railway communication with **Port Elizabeth** and **Cape Town**. The lines are Government property. There are 8,981 miles of telegraph wires in operation. About 84,000,000 acres are in occupation, of which 600,000 under cultivation. Vineyards occupy 20,000 acres, producing 4,500,000 gallons of wine and 1,000,000 gallons of brandy. Ostriches number some 25,000; sheep 11,000,000; cattle 1,112,000; goats 3,000,000. Wheat crop about 1,700,000 bushels, other grain 3,000,000 bushels, tobacco 3,000,000 lb., aloes 340,000 lb., dried fruit 2,500,000 lb. Cotton and rice are grown in certain regions. Government lands are granted, leased, or may be rented on easy terms. Natives, **Hottentots** and **Kaffirs**, number over two-thirds of the population. Where they are not in a position of equal citizenship with whites their affairs are controlled by a Minister for Native Affairs.—The Cape was first settled in 1652 by the Dutch, and in 1814 became an English colony. The **Hottentot** and other slaves of the Dutch settlers or "Boers" were liberated in '33 by the general Emancipation Act of the Imperial Parliament. This, and other things, caused much dissatisfaction among the Dutch, and large bodies from time to time *trekked* (i.e. migrated) northward, and formed what have since become the **Orange Free State**, the **Transvaal**, and **Natal**. In 1820 England sent out the first body of British settlers. There have been five great Kaffir wars on the eastern frontier—in 1811, '18, '35, '46-53, and '57-63—devastating and laying waste whole regions of land; but the last of these was concluded in '65. Since then, in

79-80, the Basuto rebellion occurred, which spread also to the Transkei. The civilising influence of schools, industrial institutions, frequent intercourse between the races, the construction of railways and other public works, are producing admirable changes for the better among the tribes. The colony has been gradually enlarged by annexations, the latest of which are Griqualand West, annexed '80; the various Transkeian Territories, '75-87; and Walvisch Bay, '84.—Amongst the incidents of '89 were the visit of the *English cricketers* (Jan.). The trial of the *Zulu leaders* (23rd) Dinizulu, Undabuko, and Tshingana for high treason, when they were all found guilty and sentenced, Dinizulu to ten years' imprisonment without hard labour, Undabuko to fifteen years', and Tshingana to twelve years'. The rising was primarily directed against Dinizulu and Undabuko's hereditary enemy, *Uabepu*, but when a British force intervened Dinizulu's attitude became one of contumacy towards the authorities, and he finally drifted into revolt. Sympathy with the three chiefs was widely expressed in England, a *Defence Fund* being raised, and interrogatories addressed to ministers in Parliament on the question. With respect to the establishment of commercial relations between Cape Colony and the *Orange Free State*, at an official dinner given (March 27th) to the delegates to the Customs Conference, the Premier of Cape Colony announced that a Customs Union had been established between them; but he regretted that Natal had withdrawn from the Union. At a subsequent official dinner (April 3rd) he said: "So far as Cape Colony and the Orange Free State were concerned, a Customs Union had been established and would shortly come into operation. The immediate effect of that Union would be the construction of a railway from the Orange River to Bloemfontein, which railway would be opened for traffic before the end of '90; and when the railway had reached so far he was certain that it would be continued to the Vaal, to Johannesburg, to Pretoria, and probably thence to auriferous regions beyond the utmost bounds of the Transvaal." Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson left Cape Town (May 1st) amid universal tokens of admiration and respect, Lieut.-Gen. H. A. Smyth being administrator pending the arrival of a new governor. Both Houses of the Cape Parliament passed (June) the convention tariff, giving the Government power of rebating on exports. See *GRIQUALAND WEST, KIMBERLEY, WALFISCH BAY, TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES, BRITISH EMPIRE*, etc. For Ministry, etc., see *DIPLOMATIC*. Consult "The Cape of Good Hope General Directory and Guide Book," '87; Gresswell's "Our South African Empire"; Noble's "Cape and South Africa"; Theal's "South African History and Geography"; and "History of the Boers in South Africa"; *The Statesman's Year-Book*; *The Torch*; etc.

Cape Verde Islands. Lie 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. Belong to Portugal, and form her most valuable dependency. Coaling station, St. Vincent. Imports about £230,000; exports about £50,000. Principal productions, cotton, sugar, indigo, raised and manufactured; tamarinds, coconuts, fruits, salt, red coral, also exported. People, Portuguese and Negro. See also **COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS**. Consult "Re-

ports of H.M.'s Consuls, 1882, Part vii. (Cape Verd Islands)."

Carlisle, Right Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., 28th Bishop of (founded 1792); b. 1818. Educated at Caius Coll., Cambridge; B.A. ('40); Wrangler and Smith's prizeman, and subsequently Fellow of Caius. Ordained deacon ('42), priest ('44); became incumbent of St. Edward's, Cambridge ('48); Dean of Ely ('58); consecrated Bishop of Carlisle ('69). He is the author of Goodwin's "Course of Mathematics" and other works. He published "The Foundations of the Creed" ('89). He was the original proposer of the scheme for establishing a "Church House" (q.v.) to commemorate H.M.'s Jubilee.

Carlos, Don, Duke of Madrid, claimant of the Spanish throne as heir to his father, Don Juan, successor to Carlos VI., b. March 30th, 1848. His mother is the Archduchess Maria Teresa, Princess of Modena. He was educated in Austria. Don Carlos married the niece of the late Count de Chambord. In July '73 he instigated a rising in the north of Spain, taking the personal command. He continued the struggle during the Republic, but was defeated by Marshal Serrano after Alfonso XII. came to the throne, and retired (March '76) to England. He resided in France, but was expelled in '81.

Carlyle Society, founded in 1879, consists of "Students admiring Carlyle's works and desirous of extending his influence." Members are admitted by paying a yearly subscription, and they meet once in every month (at present), at Anderson's Hotel, when papers "suggested by Carlyle's works" are read and discussed; some of them are also published. Number of members, 82. The society has erected a memorial tablet on Carlyle's house. It has a library and a branch at Montreal. Pres., Dr. Eugene Oswald; Sec., H. E. West, Park-field, Willesden, N.W.

Carnegie, Andrew, the "Iron King" of America, where he owns rich mineral territory beyond the Alleghany Mountains, is a frequent visitor to England; and ('88), in company with Mr. Blaine and other friends, he made a four-in-hand coaching tour from London to Cluny Castle, Scotland. Mr. C., who is an ardent politician, has assisted in floating several Radical newspapers, and in '87 published "Triumphant Democracy," a work which has had a large sale.

Carnot, Marie Francois Sadi, President of the French Republic, born at Limoges August 1837. He is a grandson of Carnot "the organiser of victory" under the French convention, and is a civil engineer by profession. When only twenty years of age he entered as a student the Ecole Polytechnique, and passed with distinction to a school for special instruction in the building of roads and bridges. During the siege of Paris (Jan. '71) he was appointed Prefect of the Seine Inferieure and as Commissary General gave valuable assistance in organising the defences of that Department. A month later he took his seat in the National Assembly as deputy for Côte d'Or, ranging himself in line with the Republican Left, with which he consistently voted. On the 16th of May, '77, he opposed the vote of confidence in M. De Broglie. Since first elected he has sat continuously in the Chamber of Deputies, at first for the Côte d'Or, and later for Beaune. In '86 he took office in

the Brissot Cabinet as Finance Minister, the duties of which he also filled when M. de Freycinet formed his Government in Jan. '87. On the resignation of M. Grévy (Dec. 2nd, '87), M. Carnot was elected President of the Republic. His personal popularity, which greatly increased during the exhibition year ('89), has undoubtedly done much to foster the attachment of the French people to the Republic.

Caroline Islands. This archipelago, or group of islands, in all numbering five hundred, lies to the east of the Philippines, in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 30° and 12° N., long. 130° and 170° E. These islands, first discovered in 1543 by Lopez de Villalobos, were named after Charles V. of Spain, but they seem never to have been settled by the Spaniards. See COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS; and for history of dispute between Germany and Spain respecting C. I., see previous eds.

Cassagnac, Paul Granier de, was b. at Paris Dec. 2nd, 1843. Journalist and politician; is a chief supporter of the Victorien Bonapartist group. His rhetoric is of the intemperate order, and has frequently involved him in duels. He fought in the Franco-German war, and was present at Sedan, where he was taken prisoner. He sits in the Chamber for the department of Gers, for which he was re-elected at the general election in Sept. '89.

Castelar y Rissoll, Emilio. Spanish statesman and orator, b. in 1832; one of the most eloquent living public men of Europe. In the revolutionary movement of '68 Castelar joined the Republicans. Serrano quelled the rebellion, and Señor Castelar narrowly escaped with his life, taking refuge in Geneva. At the elections of '68 Señor Castelar found himself in a hopeless minority in the Constituent Cortes. He opposed a return of the monarchical government. On the abdication of King Amadeo he became Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in '73 he was chosen President of the Cortes, and subsequently President of the Executive Power. At this time war was raging in the Biscayan provinces of Spain, and Castelar provoked the Cortes, and constituted himself a sort of dictator. The Cortes, when it reassembled, declined to pass a vote of confidence in him, and he withdrew. At the accession of Alfonso XII. Castelar left Spain for a time; but in '76 he obtained a seat in the Cortes as deputy for Madrid, though he has not held office since. Señor Castelar is a writer on historical, literary, and political subjects.

Castletown. Capital of the Isle of Man (*q.v.*).

Cathartes. Capital of St. Lucia (*q.v.*), pop. 4,550.

Cathedrals, English. The cathedral is the mother church of the diocese, in which the bishop's seat is fixed. In many cases English cathedrals were originally monastic or collegiate churches, over which a bishop was set; in others, the bishop having been set over a district, chose his own church. English cathedrals were of two classes—(1) Where the clergy were monks; (2) where the clergy were secular canons. Gradually the dean grew to exercise greater power in his cathedral than the bishop, and many quarrels ensued in consequence. After the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII., the monastic cathedrals (Canterbury, Carlisle, Durham, Ely, Norwich, Rochester, Winchester, and Worcester), were remodelled, and the bishoprics founded by Henry (Bristol, Chester, Gloucester, Oxford, Peterboro', and Westminster) were provided

with cathedrals. The last lost its bishop, but kept its dean and its position as a cathedral. The cathedrals of Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Ripon, and St. Albans are of recent translation, and like other new bishoprics, notably Southwell and Wakefield (the latter constituted in '88), take as their cathedrals ancient parish or collegiate churches. Progress has been made during the year '89 with the restoration of Peterborough cathedral, and St. Alban's Abbey; and Llandaff cathedral was reopened, after effective restoration, in September.

Caucus, The, is a nickname applied in the first instance by Lord Beaconsfield to the system of political organisation of which the Birmingham Liberal Association is a type, and in particular to the organisation called the National Liberal Federation (*q.v.*).

Cave, Sir Lewis William, b. 1832. Called to the bar ('59), Q.C. ('75). After a successful professional career, he was appointed a judge of the High Court ('81). He was joint editor of the reports of the Court for the consideration of Crown cases reserved ('61-65), and of Stone's "Practice of Petty Sessions." He also edited the editions of Addison on "Contracts," and the same author's "Law of Torts."

Cayenne. A French colony in Guiana, South America. Exports to France about £750,000 annually. C. was selected as a station by the R. Astron. Soc. as a point of observation of the total solar eclipse, Dec. 21st and 22nd, '89. See COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Caymans, The, a group of three islands in the British West Indies, 150 miles north-west of Jamaica, of which they are politically a dependency. The islands (Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brae) are well wooded and produce much turtle. Area 225 sq. m., pop. 2,500, mostly on Grand Cayman.

Celebes. A large island of the Asiatic archipelago. Area 72,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. Part of the island is an "Outpost" of Dutch India, containing the towns of Menado, Fort Rotterdam, and Vlaardingen or Macassar. The remainder broken up into native states. The native princes recognise the authority of the Dutch, who expelled the Portuguese from Celebes in 1660. Consult Wallace's "Malay Archipelago," Penny's "Ten Years in Melanesia."

Centigrade (from *centum* = a hundred, and *gradus* = a degree). The name of one of the three scales used in thermometers. The freezing-point of water is on this scale denoted by 0°, the boiling-point by 100°. The space on the scale between freezing-point (0°) and boiling-point (100°), is divided into 100 equal parts, each of which is called a *degree*. This thermometric scale was invented by Anders Celsius, a Swede (b. at Upsala 1701, d. 1744). It is in use among almost all Continental nations, and is the only thermometric scale used in scientific investigations. To turn the Centigrade record into the corresponding Reaumur record, the number on the former scale is multiplied by 4 and divided by 5: e.g., 100° C. are equivalent to 100 × 4 ÷ 5 = 80° R. To turn Centigrade into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32: e.g., 100° C. are equivalent to 100 × 9 ÷ 5 = 180 + 32 = 212° F.

Central America comprises Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador (*q.v.* under alphabet).

Central Asia. An almost obsolete general political designation for the Kirghiz, Bokharan, Khivan, and Tarcoman regions which Russia conquered and annexed between '58 and '85. Previously it had been known as Independent Tartary. Russia has divided it into two large provinces: Turkestan and Transcaspia, and a small one called the Government of the Steppe, embracing the Semiretchinsk district, on the Chinese frontier. The former comprises the Kirghiz deserts, the old Khanate of Khokand, the country conquered from Bokhara, and, in addition, it controls the vassal states of Bokhara and Khiva. **Administrative centre,** Tashkent. The latter consists of the Turkoman region between the Caspian and Oxus; **administrative centre,** Askabad. Turkestan was conquered from the Orenburg base, and until the completion of the Transcaspian railway (*q.v.*) in '88 maintained communications with Russia solely by means of the Orenburg-Aral caravan route, 1,700 miles from the Orenburg railway terminus to Samarcand. **Transcaspia** (Russian Zakaspie) or the "country beyond the Caspian," was conquered from the Caspian Sea base, and the whole of it is now traversed by the Transcaspian railway, which connects Samarcand with that sea, thereby superseding the Orenburg route altogether. Consult "Russia in Central Asia," by Hon. G. Curzon, '80.

Central Provinces (India). For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Century Dictionary, The, of the English Language, is intended to include all words which have been in regular or occasional use since English literature has existed, especially all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the life of the nineteenth century; and to include abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech. It will give the pronunciation and the etymological history of all the words recorded, and it will define them with encyclopædic fullness. It will be a reference-book not only for the casual reader, but for the specialist, who will find in it full definitions of all the terms peculiar to his special studies; and the definitions given will often be found accompanied with quotations, explanatory cuts, and cross-references to other words, which throw much additional light upon the subject. **Editor-in-Chief:** Benjamin E. Smith, M.A. **Offices:** New York; and T. Fisher Unwin, 11, Paternoster Bldgs., Paternoster Sq., E.C.

"Century Magazine, The," originated Nov. 1881, previously existed under the name of *Scribner's Monthly*, which was edited by Dr. Holland. Present editor Mr. Richard Watson Gilder. The magazine, which has a large circulation in America and England, contains one or more serial tales, with articles on travels and subjects of general interest by eminent writers, profusely illustrated with excellent engravings. "St. Nicholas," an illustrated magazine for the young (monthly), published in connection with the above, is edited by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge. **London office:** 11, Paternoster Bldgs., Paternoster Sq., E.C. **Concarnewick Stakes.** See TURF.

Ceylon. An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks called Adam's Bridge. It is a British Crown colony. Area 25,365 sq. m., pop. 2,850,000. Divided into seven administrative provinces. Capital Colombo, pop. about 120,000.

Chief production for export has been coffee till recently; now more attention is paid to tea, cinchona, cocoanut and other palms. Grain and rice are cultivated, with cacao, cinnamon, caoutchouc, etc. Manufactures limited to native requirements, including ironware, cordage, etc. (For latest financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc., table). Railways 182 miles. Crown lands are sold at an upset price of Rs. 10 per acre, but often realise much more. **Bulk of population** Singalese, then Tamils, Moormen (Arabs), Eurasians, and Malays. Europeans about 5,000. A degraded race, the Veddahs, occupies the interior, but is not numerous. **History** commences about 500 B.C., when the Singalese, an Aryan race, first migrated to Ceylon from the Ganges valley. They were followed by the Tamils later. Buddhism introduced 306 B.C. Portuguese factories established in 1505, seized by the Dutch 1656, who were disposed of by the British in 1795. In 1815 the Singalese kingdom of Kandy was overthrown, and the whole island formed into a Crown colony. Ceylon is crammed with antiquities. It was stated from Bombay (April 6th, '89) that the pearl fishery in the Bay of Condatchy had been unfruitful, involving a loss to the Government estimated at four lakhs of rupees. Consult Tennent's "Ceylon," Haeckel's "Ceylon," Ferguson's "Ceylon," "Ceylon Handbook and Directory," and *The Statesman's Year-Book*, etc.

Chadwick, Sir Edwin, K.C.B., b. 1800, early devoted himself to the study of economic and sanitary questions. Has been engaged on a number of **Royal Commissions** in connection with the administration of the **Poor Law** and the improvement of the **sanitary condition of the people**. Throughout a long and laborious life he has devoted himself to hygienic science, in its application to local administration. He was **secretary** to the old **Poor Law Commission**, from which he retired on the reconstruction of that body in '54. **Author** of works collected under title "Wealth of Nations," edited by Dr. B. W. Richardson (*q.v.*). A banquet, at which Dr. Richardson presided, was given to Sir Edwin at Fifth Avenue Hotel, on March 3rd, '89, to celebrate his attainment to his 90th year, and his promotion by the Queen to K.C.B.

Chagos Archipelago. A large scattered group of coral islands in the Indian Ocean, being a southward extension of the Maldivé group, 1,200 miles from Mauritius, and 800 from Ceylon. A dependency of the former, which supplies a Resident Magistrate and police force. Chief of the group are the **Oil Islands**, of which **Diego Garcia** is the largest and most important. It possesses a spacious harbour, now used as a watering station for Australian and Red Sea steamers. Whole group fertile, abounding in cocoanuts, fruit, pigs, poultry, and vegetables. Chief product, cocoa-nut oil.

Challiu. See DU CHAILLU.

Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. A member of the House of Commons who performs important functions in connection with both the public and private business of parliament. He is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and he holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. Although he is nominated by the Government, he is not a member of the Government, any more than the Speaker, but an officer of the House. The salary of the office is £3500 a year. The Chairman

of Ways and Means usually presides when the house is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill, but he may request one of several temporary or deputy chairmen nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of each session to act for him (see PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE). His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means performs his duties, and exercises his authority in relation to all proceedings of the House as Deputy Speaker until the next meeting of the House, and so on from day to day on the like information being given to the House. He may also take the chair as Deputy-Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. Among the recent holders of the office are Mr. Raikes (now Postmaster-General), '74-80; Sir Lyon Playfair, '80-83; Sir A. Otway, '83-85; Mr. Courtney, since '85. The Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords is appointed at the commencement of every session. The late Lord Redesdale was first appointed to the office in '51, and was reappointed in every subsequent session until his death in '86. The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos was chosen to succeed him, and was re-appointed in '87, '88, and '89. On the death of the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Morley was elected.

Chamberlain, Lord Great. A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Gt. Chamberlain assists, in company with the Earl Marshal, at the introduction of new peers, issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission to view the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting, and sees to the fitting up of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other great public ceremony. He walks on the right of Her Majesty when she opens Parliament in person. The office is hereditary, and the duties are at present performed by Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

Chamberlain, The Lord. In mediæval times offices in the household of the sovereign ranked in dignity with offices of state, and were held by persons of the highest rank. The chamberlain was one of the most important of these domestic officers, having the general supervision of the royal household above stairs. The Lord Chamberlain of England still exercises this supervision, and has the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal, and of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except those of the bed-chamber, over the medical men of the household; and he appoints the royal tradesmen. He directs all great royal ceremonies, hands the Queen to and from her carriage; all applications to attend drawing-rooms and levees must be sent to him; he superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower. But he is oftener heard of as a licenser of theatres and plays. His power of licensing theatres extends to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other parts of the metropolis, and to those other places within which the sovereign may occasionally reside. Elsewhere the power of licensing theatres belongs to the justices.

But the patent theatres (that is, theatres licensed by letters patent from the Crown) do not, even in the above places, require a licence from the Lord Chamberlain. One copy of every new play, prologue or epilogue, or new addition to an old play, prologue or epilogue, intended to be produced at any theatre in Great Britain must be sent to the Lord Chamberlain at least seven days before it is first acted or produced, with an account of the theatre where and the time when it is to be acted or produced, signed by the manager. Should it, either before or after the expiry of the seven days, be disallowed by the Lord Chamberlain, it must not be presented. It is lawful for him to disallow it, if he thinks fitting "for the preservation of good manners, decorum, or the public peace" so to do. Every person engaged in presenting any piece before it has been allowed or after it has been disallowed makes himself liable to a fine of £50; and the licence of the theatre in which the offence is committed becomes void.

Chamberlain, The Rt. Hon. Joseph, P.C., M.P. for West Birmingham, b. in London, July '36. Educated at University College; and in '54 his father joined the firm of Nettlefold, the well-known screw makers of Birmingham. He also, in course of time, joined the firm, and for many years devoted himself almost exclusively to business, his spare time being given up to the study of politics. His first introduction to public life was in '70, as one of the leaders of the defeated secular candidates for the School Board of Birmingham. But in '73 Mr. Chamberlain was elected chairman of the Board. During this period he was also a member of the Town Council, and was elected Mayor ('73). His tenure of office was remarkable for the expeditious despatch of the corporate business. On the death of his father he retired from the firm, in order to devote all his energies to public life. To him also was due the transfer of the gas and water works to the borough authorities. He opened a sanitary exhibition in the town, and was the author of the improvement scheme which has entirely transformed the face of central Birmingham. He was re-elected Mayor in '74, and again in '75. In '74 he opposed Mr. Roebuck in Sheffield, but was defeated by a large majority. About this period his name was brought prominently before the public by several articles he wrote for the *Fortnightly Review*, promulgating very advanced political and educational views. He was chairman of the Education League, and a member of the famous Liberal Association nicknamed later on "The Gaians" (*q.v.*), though not so closely identified with its origin and growth as is popularly supposed. In '76, on the retirement of Mr. Geo. Dixon from parliament, Mr. Chamberlain was elected for Birmingham without opposition, and has represented the town ever since. From '76 his career is to be traced in parliament and on the public platform. In '77 he laid before the house an exposition of the Gothenburg licensing system, which he had personally seen in operation in Sweden. His advocacy of the scheme, however, produced no impression upon members, and Mr. Chamberlain never revived the subject. At this period he sat below the gangway, among the Home Rulers, with whose aspirations he was supposed to have some sympathy. Mr. Chamberlain's career in opposition was not a marked success, but he was acknowledged

as the leader of the Radical party, and much of the Liberal success at the general election of 1880 was due to the organisations established all over the country on the model of that in Birmingham; and when the Liberals returned to power at the head of a large majority, it was felt that ministerial distinction should reward the man whose influence had not a little aided the victory. Mr. Gladstone offered Mr. Chamberlain the Presidency of the Board of Trade, with Cabinet rank. Mr. Chamberlain worked hard at this department of work. He passed a Patents Bill, and a Bankruptcy Bill, but an attempt to grapple with the question of merchant shipping was met by a formidable and successful opposition. Mr. Chamberlain, during the land agitation in Ireland, did not take such a prominent part in the debates as was expected from a man who was believed to have strong sympathies with the minor objects of the Irish members. Nor when great foreign questions were being discussed did he often enter the arena of debate. But whenever he spoke he went straight to the point, and early acquired a reputation as a hard hitter, and stands in the front rank of public speakers. On his exit from office ('85) he increased his reputation as a political leader considerably more than during the three previous years, his freedom from office giving him greater latitude; and he attacked Conservatives and Whigs with almost equal bitterness. He made a political tour in Scotland, and by his remarks on disestablishment there raised a storm which had doubtless much influence on the general election. At Victoria Hall, in London, he declared that he would take no post in any government which did not include in its programme free schools and the creation of small tenants and yeomen farmers. This speech created a great sensation, and was looked upon as a direct challenge to the Whig element of the Liberal party. Mr. Chamberlain was elected for Birmingham at the general election of '85, along with six Liberal colleagues. He held the office of President of the Local Government Board until his divergence of views on the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone caused his resignation (March 27th, '86). He has since been a steady member of the party of Liberal Unionists. Mr. Chamberlain was the originator of the Round Table Conference. His speeches on the Irish Question were published in '87 under the auspices of the National Radical Union, Birmingham. On the occasion of the Queen's visit to the Prime Minister at Hatfield House, in '87, Mr. Chamberlain was amongst the distinguished guests invited by Lord Salisbury to meet Her Majesty. He was subsequently appointed British Commissioner to the Conference at Washington for the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Canada on the Fisheries Question, and agreed to the terms of the treaty, which has been rejected by the American Senate. Previous to his departure for America he visited Ulster, and delivered a series of speeches on the Home Rule problem. Revisited United States on the occasion of his marriage with Miss Endicott (Nov. 15th, '88). By using his influence to secure the selection of Mr. Philip Bright as candidate for Central Birmingham (on the death of his father) in preference to Lord E. Churhill, Mr. Chamberlain provoked an attack by his lordship in a letter to the *Times*. Mr. C. replied in the same journal on April 24th, '88. In September

last he delivered a series of speeches at Huddersfield, the most remarkable of which was a vigorous defence of the old Radicalism against the new Radicalism or Socialism. In November Mr. C. proceeded on a tour to Egypt.

Chambers' Encyclopedia, begun in '59 and completed '68, under the editorship of the late Dr. Foadlater, is to appear in a new edition (which will comprise ten volumes), of which Vol. IV. appeared in Oct. '88. The high reputation of this well-known work will be enhanced by the revision and rewriting of its existing articles, and its scope extended by the addition of many fresh subjects, contributed by men eminent in various branches of knowledge. Special attention will be paid to Colonial and American subjects. Physical maps and new illustrations are also to be included. The primary idea of the original work—information imparted in non-professional language—is to be strictly adhered to. Editor, Mr. D. Patrick, M.A. Office, 339, High Street, Edinburgh.

"Chambers Journal" was established in '32 by the brothers William and Robert Chambers. It publishes papers on literature, science, applied art, travel and adventure, and works of fiction; but political and religious subjects, as also controversial topics in general, are excluded. Office, 339, High Street, Edinburgh.

Championship of England, The, is a very ancient office, said to have been instituted by William I. It has been in the family of Sir John Dymoke from the coronation of Richard II. (1377), when it was decided against another claimant of the post in favour of him as lord of the manor. The duties of the Champion consist only in appearing at a coronation, openly challenging a denial of the monarch's right and title to the throne, and holding combat with the denier of such right.

Chancellor, Lord High, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy councillor, and as the first existing great officer of state he takes precedence of all but royal dukes and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the Queen's Speech at the opening and prorogation of parliament, and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonries and over six hundred livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of £5000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords.

Chancellor of Exchequer. See **TREASURY**.
Chancellor of Ireland, Lord, is head of

the Irish judicial establishment, principal legal adviser of the Lord Lieutenant, and exercises in Ireland many of the powers which in England are vested in the Lord High Chancellor. The office may be held by a Roman Catholic. See MINISTRY.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster is head of the office by which the Duchy estates, the revenues of which are paid over to the privy purse, are managed. He appoints the magistrates for Lancashire (see footnote to ROYAL FAMILY).

Channel Bridge. This extraordinary proposal received another revival at the autumn meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute at Paris towards the end of Sept. '89, when an elaborate paper was forthcoming from Messrs. Schneider & Co., Creusot Works, and M. H. Hersent. The route proposed was from Folkestone to a point south of Cape Gris Nez, the cost is given as £34,400,000, the metal to be provided for the construction of the bridge would represent an aggregate weight of 1,000,000 tons, and the time for construction be ten years. The matter appeared to excite much interest among those present.

Channel Islands. The, lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 10 to 30 miles from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. Total area about 76 sq. m.; pop. 87,702.—Divided into two separate governments, called *Bailiwicks*, that of *Jersey*, and that of *Guernsey*.—Granitic rock is the foundation of the islands. They are extremely fertile and picturesque. Agriculture is largely carried on, fruit and vegetables being raised for export. Industries are farming, market gardening, and fishing. Much cider is made. Dairy farming is a great feature, and the breed of cattle is celebrated. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster, oysters, and cod. Minor manufactures are carried on, and intermediary trade between Britain, France, and other countries is considerable, exports and imports reaching £1,500,000 in British produce alone. The climate is moist and mild.—Each *Bailiwick* enjoys a kind of autonomy. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the *States*. The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. Relics of Norman custom survive in the administration. Taxation is exceedingly light.—The People are an intermixture of French and English. Both languages are spoken, but the former is official.—*Jersey* has no appendages. Its area is 28,717 acres, or about 45 sq. m., with pop. 52,445. It is divided into 12 parishes. The capital is *St. Helier* (30,000), situated on *St. Aubyn's Bay*, on the south. It is hilly, and the most fertile of the group. Some shipbuilding is carried on, and syenite is quarried and exported. Iron and manganese exist.—*Guernsey*, 30 miles north of *Jersey*, has attached to it the small isles of *Alderney*, *Bark* or *Sercq*, *Herm*, *Jethou*, *Brechon*, etc. Together the area of all is 19,605 acres, about 31 sq. m.; pop. 35,257. They are divided into 10 parishes. The capital is *St. Pierre*, on the east, with a good harbour. *Guernsey* is level on the north, hilly to the south. It is somewhat less fertile than *Jersey*. *Alderney* is elevated on the south-west. It has no good harbour, and is separated from *Cape La Hogue* by the dangerous *Race of Alderney*.

Its area is only some 1,900 acres, and its village is called *St. Anne*. The pasturage is very rich. The *Channel Islands* (especially *Alderney*) are strongly fortified, and their defence in time of war has to be wholly defrayed by Britain. Their separation from the French mainland is very recent. The work of destruction is still going on, and it is argued that they must, in the not distant future, entirely disappear. Consult *Ansted's* and *Inglis's* "Channel Islands." For *Lieut.-Governors*, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Chant, Mrs. Ormiston, the well-known temperance advocate and public speaker, was b. 1848, near *Chepstow*. As a successful teacher, a nurse in the *London Hospital*, the manager of a lunatic asylum, *Mrs. Chant's* work has partaken of a widely diversified nature, while her popularity as a speaker is shown by the fact that during the space of eighteen days she has addressed thirty-one meetings and travelled 2600 miles. She takes an ardent interest in various political and social movements, being a *Vice-President* of the *Peace Society* and a member of the executive of both the *Women's Suffrage Society* and the *National Vigilance Association*. She has lectured with great success recently in America, and is the authoress of "Verona, and other Poems." *Mrs. C.* is married to a London surgeon.

Chapter. See DEAN and CHAPTER.

Charges d'Affaires. See AMBASSADORS.

Charities. The following is a list of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions having offices in London, and being wholly or in part dependent upon voluntary contributions. The figures indicate the last reported annual receipts. Institutions from which returns for '89 have not been received are indicated by a *. The list does not include charities with an income under £1000 a year, or those connected with the *City of London* (see *CITY GUILDS*).—*Aborigines Protection Society*, 6, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.; *Actors' Benevolent Fund* (£2193), C. G. Colton, 8, Adam St., Adelphi; *Additional Home Bishops' Endowment Fund*, Canon Ingram, Arundel Hse., Arundel St.; *Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Asylums* (£6870), Sec. Society, J. E. Hazelton, 83, Finsbury Pavement; *Aged Poor Society and Almshouses* (£1400), J. B. Corney, 42, Gerrard St., Soho, W.C.; *Alexandra Orphanage*, J. Finch, 73, Cheapside; *Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease* (£2854), Major J. L. Steavenson, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury; *Anglo-Continental Society* (£1179), Canon Merrick, Rev. R. S. Oldham, 3, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall; *Annuity Homes*, Miss Sheppard's (£1595) *Mrs. Cadman Jones*, 27, Ossington St., Bayswater; *Architects' Benevolent Society* (£579), W. H. White, 9, Conduit St., Hanover Sq.; *Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society* (£11,767), W. A. Blake, 4, Trafalgar Sq., Charing Cross; *Arnold Fund for Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Established Church of England and Ireland* (£2000), 57, Coleman St.; *Artists' Benevolent Fund* (£2000), L. Young, 23, Garrick St., W.C.; *Artists' General Benevolent Institution* (£4432), D. H. Gordon, 19, St. James St., S.W.; *Association for Placing Orphans in Private Families*, W. Nassau, senr., 98, Cheyne Walk, S.W.; *Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind* (£2000), Col. H. Lewis, 28, Berners St., W.; *Asylum for Fatherless Children* (£13,822), J. R. Edwards, 35, Finsbury Circus, E.C.; *Asylum for Idiots* (£26,500), J. Downing, 26, King William St., London Bridge; *Asylum for the Support and*

Education of Deaf and Dumb Children (£10,000), W. H. Warwick, 93, Cannon St., E.C.; Baptist Missionary Society (£89,914), Mission House, 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C. (see MISSIONARY SOCIETIES). **Baptist Trust and Book Society** (£1140), Rev. G. Simmons, 22a, Furnival St., Holborn, E.C.; **Barnardo's Homes for Destitute and Orphan Children** (£108,700), 38 to 26, Stepney Causeway, E.; **Belgrave Hospital for Children** (£1764), Secs., Rev. J. Storrs, and Capt. W. J. Stopford, 79, Gloucester St., Warwick Sq., S.W.; **Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christ's Hospital, their Widows and Orphans** (£1322), G. Wilkins, 85, Tufnell Park Rd., Holloway; **Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, for Educating, Clothing, Partly Feeding, and Apprenticing Poor Children born of Irish Parents in or near London** (£2920), F. R. Stokes, 61, Stamford St., S.E.; **Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society** (£1107), B. H. Gerrans, 52, Finsbury Pavement; **Bethlehem Hospital** (£25,000), G. H. Haydon, Lambeth, S.E.; **Biggs's Charity to Printers**, J. S. Hodson, 20, High Holborn; **Blind Royal Pension Soc. of the U. K.** (£5965), W. E. Terry, 235, Southwark Bridge Rd.; **Booksellers' Provident Institution** (£1761), G. Larner, 67, Paternoster Row; **Boys' Home Industrial School** (£3786), H. James, Regent's Park Rd., N.W.; **British and Foreign Sailors' Society** (£16,786), Rev. E. W. Matthews, Mercers' St., Shadwell; **British Home for Incurables** (£15,954), R. G. Salmond, 73, Cheapside; **British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin** (£1245), E. Morton Daniel, 61, Gt. Marlboro' St., W., and 5, Newington Butts, S.E.; **British Lying-In Hospital** (£1320), F. Gardner, Endell St., Long Acre; **British Medical Benevolent Fund** (£1200), Sec., Dr. S. Phillips, 21, Upper Berkeley St., W.; **British Orphan Asylum** (£10,996), C. T. Hoskins, 62, Bishopsgate St. Within; **Brixton Orphanage for Three Hundred Fatherless Girls** (£3546), Mrs. Montague, Barrington Rd., Brixton; **Brown Institution for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Domestic Animals**, T. Le Marchant Douse, Lond. Univ.; **Builders' Benevolent Institution** (£3979), Maj. Brutton, 4, Vernon Place, Bloomsbury Sq.; **Butchers' Charitable Institution** (£5035), H. J. V. Philpott, Butchers' Hall, Bartholomew Close; **Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association** (£3207), G. S. Murphy, 15, Soho Sq.; **Cabman's Shelter Fund** (£1102), W. H. Macnamara, 185, Victoria St., S.W.; **Cancer Hospital**, free (£6600), W. H. Hughes, Brompton, S.W.; **Cass's School**, 26, Jewry St., Aldgate; **Central African Mission** (£16,279), Rev. W. H. Penney, 14, Delahay St., Westminster; **Central London Ophthalmic Hospital** (£834), W. Abrams, 238a, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.; **Central London Throat and Ear Hospital** (£1877), R. Kershaw, Gray's Inn Rd.; **Charing Cross Hospital** (£13,696), A. E. Reade, West Strand, Charing Cross; **Chesemongers' Benevolent Institution** (£1542), E. Kent, 16, Borough High St., S.E.; **Chelsea Hospital for Women** (£6000), A. C. Davies, Fulham Rd., S.W.; **Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children** (£10,689), E. W. Flower, 46 & 47, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea; **Children's Aid Society** (£2713), A. J. S. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.; **Children's Country Holiday Fund** (£8700), Cyril Jackson, 10, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.; **China Inland Mission** (£36,010), B. Broomhall, 2, 4 & 6, Pyrland Rd., Mildmay, N.; **Christian College Association for England** (£7450), H. D. Brown, 37, Farringdon St., E.C.; **Christian Community** (£2062), J. Atkinson, 28, Enfield Rd., Kingsland, N.; **Christian Evidence Society** (£1100), Rev. T. T. Waterman and Rev. C. L. Engström, 13, Buckingham St., Strand; **Christian Vernacular Education Society for India** (£5907), J. Johnston, 7, Adam St., Strand; **Christ's Hospital** (£60,000), S. S. Dipnall, Newgate St.; **Church Army** (£6588), Rev. W. Carille, 128 & 130, Edgware Rd.; **Church Association** (£2725), H. Miller, 14, Buckingham St., Strand; **Church Defence Institution** (£7151), Secs., Rev. H. G. Dickson, G. H. F. Nye, and Rev. C. A. Wells, St. Stephen's Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge St., Westminster; **Church Extension Foreign Missions** (£1333), Miss E. Ayckbom, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.; **Church Extension Ragged Schools** (£2554), Miss E. Ayckbom, 27, Kilburn Park Rd.; **Church Extension Winter Relief Fund** (£11,173), Miss E. Ayckbom, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.; **Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East** (£25,016), Rev. C. C. Fenn, M.A., 16, Salisbury Sq.; **Church of England Central Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays** (£22,988), E. de M. Rudolf, 32, Charing Cross; **Church of England Parochial Mission Society** (£4200), Rev. H. Muir, 21, John St., Adelphi; **Church of England Scripture Readers' Association** (£13,264), Clerical Sec., Rev. Marcus Rainsford Lay Sec., T. M. Tilby, 56, Haymarket; **Church of England Sunday School Institute** (£2143), J. Palmer, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.; **Church of England Temperance Society** (£7000), F. Eardley-Wilmot, R.N., Bridge St., Westminster; **Church of England Temperance Benefit Societies** (£2680), A. B. Harding, 112, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.; **Church of England Zenana Missionary Society** (£33,300), Secs., J. Stuart and Col. G. R. S. Black, 9, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St.; **Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund** (£1644), R. Nugent, 32, Charing Cross; **Church Pastoral Aid Society** (£21,877), Secs., Rev. J. I. Cohen, and Col. H. S. Clarke, Falcon Court, 32, Fleet St.; **Church Penitentiary Association** (£1774), Secs., Rev. G. C. Campbell, Dr. E. L. Birkett, and Rev. T. Wodehouse, 14, York Buildings, Adelphi; **Church Schoolmasters' and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution** (£6146), G. W. Perry, 4, Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.; **City Dispensary**, Moore, 98, Cannon St.; **City for Diseases of the Chest** († Smith, 24, Finsbury Circ); **Lying-in Hospital** (£3418), R. A. Owthwaite, City Rd.; **City of London Truss Society** * (£5686), J. Whittington, 35, Finsbury Sq.; **City Orthopaedic Hospital** (£1800), E. Derenth, 27, Hatton Garden; **Clergy Orphan Schools** (£10,817), Rev. H. W. Dennis, 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields; **Colonial and Continental Church Society** (£37,073), Rev. Canon Hurst, 9, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St.; **Colonial Missionary Society** (£3450), Rev. W. S. H. Fielden, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.; **Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution** (£8100), J. Kaines, 47, Finsbury Circus; **Commercial Travellers' Schools** (£11,500), H. A. Evans, 37, Milk St., Cheapside; **Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society** * (£38,712), Rev. A. Mearns, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.; **Convalescent Hospital for Seamen** * (£11,713), W. T. Evans; **Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy** (£27,900), W. P. Bowman, 2, Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Sq.; **Country Towns Mission** (£2972), G. H. Mawer, 18, New Bridge St., Ludgate Circus, E.C.; **Cripples' Home** (£2992), Secs., E. Bannister and Miss E. Steinmetz, 172, Marylebone Rd.;

Ourates' Augmentation Fund (£7802), Rev. J. R. Humble, 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster; **Dental Hospital of London** (£4380), J. F. Pink, Leicester Sq.; **East London Church Fund** (£19,500), Rev. E. S. Hilliard, 26, St. Mary Axe; **East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women** (£6767), A. Warner, Shadwell, E.; **East London Industrial School** * (£2888), A. J. Gilbee, Lewisham, Kent; **East London Nursing Society** (£1990), A. W. Lacey, 49, Philpot St., Commercial Rd.; **East London Provident Association** * (£1354), W. H. York, 495, Commercial Rd.; **Evelina Hospital** (£4606), T. S. Chapman, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; **Female Mission to the Fallen** (£3080), A. V. S. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.; **Female Orphan Asylum** (£2569), G. Booth, 32, Essex St., Strand; **Field Lane Refugees and Ragged Schools** (£3482), Peregrine Platt, Vine St., Clerkenwell Rd.; **Finsbury Dispensary** (£1359), R. Moreland, Brewer St., Goswell Road, E.C.; **Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England** * (£13,769), J. Bell, 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.; **Foundling Hospital** (£8500), W. S. Wintle, M.A., Guilford St.; **Friend of the Clergy Corporation** (£8874), Rev. H. Jona, 27, Bedford St., Strand; **Gardner's Trust for the Blind**, H. J. Wilson, 3, Poets' Corner, S.W. (interest on £300,000); **General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution** (£2109), W. Sly, 32, Sackville St.; **George Yard Ragged Schools and Mission** * (£1500), G. Holland, High St., Whitechapel; **German Hospital** (£12,383), C. Feldmann, German Hospital, Dalston; **German Society of Benevolence and Concord** (£2178), Henry Foelix, 14, South St., Finsbury; **Girls' Friendly Society** (£4196), Miss Wright, 3, Victoria Mansions, Victoria St., Westminster; **Girls' Home** * (£1247), Mrs. B. Pearson, 22 & 41, Charlotte St., Portland Pl.; **Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor**, more especially of the East of London (£1223), Lieut.-Col. Neville, Thurgoland, Sheffield; **Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution** (£3091), B. Maskell, 15, Hanover Sq., W.; **Gordon Boys' Home** (£1127), Lieut.-Col. G. A. Beatty-Pownall, 20, Cockspur St., S.W.; **Governesses' Benevolent Institution** (£41,267), C. W. Klugh, 32, Sackville St.; **Governesses' Home and Registration Agency** (£632), Claude Pauley, 9, St. Stephen's Sq., W.; **Great Northern Central Hospital** (£8087), W. T. Grant, Caledonian Rd., Islington; **Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society** (£2740), G. Powell, 76, Finsbury Pavé; **Guy's Hospital** (£27,000), H. Williams, Southwark; **Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice** (£1517), H. S. Trower, Ham Yard, Great Windmill St., W.; **Hamstead Home Hospital and Nursing Institute** (£1578), R. A. Othwaite, 4, Parliament Hill Rd., Hampstead; **Etherington's Charity to the Blind** (£7000), M. S. S. Dipnall, Christ's Hospital; **Home and Colonial School Society** (£10,470), W. S. Glover, 348, Gray's Inn Road; **Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children** * (£5190), Miss H. Ball, Stainer House, Paddington Green, W.; **Homes for Incurable Children** (£1448), Miss Coleman, 2, Maids Vale; **Homes for Inebriates Association** * (£8080), Dr. N. Kerr, 42, Grove Rd., Regent's Pk., N.W.; **Homes for Little Boys** (£11,897), Benjamin Clarke, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; **Homes Teaching Society for the Blind** (£1862), Ralph Tait, 31, New Bridge St., E.C.; **Homes of Hope** (£1500), W. Hornbrook, 17, Bloomsbury St., Oxford St., W.C.; **Homes for Working Boys in London** (£7000), H. B. Wallen, 8, Duke St., Adelphi, W.C.; **Homes for Working Girls in London** (£13,377), J. Shrimpton, 2, Westminster Chambers, S.W.; **Hospital for Con-**

sumption and Diseases of the Chest * (£30,982), H. Dobbin, Brompton; **Hospital for Diseases of the Throat** * (£3026), G. C. Witherby, Golden Sq., Regent St.; **Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis, and other Diseases of the Nervous System** (£3189), H. H. Graham, Portland Terrace, Regent's Park; **Hospital for Sick Children** (£9980), A. Hope, 49, Gt. Ormond St., Queen's Sq.; **Hospital for Women** (£7932), D. Cannon, Soho Sq., W.; **House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London** * (£1825), F. Graves, Greek St., Soho Sq.; **House-boy Brigade** (£5593), C. H. Chevens, 146, Marylebone Rd., N.W.; **Houseless Poor Asylum** (£935), E. Gower, 6, St. Benet's Place, Gracechurch St., E.C.; **Incorporated Free and Open Church Association** (£971), T. B. Vernon, 24, Bedford St., Strand; **Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society, or Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission** (£11,577), W. T. Paton, 2, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.; **Indigent Blind Visiting Society** (£5557), W. C. Lester, 27, Red Lion Sq.; **Industrial Home for Girls** * (£1446), Mrs. Hervey Hopwood, 11, Cadogan Place, S.W.; **Infant Orphan Asylum** (£18,662), H. W. Green, 100, Fleet St.; **Invald Asylum, Stoke Newington** * (£1513), Miss L. Moline, 187, High St.; **Irish Society** (£7000), Rev. T. Keane, 32, Sackville St., W.; **Islington Industrial Home**, J. J. Mignon, 119, Copenhagen St., N.; **Italian Benevolent Society** (£2754), P. F. Righetti, 30, Brooke St., E.C.; **Jaffa Medical Mission and Hospital** (£1086), Miss Cooke, 68, Mildmay Park, N.; **Licensed Victuallers' Asylum** (£9700), A. L. Annett, 17, New Bridge St., E.C.; **Licensed Victuallers' School** (£8501), E. Grimwood, 127, Fleet St.; **Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Lace-makers, Haberdashers, and Hosiery's Institution** (£4740), W. Johnson, 43, Finsbury Sq.; **Loek Hospital** * (£5293), A. P. C. Coote; **London Aged Christian Society** (£1583), J. W. White, 32, Sackville St.; **London City Mission** (£56,724), Rev. R. Dawson, Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, 3, Bridewell Place, New Bridge St.; **London Clerical Education Aid Society** (£1544), Rev. Dr. Dyson, College House, College St., Islington; **London Diocesan Home Mission** (£5705), Rev. Preb. Walsh, 121, Pall Mall; **London Diocesan Penitentiary** (£1402), Rev. J. H. Amps, Park House, Highgate, N.; **London Domestic Mission Society** (£1200), Rev. W. C. Walters, Essex Manse, Palace Gdns. Ter., Kensington; **London Female Penitentiary** (£3080), W. E. Page, 101, High St., Stoke Newington, N.; **London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution** (£8372), E. W. Thomas, 200, Euston Rd.; **London Fever Hospital** (£14,527), Major W. Christie, Liverpool Rd., N.; **London General Porters' Benevolent Association** (about £3000), W. T. Rickwood, 33, Cheapside; **London Homoeopathic Hospital** (£5389), G. A. Cross, Great Ormond St.; **London Hospital** (£46,303), G. Q. Roberts, Whitechapel Rd.; **London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouse Society** (£3500), F. W. Blackith, 65, Isledon Rd., Holloway; **London Medical Mission** (£1471), C. W. Priestley, 47, Endell St., W.C.; **London Missionary Society** (£125,250), Rev. E. H. Jones, 14, Blomfield St., London Wall; **London Orphan Asylum** (£15,999), I. Rogers, 21, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate St.; **London Philanthropic Society** (£5058), W. P. Davies, 17, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside; **London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews** (£34,814), Rev. W. Fleming, 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields; **London Young Women's Christian Association** (£8189), Miss M. Weibrecht, 208, Old Cavendish St.;

Magdalen Hospital (£3475), Streatham, S.W.;
 Marylebone Association for Improving the
 Condition of the Industrial Classes (£3539),
 R. Stokes, 65, Marylebone Rd.; Mercantile
 Seamen's Orphan Asylum (£7840), F. W.
 Rawlinson, 127, Leadenhall St.; Metropolitan
 Association for Benefiting Young Servants
 (£6878), Miss Poole, 18, Buckingham St.,
 Strand, W.C.; Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade
 Asylum (£1886), C. Oliphant, 18, Queen Vic-
 toria St., E.C.; Metropolitan Commercial Travel-
 lers' and Warehousemen's Association* (£1740),
 W. T. Rickwood, 33, Cheapside, E.C.;
 Metropolitan Dispensary and Charitable Fund
 (£1063), W. Norvell, 9, Fore St., Cripplegate;
 Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough
 Association (£9150), M. W. Milton, 117, Victoria
 St., Westminster; Metropolitan Hospital-Sunday
 Fund (£40,379), H. N. Custance, The Mansion
 House, E.C.; Metropolitan Hospital (£4603),
 C. H. Byers, Kingsland Road, E.; Metro-
 politan and City Police Orphanage (£12,459),
 A. J. Kestm, Twickenham; Metropolitan and
 National Association for Providing Trained Nurses
 for the Sick Poor (£1782), Rev. D. Craven, 23,
 Bloomsbury Sq.; Middlesex Hospital (£17,925),
 F. Clare Melhado, Mortimer St., Berners St.,
 Midnight Meeting Movement (£1200), J. H. L.
 Christian, 8a, Red Lion Sq.; Midway Conference
 Hall and Deaconesses' Institutions (£27,498),
 P. S. Badenoch, Conference Hall, Mildmay, N.;
 Ministers' Friend Fund (£1100), The Secretary,
 Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.; Mission to Deep
 Sea Fishermen (£22,021), A. Gordon, Bridge Ho.,
 Blackfriars Bridge; Mission to Seamen (£27,811),
 Com. W. Dawson, R.N., 11, Buckingham St.,
 Strand; Miss Eyle's Emigration Home for Desti-
 tute Little Girls (£2244), Miss L. Still, Avenue
 House, High Street, Peckham; Monthly Tract
 Society (£2008), J. R. Mackenzie, Bridge House,
 Blackfriars, E.C.; Moravian Missions (£4656),
 G. E. Roberts, 29, Ely Place, Holborn; National
 Benevolent Institution (£13,712), H. C. Latreille,
 65, Southampton Row, W.C.; National Hospital
 for the Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis
 (£2300), Capt. F. Handley, 32, Soho Sq.;
 National Hospital for the Deformed (£1019), H.
 Canning, 234, Great Portland St., Regent's
 Park; National Hospital for the Paralyzed and
 Epileptic (Albany Memorial) (£11,834), B. B. Raw-
 lings, Queen Sq.; National Industrial Home for
 Crippled Boys (£2173), F. J. Bovis, Wright's
 Lane, Kensington; National Orphan Home
 (£4089), E. E. Cronk, 12, Pall Mall, S.W.;
 National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute
 Children* (£25,569), W. Williams, Shaftesbury
 Ho., Shaftesbury Avenue; Nat. Sanatorium for
 Consumption and Diseases of the Chest* (£3,119),
 C. T. Cooper, 28, King St., St. James's;
 National Society (£16,292), Rev. J. Duncan,
 Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.; National Society
 for the Protection of Young Girls (£2546),
 A. M. Gillham, 32, Sackville St., W.; Newport
 Market Refuge and Industrial School (£2771),
 Lieut.-Col. H. B. Buchanan, Coburg Row,
 Rochester Row, Westminster; Newspaper Press
 Fund (£2500), W. T. Shaw, 55, Strand; News-
 vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution
 (£931), W. W. Jones, Memorial Hall, Farring-
 don St.; Nightingale Fund (£1600), H. B. Carter,
 5, Hyde Park Sq., W.; North-Eastern Hospital
 for Children (£5012), A. Nixon, 27, Clement's
 Lane, Lombard St., E.C.; North London or
 University College Hospital (£18,021), N. H.
 Dixon, Gower St., St. Pancras; North-West
 London Hospital (£5385), A. Craske, 18, 20 &

22, Kentish Town Rd.; North-West London
 Shock Brigade and Home (£1665), C. C. Birch,
 221, Marylebone Rd., Edgware Rd.; Open-air
 Mission (£1858), G. Kirkham, 14, Duke St.,
 Adelphi, W.C.; Orphan Working School (£16,000),
 J. Finch, 73, Cheapside; Orphanage of Mercy
 (£4734), Miss E. Ayckbowm, 27, Kilburn Park
 Rd., N.W.; Paddington Green Children's Hospital
 (£4058), W. H. Pearce; Philanthropic Society for
 the Reformation of Criminal Boys (£7751), J.
 Trevarthen, Farm School, Redhill, Surrey;
 Poplar Hospital for Accidents (£3742), Lieut.-Col.
 Feneran; Post Office Orphan Homes (£2330), J.
 Avery, E.C. District Office, G.P.O.; Providence
 (Row) Night Refuge for Homeless Men, Women
 and Children (£4105), W. F. Jones, 29, Finsbury
 Circus; Provident Association of Warehousemen,
 Travellers and Clerks (£4419), C. C. Greenwood,
 98, Cheapside; Provident Clerks' Benevolent
 Fund (£5,223), J. E. Gwyer, 27, Moorgate St.;
 Provident Surgical Appliance Society (£2672),
 T. Woodrow, 12, Finsbury Circus; Queen Char-
 lotte's Lying-in Hospital (£5520), G. O. Ryan, 191,
 Marylebone Rd.; Ragged School Union (£11,544),
 J. Kirk, Exeter Hall; Railway Benevolent Insti-
 tution (£42,875), W. F. Mills, 57, Drummond St.,
 N.W.; Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society
 (£9477), S. J. Way, Bream's Buildings, Chan-
 cery Lane, W.C.; Reformatory and Refugee
 Union* (£12,697), A. J. S. Maddison, 32, Charing
 Cross; Rochester Diocesan Society (£8600), Maj.-
 Gen. Carden, 26, Gt. George St., Westminster;
 Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution (£19,694),
 C. B. Shaw, 26, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.;
 Royal Albert Orphan Asylum for Destitute Children
 (£5005), R. Witheyby, 62, King Wm. St., E.C.;
 Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution
 (£5200), W. E. Denny, 58, Fenchurch St.; Royal
 Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb (£1993),
 T. Cole, 419, Oxford St.; Royal Caledonian
 Asylum* (£3322), T. Inglis, Caledonian Rd.,
 Holloway; Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers'
 Widows (£2001), Col. J. A. Stewart, 20, Cock-
 spur St., S.W.; Royal Female Philanthropic
 Society (£1074), S. Vaughan, 53, Gt. Church Lane,
 Hammersmith; Royal Free Hospital (£12,326),
 C. W. Thies, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.; Royal
 General Theatrical Fund (£2500), C. J. Davies,
 8, Catherine St., Strand, W.C.; Royal Hos-
 pital for Children and Women (£4119), R. G.
 Kestm, Waterloo Bridge Rd.; Royal Hospital
 for Invalids (£36,000), F. Andrew, 106, Queen
 Victoria St.; Royal Literary Fund (£3400), A. L.
 Roberts, 9, Adelphi Terrace; Royal London
 Ophthalmic Hospital (£5351), R. J. Newstead,
 Moorfields; Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution
 for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons
 (£21,954), J. Terry, 4, Freemasons' Hall, Great
 Queen St.; Royal Masonic Institution for Boys
 (£11,236), F. Binckes, 6, Freemasons' Hall, Great
 Queen St.; Royal Masonic Institution for Girls
 (£49,259), F. R. W. Hedges, 5, Freemasons'
 Hall, Gt. Queen St., W.C.; Royal National Hos-
 pital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on
 the Separate Principle, Ventnor (£10,125), E. Mor-
 gan, 34, Craven St., Charing Cross, W.C.; Royal
 National Lifeboat Institution (£30,813), C. Dibdin,
 14, John St., Adelphi; Royal Naval Benevolent
 Society (£2500), J. St. J. Wagstaffe, 18, Adam St.,
 Adelphi; Royal Naval Female School (£4669),
 S. Rayson, 32, Sackville St.; Royal Naval Scrip-
 ture Readers Society (£2005), Rear-Adm. H. Cam-
 pion, C.B., 4, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.; Royal Normal
 College and Academy of Music for the Blind
 (£11,793), W. J. Armitage and A. Miall,
 Upper Norwood; Royal Orthopaedic Hospital

(£4233), B. Maskell, 207, Oxford St.; Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army (£7787), G. W. Forster, 25, Cockspur St.; Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary for Scrofula only* (£13,680), J. T. Walker, 30, Charing Cross; Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners (£2282), Lieut.-Col. H. B. Buchanan, 32, Charing Cross; Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (£15,000), J. Colam, 105, Jermyn St., St. James's; Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital (£4948), C. Conyn, St. George's Circus, Southwark; Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (£3000), T. B. Campbell, King William St., West Strand; St. Bartholomew's Hospital (average income £50,000), W. H. Cross; St. George's Hospital (£122,494), C. L. Todd, Hyde Park Corner; St. Mary's Convalescent Home (£3687), Miss E. Ayckbown, 27, Kilburn Park Road, N.W.; St. Mary's Hospital (£21,000), T. Ryan, Cambridge Place, Paddington; St. Marylebone Female Protection Society (£1086), G. Scudamore, 157 & 159, Marylebone Rd., St. Thomas's Hospital (£40,000), F. Walker, Albert Embankment, Westminster, S.W.; Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children (£5810), G. Scudamore, 13, Lower Seymour St., Portman Sq., W.; School for the Indigent Blind (£6133), Rev. R. P. Stickland, St. George's Circus, Southwark; Seamen's Christian Friend Society (£2926), Rev. G. J. Hill, 255, Burdett Rd., Commercial Rd., E.; Seamen's Hospital Society (£11,486), P. Michelli, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society (£23,936), W. R. Buck, Sailors' Home Chambers, Dock St., E.; Société Française de Bienfaisance (£1700), M. L. Lefèvre, 10, Poland St., Oxford St., W.; Society (Incorporated) for Improvement of the Condition of the Labouring Classes (£3438), A. Humphreys, 8, Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.; Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics (£25,383), W. Pasley, 11, Buckingham St., Adelphi; Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity* (£18,178), C. S. Loch, 15, Buckingham St., Adelphi; Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (£380), J. Faulkner, 7, Harpur St., Theobald's Rd., W.C.; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge* (£40,142), Revs. W. H. Grove and E. McClure, Northumberland Av., Charing Cross; Society for Promoting Female Education in the East (£7930), Miss Webb, 267, Vauxhall Bridge Rd.; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Ladies Association) (£6351), Miss L. Bullock, 19, Delahay St., Westminster; Society for Promoting Special Religious Services in Theatres, Halls, and Mission Rooms* (£3732), C. M. Sawell, 3, Bridewell Place, New Bridge St., E.C.; Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates (Home Missions of the Church of England) (£200,168), Rev. J. G. Deed, Arundel House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.; Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the Lord's Day (£2283), Dr. J. Gritton, 20, Bedford St., Strand; Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace (£2166), W. Darby, 47, New Broad St.; Society for the Relief of Distress* (£5334), Sec., A. Dunn Gardner, 28, King St., St. James's Square, S.W.; Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men (£3478), J. B. Blackett, 20, Hanover Sq.; Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children (£5633), C. S. Thorpe, 79, Finsbury Pav., E.C.; Society for the Suppression of Mendicity (£1380), E. A. Buchanan, 8, Fisher St., Red Lion Sq.; Soldiers and Sailors Families' Association*

(£42,498), Soldiers' Daughters' Home (£4974), C. R. Low, 5, Robert St., Adelphi, W.C.; Solicitors' Benevolent Association (£5500), J. T. Scott, 9, Clifford's Inn, E.C.; South American Missionary Society (£14,011), Rev. R. J. Simpson, 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet St.; Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society (£4632), Rev. L. S. Tugwell, 8, Adam St., Adelphi; Stockwell Orphanage (£17,971), F. G. Ladds, Clapham Rd.; Strangers' Home (£1892), J. H. Fergusson, West India Dock Rd., Limehouse; Sunday School Union (£6909), Messrs. Hartley, Tresidder, Towers, and Millar, 56, Old Bailey; Surgical Aid Society (£809), W. Tresidder, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St.; Thames Church Mission Society (£5911), Rev. H. Bloomer, 31, New Bridge St.; Turkish Missions Aid Society (£2121), 32, Avenue, Bedford Park, Chiswick; United Kingdom Beneficent Association (£23,630), Col. T. G. Gardiner, Fitzalan House, Arundel St., Strand, W.C.; United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund* (£6528), J. Salmon, 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; Universal Beneficent Society (£1846), G. S. Murphy, 15, Soho Sq.; Victoria Hospital for Children (£3288), W. L. Blount, Queen's Rd., Chelsea; Warehousemen, Clerks' and Drapers' Schools for Orphan and Necestitious Children (£9092), I. W. Thatcher, 52, Bread St., E.C.; Wesleyan Home Mission and Contingent Fund (£37,345), Rev. J. W. Greeves, Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate; West London Hospital (£5323), R. J. Gilbert, Hammessmith Rd., W.; Westminster Hospital (£12,537), S. M. Quennell, Work Girls' Protection Society (£1569), Miss E. M. Ansell, 138, New Kent Rd., S.E.; Working Ladies' Guild (£2439), Miss Amy Tipper, 251, Brompton Rd., S.W.; Zenana Medical College (£1036), Dr. G. C. Griffith, 58, St. George's Rd., S.W. Consult for further and fuller information, Low's "Handbook to the Charities of London," or "The Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities."

Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, The. The Charity Commission was created by the *Charitable Trusts Act 1853* (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137). Four commissioners were appointed, three of them being paid; and two at least of these three (one of the two being the Chief Commissioner) must be barristers-at-law of not less than twelve years' standing at appointment. No paid commissioner can sit in the House of Commons during tenure of office. The Board are empowered, from time to time, as they may see fit, to examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto. Certain large exceptions, however, are specified: the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, and all colleges or halls of any of them; all cathedral or collegiate churches, all buildings registered as places of worship, with the Registrar-General of Births, etc., and *bona fide* used as places of meeting for religious worship; Queen Anne's Bounty, the British Museum, friendly or benefit societies, savings banks, institutions or societies for religious or other charitable purposes, funds or property of missionary or similar societies, and generally all undertakings (independent or dependent) wholly maintained or carried on by voluntary contributions. But this exemption "shall not extend to any cathe-

dial, collegiate, chapter, or other schools"; the colleges of Eton and Winchester, however, were exempted by the amending Act of 1855. The secretary to the Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of **The Official Trustees of Charity Lands**, for taking and holding charity lands; and the Lord Chancellor may appoint any persons to be jointly with the secretary "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," who must lay their accounts before parliament yearly. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners has been greatly extended. In 1874, the Endowed Schools Act transferred to them all the powers and duties of the Endowed Schools Commissioners. In 1882 the Prison Charities Act empowered them to make schemes respecting prison charities. In 1883 the Municipal Corporations Act empowered them to hold, manage, and enjoy the property of certain dissolved corporations until they should make schemes for its administration. In 1883, also, the City of London Parochial Charities Act empowered them to inquire into the nature, tenure, and value of all the property and endowments belonging to the charities mentioned in the "Digest of Parochial Charities of the City of London," referred to in the thirteenth report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, and every one of them, and every other charity the property or income of which is applicable or applied to, or for the benefit of, any parish or part of a parish within the City of London, or of any inhabitant or inhabitants thereof, and the purposes and trusts for or upon which the same have heretofore been or are now held or enjoyed, and to which the income thereof has been or is now applied, and to classify the said property in two schedules—"Ecclesiastical Charity Property" and "General Charity Property"; and to frame schemes for the future application and management of the charity property and endowments, under prescribed directions. An account of their proceedings under the above-mentioned Acts will be found in their annual report for '89 (Eyre and Spottiswoode). The present Chief Commissioner is Henry Longley, Esq., C.B.; the second, C. H. Alderson, Esq.; the third, Edward Stanley Hope, Esq.; the fourth (unpaid), James William Lowther, Esq., M.P. See, Daniel R. Fearon, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. See more fully for functions of the Charity Commrs. ed. '87.

Charity Organisation Society. The, was established with the object of improving the condition of the poor—(1) by promoting co-operation among existing charities and between charities and the poor law; (2) by securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases; and (3) by repressing mendicancy. The Bishop of London is president of the Society, and there is a very influential list of vice-presidents, which includes H.R.H. the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Dukes of Norfolk, Northumberland, and Westminster, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Derby, Mr. Gladstone, and other leading members of both political parties. The Society consists of a federation of district committees, one or more in each of the poor-law divisions of the Metropolis, and of a central council at which every committee is represented. The primary objects of the local committees are to afford to charitable institutions and individuals an easy means of ex-

changing information and of working together, to prevent overlapping in relief, and to secure the investigation of cases with a view to referring them to the proper quarter for assistance. In suitable cases assistance is given in the form of loans supplies information in regard to charitable institutions and questions connected with the administration of relief. **Special committees** appointed by it report on such subjects as "Charity and Food," "Exceptional Distress," "Medical Reform," etc. It also investigates cases of begging-letter writing. **Organ of the Society, Charity Organisation Review**, and other papers are issued. See, C. S. Loch. **Central Office**, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Charles I. (Charles Eitel Frederick Zepherin Louis), **King of Roumania**, b. 1839. When '66 Prince Alexander John had been expelled from the sovereignty of Roumania, King Charles ascended the throne. He had formerly served as an officer in a regiment of Prussian dragoons. In '81 the Roumanian representatives unanimously proclaimed him King of Roumania; he had previously borne the title of Prince. His Majesty wears the Russian cross of St. George, which he received from the Emperor Alexander II. In '69 he married the **Princess Pauline Attilie Louise** of Wied, a lady of literary capacity, who writes under the *nom de plume* of "**Carmen Silva**."

Charles I. (Charles Frederick Alexander), **King of Wurtemberg**, b. 1823. He succeeded his father William I., and ascended the throne in '64. In the Austro-Prussian war, he fought on the side of Austria. In '66 he acknowledged Prussia as the head of the North German Confederation, and signed a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with that power. In the **Franco-German war** ('70-'71) King Charles joined the other German armies, and took an active part in the struggle. He is connected with the Russian Imperial family by his marriage ('46) with the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajevna, daughter of the Tzar Nicholas I.

Charlestown. Capital of **Nevis** (q.v.).

Charlotte Amalia. Cap. of **St. Thomas** (q.v.).

Charlotte Town. Capital of **Prince Edward Island** (q.v.), pop. 11,500.

Charterhouse School, Godalming. Founded 1611, and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that belonged to the Carthusian Monastery. One of the nine great public schools of the Public Schools Commission. Twenty exhibitions to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years. **Chairman**, Archbishop of Canterbury. **Pupils**, 500. **Head Master**, Rev. W. Haig Brown, LL.D. **Motto**, *Deo dante dedit. Alumni* (some), Thackeray, Grote, Blackstone, Wesley, Addison, John Leech, Havelock, Thirlwall, Lord Liverpool, Ellenborough, Steele, Milner Gibson; Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G.; Sir Richard Webster, Attorney General; Prof. Jebb, Professor of Greek at Cambridge; Prof. Nettleship, Professor of Latin at Oxford; F. T. Palgrave, Professor of Poetry at Oxford; Edwin Palmer, Archdeacon of Oxford; G. Manners-Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury; T. Manners-Sutton, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Cheltenham College, Gloucester. Founded 1841. It is a proprietary college of six hundred and fifty shares, each share entitling the holder to nominate one pupil. There are **three departments**—the classical, the military and civil, and the junior. Numerous scholarships are attached

to the College. The pupils number about 300. **Principal**, the Rev. H. A. James, B.D. (Jan. '89). Among the **alumni** of Cheltenham College are the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P.; the Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P.; the Rt. Hon. and Rev. Lord Plunket, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin; the Very Rev. Francis Pigou, D.D., Dean of Chichester; Rev. W. W. Merry, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Public Orator to the University of Oxford; the Rev. R. J. Wilson, M.A., Warden of Keble College, Oxford; the Rev. F. J. A. Hort, D.D., Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge University; Major-Gen. Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B.; Major-Gen. Sir C. Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Col. Sir C. W. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Col. Sir F. Carrington, K.C.M.G.; the Hon. Sir J. D. Barry, Chief Justice of the Eastern District, Cape Colony; C. I. Elton, Esq., Q.C., M.P.; R. T. Reid, Esq., Q.C., M.P.; F. T. Danies-Longworth, Esq., Q.C.; W. E. H. Lecky, Esq., historian; R. E. Francillon, Esq., novelist; Briton Riviere, Esq., R.A.; and Prof. J. H. Middleton, M.A., Slade Professor of Fine Art in the University of Cambridge.

Chemistry, '89. The celebrated Russian chemist Prof. Mendeleef delivered the Chemical Society's Faraday lecture in June, on the "periodic law of the chemical elements." The committee of the British Association dealing with the present methods of teaching chemistry, in continuance of their work, presented a second report at Newcastle. It embraces a general scheme for instruction in elementary branches of chemistry, chiefly for the guidance of teachers. The report amounts, it may almost be said, to an instruction to the State as regards science teaching as a whole in our schools. The report upon the **Influence of Silicon on the Properties of Steel** was also read. Silicon up to 6 p.c. does not destroy the malleability of iron, and experiments by Mr. Hadfield show that silicon by itself does not produce a steel that will harden by water-quenching. Dr. Laurie gave some results of his in connection with researches on **artists' colours**. Like anthropology (*q.v.*), chemical science has held its **International Congress**. That at Paris in the autumn decided upon forming an International Committee to promote uniformity of chemical nomenclature. Prof. Armstrong represents England. The **Webster sewage process** was publicly demonstrated at experimental works erected at Crossness by Mr. Webster. The process is an **electro-chemical treatment**—i.e., certain chemical actions are produced by an electric current in order to render the sewage under operation harmless. The method appears to be a successful solution of an important problem; the question of cost, however, is not satisfactorily settled. Prof. J. W. Mallett has supplemented the work done by Messrs. Thorpe and Laurie in his revision of the atomic weight of gold. A revised and entirely rewritten edition of **Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry** is in progress; the second appeared recently, carrying the work as far as "Indigo." It will be the standard of reference for all chemists. "Service Chemistry," by Vivian Lewes, dealing with matters in relation to the naval and military services, is well spoken of. (For abstracts of chemical papers published in various journals during the year consult *Journal of the Chemical Society*.)

Cherif Pasha, statesman, b. at Constantinople, of an old and noble Mussulman family. He studied at Paris as a pupil of the Egyptian

Mission maintained in France by the Egyptian Government, and passed through the Military School of Saint-Cyr. He returned to Egypt in 1844. At the accession of Said Pasha he entered the army, and was successively promoted to the rank of Pasha. In '57 he entered the administration, and became Minister of Foreign Affairs. Under the Government of Ismail Pasha he filled the posts of Minister of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, and Public Instruction. In '67 he was raised to the post of **President of the Grand Council of Justice**. In '68 he took the portfolio of the Interior, with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers; in '65, '67, '68, he was made Regent of Egypt by Ismail Pasha, when this Prince went abroad. Under the government of Tewfik Pasha, Cherif Pasha became **Prime Minister of Egypt**, but resigned ('84), in consequence of his disapproval of the abandonment of the Sudan. He is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Chess. Some doubt exists as to the origin of this ingenious game; and whilst several authorities attribute its invention to the Chinese, others ascribe it to the **Hindooes**; and Sir William Jones says, "We may be satisfied with the testimony of the **Persians**, who unanimously agree that it was imported from the west of India in the sixth century. It seems to have been immemorably known in Hindostan by the name of **chaturanga**—i.e., "the four angas, or members of an army." It was introduced into Spain by the **Saracens** in the eighth century, and gradually came into play throughout Europe; but the date of its introduction into England is not precisely known, although it is recorded that Canute took part in a game in 1028. Tamerlane is said to have greatly improved it in or about the year 1400; and in 1474 Caxton published "**The Game and Playe of the Chess**." For the promotion of Chess, which by its many enthusiasts is deemed rather a science than a pastime, clubs are in existence all over the three kingdoms, the parent society being the **British Chess Association**, which was originally formed under the title of the Yorkshire Chess Association, and took its present name on Aug. 5th, 1867. The first congress under its auspices was held at St. James' Hall in June '62, and the laws of the game were revised in the following July. Dr. Zukertort won the first prize at the International Congress held at Paris in '78. Mr. Blackburne gained a similar honour at Berlin in '87, and Dr. Zukertort was equally successful at London in '83; but in his great match with Mr. Steinitz, in America, in '86, for the championship of the world and a stake of 2,000 dollars, he was beaten by ten games to five, the remaining five of the contest being drawn. In the **Masters' Tournament of the British Chess Club**, which followed in the same year, Mr. Blackburne was victorious with a total of 64 games; Captain Mackenzie, New York, was awarded first prize of 1,000 marks at the International Chess Congress, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Aug. '87; Mr. Burn and Mr. Gunsberg shared first and second prizes at the **Masters' Tournament** in December of the same year; and the latter gentleman was successful in the '88 tournament held at Bradford in August, with a total of 144 games. The following may be mentioned amongst the most interesting features of '89:—The City of London Club Tournament began on March 17th, and finished on the 18th in favour of Mr. Loman

Mr. Smith; the Sussex championship was won by **Mr. W. Andrews**; the East of Scotland won 4 out of 6 games against the West; the Dublin Congress met on March 5th, and attracted three of the English masters and a strong team of local players, the former of whom were beaten; **M. Rosenthal** won 21 games at the Grand Circle, Paris, on Feb. 22nd, lost 2, and drew 3. On May 15th, **Mr. J. H. Blake**, Southampton, won 20 out of 22 games played. The New York Tournament ended, after extending over a long period towards the end of May, in a tie for honours between **M. Tschigorin** and **Herr Weiss**; the meeting between the British Chess Club and The Athenaeum on May 28th ended in a draw; a draw was also the result of **Brighton v. Rest of Sussex** contest on May 25th; the Bristol and Gifford Club Tournament Prize was carried off by **Miss Budge**; and on Sept. 16th, **Mr. Blackburne's Blindfold Exhibition** at the City Club resulted in his winning five games out of eight, the remaining three being drawn. Consult "Staunton's Chess Players' Handbook," one of Bohn's Scientific Library Series.

Chester, Rt. Rev. Francis John Jayne, D.D., Lord Bishop of. The see, anciently part of Lichfield, was made a separate diocese by Henry VIII. in 1541, and has an income of £4,500. His lordship, the 33rd Bishop, was b. 1844, and educated at Wadham College, Oxon. Was a Double First in the Final Schools in '68, when he was elected Fellow of Jesus College. Ordained '70. Curate of St. Clement, Oxford. Subsequently Tutor of Keble College, and in '79 appointed Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter. In '86 he was presented to the Vicarage of Leeds, which he held until his elevation to the episcopal bench, '88.

Cheyne, Rev. Thomas Kelly, D.D., b. in London 1841. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and Worcester Coll., Oxford. Elected ('69) Fellow of Balliol Coll., and in '31 was appointed rector of Tendring, Essex. In '84 the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and ('85) he became Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford, and a Canon of Rochester. Professor C. is one of the most eminent authorities on Biblical exegesis. Canon C.'s *Bampton Lecture*, '89, on the Psalter excited much controversy in consequence of his seeking to show that the later Psalms, Books IV. and V., were of a Post-Exilian origin. He was a member of the New Testament Revision Company, and is the author of several works on the Prophets, and of "The Book of Psalms, New Version." He has also contributed articles to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Chichester, Rt. Rev. Rd. Burnford, D.D., Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 1070, out of the old Saxon see of Selsey, founded in 681. The present income is £4,200. His lordship, the 71st bishop, was born at Sandeulford, Berks, in 1802. He was educated at Eton and at Magdalen Coll., Oxford, where he graduated first class in classics '26, and gained a fellowship '30, in which year he was ordained deacon, and the year following priest. His lordship was formerly rector of Middleton, Lancashire, '35-70; Hon. Canon of Manchester '54-6; Archdeacon of Manchester '67-70; Canon of Manchester, '68-70; and Bp. of Chichester '70.

Children, Custody of, Law on, in '89. The case of *Steel v. Steel* (Court of Appeal, Aug. 6th) raised an important question; with respect

to the guardianship and custody of infants. Under the old law the father had practically an absolute right to the custody of his children, but the Act of '86 provides that the mother may apply to the court to have the children intrusted to her. In this case there had first been a separation order, and then a divorce, between the parties. There were two children of the marriage, a boy and a girl, the former of whom was with the father, and the latter, who was only five years of age, with the mother. Mr. Justice Stirling decided to continue this arrangement; but, on appeal, he was reversed. The Lords Justices pointed out that the wishes of the parents were directly contrary, and were therefore, inoperative; as to conduct, the faults were equal down to the separation; while the divorce was urged on by the wife, in spite of her husband's efforts at reconciliation, so here the balance was against her. But the decisive point was the welfare of the child. The father's house, it seems, is in Scotland, and there he keeps up a large establishment; while the mother lives in a small house at Putney, and under the same roof as an aunt, who was believed to be at the bottom of the family troubles. The Court of Appeal, therefore, decided that the child should reside with the father; but that for six weeks every year the father should provide a home at the seaside, where the mother might have both children with her. The point of the case apparently is that the court can have regard to the whole situation, and put the welfare of the child in the foreground.

Children, Insurance of. See SESSION, sects 62 and 129.

Children in Theatres. See SESSION, sect. 72.

Children, Prevention of Cruelty to. See SESSION, sect. 72.

Chili. A republic governed by a President elected for five years, to whom the executive power is confided, and a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who form the legislature. The Senate, of 37 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the Chamber, of 109 members, by the departments for three years, by electors possessing a small property qualification. The Roman Catholic is the state religion, but all others are tolerated; universal and gratuitous education is given at the national charge. Area 293,970 sq. m.; pop. in '85 about 2,527,000; capital, Santiago (pop. 236,412); estimated revenue '89, 46,000,000 pesos; expenditure, 53,000,000 p.; debt (latest returns) 88,435,072 p. Imports in '87, 48,630,862 p.; exports, 59,543,958 p. (peso = 3s. 2d.). Tobacco growing and the production of raw silk have been attempted of late years, but only with indifferent success. Cattle breeding and sheep raising might both be profitably carried on in Chili. By law passed in '87, the army is not to exceed 5885. There is a national guard, composed of citizens, on duty to assist the regulars, who number 47,774, making a grand total of 53,659 effectives. (For navy see FOREIGN NAVIES.) Consult "The Progress and Actual Condition of Chili," by G. Rose-Innes; "South America," by H. W. Bates; *Statesman's Year-Book*, etc.

"Chilren Hundreds." See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

China. The most populous, and, excluding Siberia, the largest empire in Asia. China Proper still more remarkable as the most com-

spect nationality in the world: area 1,298,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 380,000,000—the higher figures being a moderate computation, and 30,000,000 less than the returns for 1842. The rest of the empire (Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet (*q.v.*), Jungaria, East Turkestan), covering 2,887,560 sq. m., contains about 27,000,000 souls. China has other claims to rank high in the family of nations besides her extent of territory and the multitude of her people. The industry of the latter and the antiquity of her history afford valid reasons for placing this country high among the nations of the earth. The government of China is most carefully organised. A number of boards or councils conduct business at the capital, Peking; while the eighteen provinces are divided among a certain number of governor-generals, who are assisted by governors of provinces and the "taotais" of the cities. A nineteenth province has been recently formed, out of the Central Asian territory, having its seat of government at Suidum, near the Russian frontier, in Semiretchia. The Manchu, or Tartar garrison, allotted to each important town, has a separate organisation, while the Green Flag Chinese army corresponds to our militia or the Turkish *redif*. The Manchu army is computed to number 324,000 men, and the Chinese as many as 650,000. The most efficient force is, however, Li Hung Chang's garrison of Peshihli, the nucleus of which was formed by the men who served under General Gordon against the Taepings. There are arsenals at Nankin, Shanghai, Tientsin, and other places, besides a dockyard at Kiangnan. The marine of China consists of a number of powerful gunboats named after the letters of the Greek alphabet (see FOREIGN NAVIES). The greater part of China is only very partially developed, and much benefit is anticipated to native and foreign trade by the introduction of railways, to which the Chinese government seems at last to have reconciled itself. (For history '86-'88, see ed. '89.) The leading event in the Imperial history of this country during the last year was the marriage of the Emperor. It was announced in Dec. '88 that the Dowager Empress had made the choice, the consort being her own niece, her Manchu name being Ye hoh-na-la—thus securing the union of her own nephew and niece. The propitious day for the ceremony was fixed by the astrologers for Feb. 23rd, '89. It was telegraphed from Peking (Feb. 22nd) that the Empress Regent on retiring issued a decree ennobling three generations of the ancestors of Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, in recognition of his distinguished services, and also eulogising all the Foreign Ministers and inviting them to a banquet at the Tsung-li-Yamen. The Emperor's marriage took place at Peking on Feb. 26th. The *Times* of Dec. 20th published a lengthy article, explaining the peculiarities of the French claims (set up by Napoleon III.) to exercise suzerainty in China over Roman Catholic missionaries of all nationalities, and even over converts. Recent direct communications between the Vatican and Peking have led to Italy and Germany at last entering into conventions with China to act for their own countrymen. By the mail to hand early in Feb., it was reported that Mr. Little's pioneer journey up the Yangtze had been postponed, entirely through local opposition. Quong Tart, a well-known Chinese merchant, of Sydney, arrived at Hong Kong early in '89, on a semi-

official visit to the Viceroy of Canton and the Peking Government, and to put them in possession of the views of the Chinese in Australia, upon emigration. The only part of the Australian laws to which he appeared to seriously object was that restricting free intercolonial travel for Chinese. Nothing in the way of negotiation with foreign countries on the question has taken place during the year. From the last report of the British consul at Swatow, one of the principal ports for Coolie emigration, 68,747 Chinese left, and 58,040 arrived in foreign vessels as passengers during '88, against 72,018 departures and 52,590 arrivals in '87. The mail which arrived about the middle of April reported that the famine in Shantung and Manchuria continued to be of a heartrending character; but the Shanghai press were complaining that a portion of the relief fund raised in London had been handed over to the Viceroy free from European control. The *Times* of April 23rd published an explanation as to the alleged handing over of British famine subscriptions to the Viceroy, to the effect that the £20,000 of the subscriptions which had found their way to that dignitary were from the Chinese themselves, at home or abroad, who had requested that this course be taken. On May 20th the final meeting of the Mansion House Committee was held, when it was reported that in all £30,000 had been sent to the Shanghai Committee, and that the fund had been closed because the urgent need for relief on a large scale had ceased. An article on Protestant Missionary Work in China was published in the *Times* on May 25th. From this it appeared that, in Dec. '88, there were 1123 foreign missionaries and 34,555 communicants. News reached England in April that Prince Tun, commonly known as the Fifth Prince, had died, leaving only two brothers of the late Emperor Hien Fung alive, one being Prince Kung, long Prime Minister of China, and the other the present Prime Minister and father of the Emperor. A telegram from Berlin, April 6th, stated that a new Chinese ambassador to London and Paris had been appointed in the person of Chen-Kin-Ming, who formerly acted as Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Peking, and was at present a Tao-tai, or sub-governor. The *Times* of April 18th and 24th published extracts from a descriptive account of the Emperor's wedding. On May 3rd Mr. S. Smith in the House of Commons, on the motion for going into committee of supply, moved a resolution in favour of the suppression of our opium trade (*q.v.*) with China, which, after a long discussion, was rejected by 165 votes to 88. In the House of Commons on May 6th, Sir J. Fergusson (Under Foreign Secretary), in answer to questions on Emigration, said that the communications which were going on last year were not broken off, but they had arrived at a stage when it was necessary to refer to the colonial governments, and the answers were only now beginning to come in. On June 17th the *Times* devoted a long article to the discussion of the administration of the Empress Dowager of China, who handed over the reins of power to the Emperor in the previous February. — General. With reference to the awful destruction caused by the bursting of the banks of the Yellow River, it was reported in London, in Dec. '88, that the Government were believed to be feeding 1,177,000 refugees, and that the misery caused passed all com-

prehension, at least a million having perished. Early in Jan. '89 it was reported that a famine was feared in an extensive territory, including a section of the southern part of Chili, northern Honan, and western Shantung, the local exports of grain had therefore been prohibited. By a later mail it was stated that the Emperor was personally interesting himself in the welfare of the sufferers from the Yellow River catastrophe, and was following the (for him) extraordinary course of telegraphing to the local officials. In the *Times* of Jan. 11th a descriptive article of the distress in China, owing to the floods and famine, was given, including an account from Dr. Nevins, a missionary who had been travelling in the north. It was announced in the same journal, on Jan. 16th, that a relief committee had been formed at Shanghai, and an appeal for help was published from Sir T. F. Wade. A deputation waited on the Lord Mayor of London on Jan. 21st, and asked that a Mansion House Fund should be opened, which, on the following day, he consented to do. The Archbishop of York published an appeal on the 20th, pointing out that "as would save a life." A description of the agricultural district of Chekiang, including the most southern of the famine-stricken regions, appeared in the *Times* of March 2nd. It was subsequently reported that the breach of the Yellow River was closed on Jan. 20th. Intelligence reached Shanghai, Feb. 6th, to the effect that a serious riot had occurred at Chiu-Kiang on the Yangtze, and that the British consulate and seven houses had been burnt. Early in Feb. it was reported that the further extension of the Tientsin Railway to Tung Chow had been prejudiced by a fire at the Imperial Palace at Peking, which had been declared "an evil omen and warning against the approach of Western invention." It was subsequently stated, however, that the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank had lent the Government £450,000 at 5% for the completion of the line. The mail arriving early in July reported a terrible rainstorm at Hong Kong, causing immense mischief. In his last report the British Consul at Hankow gives a table of analyses of Chinese and Indian teas, made by Professor Dittmar, F.R.S. From this it appears that the quantity of tannin in Indian tea is 9.68 per cent., and in Chinese 6.01. After twenty minutes' infusion of 100 grains of each, there is present 2.76 the respective liquors 2.96 grains tannic and 6.53 grains tannin in the Indian, and 3.37 grains tannic and 3.86 grains tannin in the Chinese. The teas in question," concludes the consul, "were both high-class teas, and the analyses given above certainly tend to show that there is an excess of tannin, with all its astringent and deleterious qualities, in the Indian tea." A Yellow Book on the tea trade of China, was issued (see *Times*, June 10th) by the Chinese Maritime Customs, containing detailed reports from the Commissioners at the ports from which tea is shipped to foreign countries, and also a special report on the whole subject from Sir Robert Hart to the Tsung-li Yamén. The general results of the Commissioners' reports are that there are faults of preparation to be remedied, and that the internal taxation on tea should be revised. In an interesting article in the *North China Herald*, published in the late autumn, the writer discusses the growth of the population in China, remarking that the latest statistics give the total at 380,000,000.

By the mail arriving at Queenstown on Nov. 20th, *via* San Francisco, it was reported that on Oct. 11th another terrible flood had occurred on the upper Yangtze. The country had been swept for miles, 1,000 persons at least drowned, and 15,000 rendered houseless.—Commercial. In an interesting article (Dec. 26th, '88) a *Times* correspondent pointedly refers to the decline of the Indian opium trade with China, and arrives at the following general conclusion: "The total and compulsory cessation of the Indian opium trade to-morrow could have no other effect on opium consumption in China than to increase that of the native drug, to raise its price, and to throw more land under the poppy." On June 13th it was announced that a telegram had been received in London, to the effect that permission to attempt to ascend the Upper Yangtze by steamer from Jehang to Chung-King would be immediately granted to Mr. A. Little (for concise history of this enterprise see *Times*, June 14th). In his last report the British Consul gives some details respecting the railway between the Kaiping Mines and Tientsin, which were completed in '88, and is now open. It is 85 miles long, and the average cost was £4,250 per mile, including rolling stock and money spent on stations, wharves, etc. Nearly all the materials are of British make, but rolling stock was built on the spot. As already stated, the extension to Tunchow, near Peking, had for the present been dropped. In July it was reported that Li Hung Chang had accepted the control of the railways in the north of China, and recommended Chang Chi Tung for the same position in the south. An interesting item of intelligence was published on the 5th of the month to the effect that, in order to start and encourage cotton spinning in the country, the Government had determined to erect and furnish a mill of 12,000 spindles with motive power for 20,000. Messrs. Soutar, Lehman & Co., of Manchester, received the order for the whole equipment, with instructions to send out skilled labour. It was reported in April that, in a memorial to the throne by one of the censors against the extension of railways in China, the argument used was one that railways had been found so dangerous in Europe that they were being taken up, and that foreigners therefore wanted the Chinese to buy their old rails. In the early autumn it was announced that the Emperor had issued an edict for the Tung Chow Railway to be constructed, the Marquis Tseng being appointed General Director of all the Chinese railways, the extensive development of which was anticipated. The Chekiang consular report, published in the press early in September, says:—"The trade in foreign opium has now passed entirely into Chinese hands. Before the new Article came into force a considerable portion was done by Europeans. The *likin* in this neighbourhood being more favourable than round Shanghai, it suited the Chinese dealers to purchase the drug here instead of going to Shanghai for it and paying there the higher *likin*. The import of '87 was increased by the very heavy stocks imported just before the new Article of the Chefoo Convention came into force, and the prospects for the present year point to a considerable further diminution on the import of '88. From a return published in the autumn by the statistical secretary of the Chinese Maritime Customs, the silk crop of this year appears to be a very good one, the

Chinese silkworm having apparently thrown off the disease which threatened it. In September the report was circulated that the Emperor had authorised the construction of a great trunk line from Peking across the country to Hankow, a treaty port on the Yangtze, 700 miles long. The *Times* dealt with the matter at length on Sept. 11th. From the report of the Chinese Maritime Customs for '88 we learn that for the first time in its history the foreign trade of the country exceeded £50,000,000, while the customs receipts were £6,000,000. Consult "The History of China," by Demetrius Boulger (3 vols.); Archibald Little's "Through the Yangtze Gorges" ('88); "The New Far West and the Old Far East," by W. H. Barneby ('89); *The Statesman's Year-Book*.

Chitty, Sir Joseph William, is the second son of the late Mr. Thomas Chitty, well known as a legal author. Born in 1828, he was a distinguished athlete when at Oxford, rowing for his university, and acting as umpire at the annual contest until his elevation to the judicial bench. He was called to the bar in '56, and, devoting himself to Chancery work, soon acquired a large practice. Q.C. ('74), and was the acknowledged leader of the Rolls Court. At the general election of '80 he was returned for Oxford City with Sir W. Harcourt in the Liberal interest. Elevated to the bench in '81.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, was b. 1818. He is the son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and father of the Princess of Wales, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Greece. He succeeded his brother Ferdinand VII. in '63. In the beginning of his reign arose the famous dispute about the duchies of Schleswig, which by the Treaty of Peace of Vienna ('64) he had to surrender. Recent attempts on the part of His Majesty to act in defiance of the popular party in the Danish Parliament has seriously strained his relationship with that body. He visited the Emperor William II. at Berlin, in Aug. '88, and was visited by the Emperor of Russia and his family last autumn ('89).

Christian Era, The. This dates from the year in which Christ was born. According to Greek chronology, it was the fourth year of the 194th Olympiad; by the Roman Calendar it was 753 A.U.C.

Christian Evidence Society. Founded in 1870 by the Bishop of London, Earl of Harrowby, and others, Churchmen and Nonconformists, with the conviction that it was necessary to do something to counteract the progress of unbelief amongst various classes. With this view sermons and lectures are delivered in various parts of the country, tracts are circulated, classes and examinations on Christian Evidences are held, and grants of books are given. In '89, 333 indoor and 574 open-air lectures were given. Last year's income about £1,100. Pres., Archbishop of Canterbury; Vice-Pres., Sir G. G. Stokes, Bart., P.R.S.; Chairman of Council, Earl of Carnarvon; Secs., Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., C. L. Engström, M.A.; Offices, 13, Buckingham Street, W.C.

Christianstadt. Capital of Santa Cruz (q.v.).

Christie, William Henry Mahony, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, b. at Woolwich 1845, is a son of the late Professor S. H. Christie. Educated at King's Coll. School, London, and Trinity Coll., Camb., and became a Fellow of his college. Graduated B.A. ('68)

as fourth wrangler. Appointed ('70) chief assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. He contrived and introduced several valuable improvements in the scientific apparatus there in use, including a new form of spectroscope. On Sir G. B. Airy's retirement ('81), Mr. Christie was appointed **Astronomer Royal**. He is the author of the "Manual of Elementary Astronomy," and has contributed valuable papers to the Proceedings of the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society.

Christmas Island. A small island, lat. 11° S., long. 106° E. Situated midway between the Sandwich Islands (N.) and the Society Islands (S.). On June 6th, '88, Captain May, H.M. *Imperieuse*, by authority from the Admiralty, annexed this island.

Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), London. Founded 1547. Gross income over £70,000, about £45,000 of which is devoted to education. At Hertford there is a junior school and a girls' school. Admitted at age of from eight to ten. Pupils in all 1,200. They are fed, clothed, lodged, and educated free, and as a condition of admission it is required "that their parents (if one or both be living) have not adequate means of educating and maintaining them." Hospital exhibition funds provide exhibitions to universities; there are also the *Times* scholarship, the "Moses," "Thomson," "Rowed," and "Pitt Club" exhibitions. **Head Master**, the Rev. Richard Lee, M.A. **Alumni**: among a numerous list may be noted Bishop Stillingfleet, Coleridge, the poet; Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb, Thomas Barnes, a late editor of the *Times*, James Scholefield, Regius Professor of Greek for Cambridge, Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., author of "Ancient Law."

Church, Richard William, D.C.L., Dean of St. Paul's, was b. at Lisbon. Educated at Oxford, where he graduated with much distinction ('36). Fellow of Oriel ('38); rector of Whitley, Somerset ('53); appointed by Mr. Gladstone to the Deanery of St. Paul's ('71). Dean Church has contributed to *Essays and Reviews*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Guardian*, and other contemporary papers, and has also written important works on *Anselm* and *Dante* ('50-79), besides sermons, amongst which are his well-known *Advent Sermons* ('85), etc. Dean Church is a prominent leader of the High Church party, and his recent erection of the *rosettes* (q.v.) in St. Paul's Cathedral has given rise to much controversy and litigation.

Church and Stage Guild, The (founded 1879), is a society of members of the dramatic profession, clergymen, and others, who feel it their duty to endeavour, as far as possible, to remove the prejudices widely felt by religious people against the stage, and by theatrical people against the Church. It seeks to promote religious and social sympathy between members of the Guild and others, and to assert and vindicate the right of religious people to take part in theatrical amusements, whether as performers or spectators. **Organ, Church Reformer**. Sec., Rev. S. D. Headlam, 31, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

Church, Anglican. See **ANGLICAN CHURCH**. **Church Army**. A working-man's Church Mission to working-men, founded in 1882, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are the four arch-

bishops and nineteen other English bishops. There are 170 officer evangelists and 40 mission nurses continually labouring for the Society. The C. A. has 12,000 regular communicant members. Over 90,000 meetings are held annually, attended by over 7,000,000 persons; 6,000 adult converts have been confirmed, and over 1,000 are waiting to be confirmed; over £4,500 has been received in subscriptions and donations, and over £13,000 locally, mostly in working-people's pence. Officer evangelists are sent to any parish for a period of not less than one week nor more than one year; the usual stay being six months. *Organ of the Society, Church Army Gazette.* Hon. Sec., Rev. W. Carlile. Headquarters and Training Home, 128 and 130, Edgware Road, W.; *Mission Nurses' Home*, 95, Edgware Road. Central Sec., Rev. J. J. Chambers.

Church Association, The. Instituted in 1865, to maintain the principles and doctrines established at the Reformation, and to preserve the purity of Protestant worship in the Church of England; to resist all innovations on the order of the service as prescribed by the joint authority of the Church and State, whether these innovations consist in vestments, ornaments, gestures, or practices borrowed from the Church of Rome; and especially to prevent "the idolatrous adoration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper"; to resist all attempts to restore the use of the confessional, and every exercise of that priestly authority which was put down at the Reformation. The C. A. also seeks to vindicate for the laity their rightful share in all departments of Church life, and aims at the restoration to the parishioners of the election of churchwardens, giving to them a veto upon the appointment of incumbents by patrons, and the absorption of the ecclesiastical courts into the general judicature of the country. During '89 the C. A. has given its support to the prosecution instituted with regard to the erection of the *reveries* in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the alleged illegal ritualistic practices of the Bishop of Lincoln. There is no permanent President, but among the Vice-Presidents are the Marquis of Abergavenny, the Earl of Bandon, Lord Ebury, Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., the Dean of Bristol, the Dean of Ripon, the Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Montagu, J. D. Allcroft, Esq., etc. *Organ of the Association, The Church Intelligencer.* Chairman, Capt. Coghnam. Sec., Henry Miller. Offices, 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Church Congress, The. '89. Twenty-ninth session, held at Cardiff, from 1st to 4th October. Opening services were conducted at St. John's, St. Andrew's, and St. Mary's Churches—the respective preachers being the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Lichfield, and the Bishop of Derry. A striking feature of the services was the character of that conducted at St. Mary's, a noted Ritualistic Church, the function being described as a High Celebration of the Holy Eucharist, with crucifixes, flowers, incense, vestments, altar lights, and all the accessories of advanced ritual. Some party strife was occasioned by this service, and the permanent honorary secretary of the Congress (Archdeacon Emery) communicated to the press an explanation from the Bishop of Llandaff, stating that it was unauthorised by the committee, and offering regrets for any pain it might

have caused. The first day's proceedings began with a discussion upon "The Church's Mode of dealing with Rapidly Growing Populations"—in respect (a) of the division of parishes, (b) of the use of mission rooms and lay co-operation, and (c) of community life for the clergy. Mr. Richard Foster, Rev. Charles Mackeson, Canon Tebbutt, and Canon Medd were the principal contributors. The Dean of Manchester read a paper comparing incidents of the establishment of religion in 1689 and 1889, being followed on the same subject by Rev. T. Hancock (read by Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth). "Establishment in relation to Religious Equality and Spiritual Independence" was treated by the Right Hon. H. Cecil Raikes, Mr. Gascodine, and the Dean of Llandaff. "Church Finance and Clergy Pensions" attracted little interest; and "Missions to Seamen" were discussed with languid attention in the smaller Colonial Hall. The most important session was that which considered the position of the Church in Wales, with relation to its history, its present needs, and its probable future. Mr. J. T. D. Llewelyn read a graphic survey of the recent progress of the Welsh Church; Mr. W. S. De Winton appealed for an increase of its Episcopate; Parochial Missions were urged by Rev. J. P. A. Bowers; the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Jayne) spoke on the training of the clergy; and Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., read a short history of the organisation of the Church in Wales. "Literature of the Day and its Attitude towards Christianity" was a popular subject. Sir G. G. Stokes, Bart., P.R.S., commended the moderation of tone now manifested alike by scientists and theologians; Rev. J. M. Wilson (Clifton College), deprecated the *non possumus* attitude of Churchmen towards Biblical criticism; Mr. W. Leonard Courtney contributed a brief analysis of recent philosophical research. Other speakers were Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, Mrs. de Courcy Laffan ("Mrs. Leith Adams"), and Rev. J. J. Lias. "Sunday Observance" and "Home Reunion" were the subjects at the Colonial Hall on Oct. and. On the 3rd, at Park Hall, "Elementary Education" was the theme of papers by Lord Norton, Rev. J. R. Diggle (Chairman London School Board), Prebendary Roe, Canon Evan Daniel, and Canon Gregory. The first two speakers pronounced emphatically against gratuitous state education; and the latter insisted mainly upon the importance of maintaining voluntary schools. Canon Luckock (Ely), Revs. C. Gore, J. J. Lias, and the Dean of Peterborough, dealt with the "Ministry of the Christian Church." Mr. J. Trevarthen (Redhill Reformatory), the Dean of Worcester, Mrs. Henry Kingsley, and Rev. W. S. Carter spoke on "The Church's Care of Children." "The Church's Duty with regard to the Temporal Well-being of the Working Classes" was also a popular subject. Other themes were "Intermediate Education," "How to meet the Spiritual Needs of Young Men," "Missions," and "The Linguistic Condition of Wales."—the Congress concluding, as usual, with a devotional meeting. In former years the Mayor of the borough visited has entertained members of the Congress at a conversation; but on this occasion the Mayor of Cardiff declined, and the conversation was given by the President, the Bishop of Llandaff.

Church of England, The Established. By "established" is meant the group of legal privileges and restraints imposed upon the Church of England by its connection with the

State. The word *Established*, however, is somewhat misleading. The Church, which from its relation to the State is called National, and from its doctrines (*vide* the Creeds), Catholic and Apostolic, recognises no establishment by legislative enactment. It is in no sense a creation of parliament, having existed long before parliament. It is established simply by its antiquity, and as being the accepted Church of the nation.—Its **History and Constitution**. It claims an apostolic foundation, asserting for its bishops an unbroken line of descent, in the laying-on of hands, from the Apostles themselves. Tertullian speaks of Christianity being widely disseminated in England as early as A.D. 202; and that the Church was from the first under episcopal supervision we find by the fact of three English bishops being present at the great Council of Arles in A.D. 314. Moreover, as the Roman missionaries under Augustine did not come over until A.D. 596, the English Church has always maintained its independent origin. Its **Government** is by its three Orders of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. Its **Doctrine** is embodied in the three Creeds of Western Christendom—the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian. The Apostles' Creed is required of candidates for Baptism; the Nicene is recited at Holy Communion; and the Athanasian at certain special services. The clergy are also required to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles. The form of worship of the Church is set forth in the Book of Common Prayer. Its **Clergy** number, in round figures, a total of about 24,000, divided as follows:—Archbishops, 2; Bishops, 32; Suffragan Bishops, 15; Deans, 30; Archdeacons, 86; Residuary Canons, 131; Rural Deans, 613; Beneficed Clergy, 13,600; Unbeneficed, 9,000. The Archbishops and 24 of the Bishops have seats in the House of Lords.—**Progress**. No. of Dioceses in '76, 28; in '89, 34, with two more sees (Bristol and Birmingham) in course of endowment. The six new bishoprics are Truro, St. Albans, Liverpool, Newcastle, Southwell, and Wakefield. No. of Benefices in '31, 10,718; in '86, 13,600. No. of Parsonages in '31, 5,947; in '86, 11,000. No. of Clergy in 1801, 10,307; in '41, 14,613; in '89, some 25,700. **Money raised for Church Building** alone, from '40 to '87 (purely by voluntary subscriptions, with the exception of one State grant of £1,500,000—*vide* Lord Hampton's Parliamentary Report '74)—£46,000,000; for Endowments, £3,771,000. **Amount annually raised**, by purely voluntary means: for Church Building and Restoration, £1,000,000; for Foreign Missions, £500,000; for Elementary Education, £500,000; for Home Missions, Temperance Work, Clubs and Charities, at least another £500,000. The **Revenues** of the Church, from endowments in tithes, land, etc., amount to between four and six millions sterling: the exact amount is not known. In '88 the tithe average reached a lower point than it has ever done for some fifty years. Every £100 of rent-charge is worth now less than £84 (see **TITHES**). The **Church population** also is not accurately known, but the Church claims over 60 per cent. of the entire population. The **Church accommodation** is represented by about 6,200,000 sittings. Spiritual supervision is provided for the whole country, which is divided, first into **Provinces** (Canterbury and York), presided over by the Archbishops; which are subdivided into **Dioceses**, presided over by Bishops; these again being broken up into **Archdeaconries**, the heads

of which are the Archdeacons; these again into **Rural Deaneries**; and these into **Parishes**, which are in the charge of the minor clergy. The **Educational work** of the Church is represented by (in round figures) 11,600 efficient schools, under Government inspection. These schools have been built at a cost to the Church of not less than £12,500,000. There are also, in connection with the Church of England, thirty training colleges for school teachers, erected at a cost of £195,000, towards the maintenance of which the Mother Church annually contributes £10,000.—**Church Parties**. The three great party divisions in the Church of England may be said to be representative of the various types of mind which will be found in any large society. The "**High Church**" or historical party attach great importance to the historical position of the Church in the succession of her clergy. They uphold her authority in matters of doctrine and discipline; and value her rites and sacraments, not only as devotional aids and convenient symbols, but as peculiar and special means of grace, of which she is the only authorised administratrix. The "**Low Church**" or Puritan party think comparatively little of these things, but set the greatest value on conversion, justification by faith, without the works of the law. They consider themselves rather as members of the Church invisible than of the Church visible, and disregard niceties of ceremonial, as distracting the soul from true worship, and as unduly exalting the priestly office, or tending to false (chiefly Popish) doctrine. The "**Broad Church**," on the other hand, pay but little attention to either ceremony or dogma. They are for extending the liberty of belief within the Church to its utmost possible limits—as some assert even, to the borders of Unitarianism. They attach great importance to the social Christian virtues, to living a wholesome and cleanly life, adopting the precepts rather than the theology of religion. The three have been said to show forth respectively the body, the spirit, and the soul, of the Church. Recent years have witnessed several remarkable developments in the relations of the three parties. Since the judgment in the last Ritual trial before Lord Penzance, a **Royal Commission** has reported ('83) against the existing state of ecclesiastical law, particularly in respect of its administration. In the **House of Lords** two or three bills of a tentative character have been introduced, with the object of giving **statutory effect** (1) to the main recommendations of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts, and (2) to the repugnance of Churchmen at the spectacle of clergymen being imprisoned for contumacy. These bills, however, were dropped one after another. Meanwhile, as Ritualism was evidently spreading, there grew up among moderate Evangelicals and Broad Churchmen a disposition to be tolerant. This policy advanced so far in '89, that the Dean of Peterborough (Perowne) issued an **edmonition** on behalf of his party, declaring for a permissive interpretation of the **Ornaments Rubric** (*q.v.*), practically conceding to the so-called Ritualists all their demands in respect of ritual usage. "The Dean of Peterborough's Plan," as it was called, found immediate favour among moderate Churchmen of all sections, and it serves to mark an epoch in the relation of parties. Consult *The Official Year-Book of the Church of England*, '90.

The following is a list of the territorial prelates of the Church of England:—

Cathedral.	Archbishop or Bishop.	18—	Income.
Canterbury ...	Benson ...	83	£15,000
York ...	Thomson ...	63	10,000
London ...	Temple ...	85	10,000
Durham ...	Lightfoot ...	79	8,000
Winchester ...	Browne ...	73	6,500
Bangor ...	Campbell ...	59	4,200
Bath and Wells	Hervey ...	69	5,000
Bristol ...	Ellicott ...	63	Attached to Glouc.
Carlisle ...	Goodwin ...	69	4,500
Chester ...	Jayne ...	88	4,200
Chichester ...	Durnford ...	70	4,200
Ely ...	Compton ...	86	5,500
Exeter ...	Bickersteth ...	85	4,200
Gloucester ...	Ellicott ...	63	5,000
Hereford ...	Atlay ...	68	4,200
Lichfield ...	MacLagan ...	78	4,200
Lincoln ...	King ...	85	4,500
Liverpool ...	Ryle ...	80	3,500
Llandaff ...	Lewis ...	83	4,200
Manchester ...	Moorhouse ...	86	4,200
Newcastle ...	Wilberforce ...	82	3,500
Notwich ...	Pelham ...	57	4,500
Oxford ...	Stubbs ...	88	5,000
Peterboro' ...	Magee ...	68	4,500
Ripon ...	Carpenter ...	84	4,200
Rochester ...	Thorold ...	77	3,100
St. Alban's ...	Cloughton ...	77	4,500
St. Asaph ...	Edwards ...	89	4,200
St. David's ...	Jones ...	74	4,500
Salisbury ...	Wordsworth ...	85	5,000
Sodor and Man	Bardesley ...	87	2,000
Southwell ...	Ridding ...	84	3,000
Truro ...	Wilkinson ...	83	3,000
Wakefield ...	How ...	88	3,000
Worcester ...	Philpott ...	61	5,000

Church House. Originated early in '86 by a few clergy meeting at Westminster, who had observed the urgent need of such a building. Subsequently the Bishop of Carlisle, in a letter to the *Times*, suggested that the erection of such a House should be the Church's method of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee. An executive committee was appointed and funds have been collected to the amount of £68,000. On Feb. 23rd, '88, a charter of incorporation was granted. The committee acquired in July, for a sum of £26,500, as a site the freehold of a block of buildings, about an acre in extent, which is bounded by the south side of Dean's Yard, Westminster, by Tufton Street, Little Smith Street, and to a large extent by Great Smith Street. They have also expended or agreed to pay a further sum of £15,431 (making a total of £41,931), in buying up leasehold and other interests; the result being to give the corporation possession of Nos. 10 and 11, Dean's Yard, and a rental of £963 per annum for eight years and a half, and of £490 for the seven subsequent years. As regards Nos. 12-15, Dean's Yard, and 2, 4 and 4A Tufton Street, the leases of which expire at Christmas 1932, no steps have been yet taken to acquire the property. In No. 10 rooms have been furnished as secretary's offices (Mr. Percy Crosse, sec.), and three large rooms were used as committee rooms for the Lambeth Conference, '88. Membership of the corporation (open to all members of the Church

of England) may be obtained by the annual subscription of one guinea. The Rev. J. Julian, vicar of Wincobank, Sheffield, has presented to the council of the C. H. his very valuable collection of books and MSS., accumulated during the preparation of the "Dictionary of Hymnology." Professor Mayor, of Cambridge, has also presented a large number of valuable books, the library at present including over 5,000 volumes. During the autumn of '89 extensive alterations of the premises were undertaken, and the C. H. reopened with ampler accommodation for its members.

Church of Ireland. See IRELAND.

Church of Scotland, The. The Scotch jealous of their liberty and rights, recognised the same orders as other Christians, but never acknowledged any supremacy of jurisdiction in the Episcopal order. In the earliest times all abbots were subordinate to the successor of St. Columba, the Abbot of Iona being Primate; but the Mediæval Church down to the fifteenth century had no Metropolitan; the chief government of the Church under the Pope devolving upon a Synod in which bishops, abbots, priests, and other ecclesiastics sat. In 1472, however, Sixtus IV. raised St. Andrews to an Archiepiscopal and Metropolitan see; and in 1492, Innocent VIII., Glasgow was raised to a similar rank. When the Reformation began two parties arose, the bishops and the State being opposed to all change, and a party of reformers, known as the Congregation, demanding great changes. The latter party triumphed, and in 1560 the jurisdiction of the Pope was abolished by a Parliament sitting at Edinburgh. A General Assembly then governed the Reformed Church. Doubts arose as to the desirability of abolishing the bishops, and men of tried Protestantism were elevated to the sees. A contest between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism succeeded, ending in the triumph of the latter. At the Restoration bishops were reappointed, but as they sided with James II., upon the accession of William and Mary, the prelates were abolished. Presbyterianism was then re-established, and the Westminster Confession of Faith adopted as the national standard of belief. The right of patrons to nominate to vacancies had been taken away, but was given back in 1712, and the exercise of that right led to much discussion, which resulted in 1843 by the dissentients leaving the General Assembly and forming the Free Church of Scotland. The Act of Queen Anne was repealed by Lord Beaconsfield.

Church Rates. Originally, like tithes (*q.v.*), a charge upon the land of a parish for the maintenance of the church fabric. In later years levied as a rate, and paid by occupiers. Nonconformists having objected to them, they were abolished in 1868. The churches and services are now provided and maintained solely by Churchmen and Church endowments, whereby all apparent injustice to Nonconformists is entirely removed, and the rights of Nonconformist parishioners in the church fabric are not impaired. The Act of 1868, however, did not abolish church rates in cases where, at the time of the passing of the Act, money had been borrowed and remained due on the security of the church rate, or where the rate was applicable to purposes other than "ecclesiastical purposes," as defined by the Act, or had been originally authorised to be levied by special legislation in consideration of the abolition of

tithes or for other valuable consideration. The most important case in which church rates continue to be levied, under the two last-mentioned exceptions, is that of the parish of Saint Marylebone, London, in which church rates to the amount of £5,580 (which is nearly two-thirds of the total amount of church rates appearing in the returns as having been levied in the whole of England during the year) are annually raised by the vestry under powers conferred by two local Acts (51 Geo. III., c. cii., and 1 and 2 Geo. IV., c. xxi.). In several other parishes church rates are levied, principally for the purpose of paying the interest and principal in respect of loans raised on the security of that rate prior to the passing of the Act of 1863.

Churchill, Rt. Hon. Lord Randolph, M.P., second son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough and of Lady Frances, daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, was born at Blenheim Palace, Feb. 13th, 1849; entered Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated in '71. Hon. LL.D. Camb. '87. Married in '74, Jennie, daughter of the late L. Jerome, New York. In the same year he entered Parliament as Conservative member for Woodstock. He made his maiden speech the first year he sat in parliament, and was complimented by his future antagonist Sir William Harcourt. Next year he took part in the debate on unreformed boroughs. Later on he was sharply criticised by members of his own party for rebuking what he considered the somewhat stingy policy of the Government regarding the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. From '75 to '79 Lord Randolph rarely addressed the House. The collapse of the Conservative party at the general election of '80, acted, however, as a spur to Lord Randolph, who soon distinguished himself as an audacious and powerful debater, almost as ready to strike at the Opposition as at the Treasury bench. He was not quite alone in the independent course he had marked out for himself. Mr. (now Sir John) Gorst and Sir Henry Drummond-Wolf acted with him. These three sat together, and soon became known as the **Fourth Party**. Mr. Arthur Balfour and Earl Percy occasionally associated themselves with the three. Lord R. C. was the life and soul of this combination. He never lost an opportunity of damaging the Government, or of dragging his own leaders further than they wished to go. He took a prominent part in the **Bradlaugh debates**. In spite of the castigations he received from his opponents, and the cold looks he got from the leaders of his own party, his influence increased session by session. Liberal journals laughed at him, and the *Standard* violently attacked him. Mr. Gladstone declared that he had "smashed, pulverised and demolished" either the noble lord or his arguments. Lord Randolph spoke of "the party with which I am associated"—that is, the party of three—with an air at once so superior and so audacious as almost to take the breath of the House away. His persistence and ability won at last the admission that he was a man who must in future be reckoned with. His lordship was a thorn in the side of his own party. In a letter to the *Times*, Lord Randolph fell foul of the whole party except Lord Salisbury, who was held up as the only leader. The rank and file were wroth at this manifesto, and an address was signed by two hundred Conservative members, and presented to Sir Stafford Northcote, assuring him of their fidelity. Angry letters from

numerous Conservatives flooded the papers, to all of which Lord Randolph replied in the *Times* that he was happy to be "the scapegoat on which doomed mediocrities might lay the burden of their exposed incapacity." The Conservative party was by this time like a house divided against itself. Lord Randolph was frankly recognised as a new and powerful political force, which might either make or mar the party. He was elected **chairman** of the **National Union of Conservative Associations**, but resigned soon after, owing to a schism between the Union and the Central Conservative Committee, Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and the recognised leaders of the party siding with the latter. The quarrel, if quarrel it could be called, only lasted a few days; and on the 9th of May, 1884, at a meeting of Conservative members of the House of Commons, held at the Carlton Club, Lord Randolph consented to withdraw his resignation, and the threatened split was averted. The result was a victory by Lord Randolph over his own leaders, who agreed to adopt the policy of organisation which he recommended. From this point Lord Randolph rose steadily to the position of a recognised leader of the Conservative party. In a few years he had risen from Parliamentary obscurity to a foremost place in the House of Commons, and was recognised as, next to Mr. Gladstone, the most formidable debater in that assembly. When the Liberal Government was overthrown on the Budget, in June '85, it resigned, and in the new Conservative administration Lord Randolph Churchill received the **Indian Secretaryship**. This entailed the resignation of his seat, to which he was re-elected by a majority of 127 over Mr. Corry Grant. The most important changes in the Government were the elevation of Sir Stafford Northcote to the House of Lords, and that of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to the position of leader of the Lower House. The general election took place in November 1885, and though the position of the Conservatives was somewhat improved, they were in a considerable minority in the House of Commons. Lord Randolph Churchill was defeated at **Birmingham**, where he opposed the Rt. Hon. John Bright, but was elected for **South Paddington**. In the following January the Government were overthrown on the motion brought forward by Mr. Jesse Collings, and immediately resigned. Mr. Gladstone succeeded Lord Salisbury; but a coalition between the Conservatives and the followers of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain succeeded in defeating the Government on the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. Mr. Gladstone appealed to the country, which answered his demand by returning 315 Conservatives against less than 200 followers of Mr. Gladstone. Lord Salisbury was again called to the helm, and in the new Ministry, formed in July '86, Lord Randolph Churchill was appointed **leader of the House of Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer**. His most remarkable speech during the recess was made at Dartford, where he unfolded a programme which his opponents declared to be Liberal, if not Radical, and which some of his friends felt to be anything but Conservative. The resignation of Lord Randolph, on Dec. 23rd, '86, took both friends and opponents by surprise. The announcement in the *Times* gave as his lordship's

reasons for taking this unexpected course differences with his colleagues on the subject of the naval and military estimates. The attitude which his lordship assumed in advocacy of financial reforms led to the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the civil administration of the great spending departments. The report of this Commission on the expenditure by the Admiralty was issued in '87. After his retirement from office Lord Randolph travelled for some time on the Continent, and on his return delivered a speech to his constituents, in which he defended the policy of Lord Salisbury's Government in Ireland; and subsequently, in the debate in the House of Commons on the conduct of the police in firing upon the crowd at Mitchelstown, his lordship came to the assistance of Mr. Balfour in defending that proceeding. In October '87, after Mr. Gladstone had enunciated the new Liberal programme at the National Liberal Conference at Nottingham, Lord Randolph delivered a speech at Bradford which indicated an increased tendency on the part of his lordship to proceed on democratic lines. In Jan. '88 Lord Randolph visited St. Petersburg, where his presence gave rise in the foreign press to many wild *canards*, imputing political significance to his journey. On the death of Mr. Bright, in March '89, his lordship declined an invitation to contest Central Birmingham. He did this at the request of Mr. Chamberlain, with whom he subsequently had an acrimonious controversy in the public press.

Churchmen in Council. A small body of influential evangelical clergymen, including Dean J. Stewart Perowne, and Revs. T. Teignmouth Shore, Edgar Jacob, and C. J. Ridgeway, formed in June, '89. **Object**—To unite Churchmen of all parties on questions at present or at any time disturbing the Church upon a basis of wide tolerance. The Dean of Peterborough has proposed a permissive interpretation of the *Ornaments Rubric* (*q.v.*), towards the attainment of this object, but it has been partially disclaimed by the Council.

Cinque Ports, The. A group of seven ports (originally five, whence the name) situated on the south coast of England (in Sussex and Kent). **Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich** were the original ports; **Winchelsea and Rye** being added afterwards. The original Cinque Ports were created by William the Conqueror and were endowed with various important privileges in consideration of their furnishing a certain quota of ships of war, for the king's use, when demanded. The Lord Warden-ship is now only an honorary dignity. Its holders have no special jurisdiction. Earl Granville was nominated in '65.

City and Guilds Institute. See TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

City and Southwark Subway. This is a scheme promoted by a company early in 1886 (under an Act granted in 1884) to construct a subway from King William Street, City, adjoining the Monument station of the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District railways, under the river Thames to the Elephant and Castle, and to work a railway between the points mentioned on the endless cable system. Two tunnels were to be formed, one for the up and the other for the down lines; and there were to be three stations—at King William Street, Borough High Street and Dover Street, and at the Elephant—and lifts would be provided for the

convenience of passengers. (For further details see ed. '88.) A bill was lodged for the session of '87 to enable the Company to extend the subway from the Elephant to Kennington and Stockwell, the suggested gauge of the lines being 4 ft. 8 in. In July it was read a third time in the Lords and passed. The half-yearly report which was published at the beginning of Aug. '89 stated that the tunnels had been made from the City to a point considerably beyond Kennington Oval station, about 2½ miles, while the main underground works at King William Street, Great Dover Street, and Stockwell were finished, and those at the three other stations well forward. The rails were laid between Great Dover Street and King William Street. £75,000 in ordinary share capital had been placed during the half-year, making £500,000 in all. Parliamentary notices for an extension at Clapham, and another scheme connecting Islington with the King William Street terminus of the City and Southwark Co., were published in November.

City Commercial Museums. See COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

City Companies. See CITY GUILDS.

City Guilds, The. There have been 109 companies founded, but the latest return only gives a total of 75, as follows:—The Worshipful Companies of Apothecaries, Armourers and Brasiers, Bakers, Barbers, Basketmakers, Blacksmiths, Bowyers, Brewers, Broderers, Butchers, Carmen Carpenters, Clockmakers, Clothworkers, Coachmakers, Cooks, Coopers, Cordwainers, Curriers, Cutlers, Distillers, Drapers, Dyers, Fanmakers, Farriers, Feltmakers, Fishmongers, Fletchers, Founders, Framework Knitters, Fruiterers, Girdlers, Glass-sellers, Glaziers, Glovers, Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers, Goldsmiths, Grocers, Gunmakers, Haberdashers, Horners, Innholders, Ironmongers, Joiners, Leather-sellers, Loriners, Makers of Playing Cards, Masons, Mercers, Merchant Taylors, Musicians, Needle-makers, Painters, Patten-makers, Pewterers, Plasterers, Plumbers, Poulterers, Saddlers, Salters, Scriveners, Shipwrights, Skippers, Spectacle-makers, Stationers, Tallow-chandlers, Tylers and Bricklayers, Tinplate-workers, Turners, Upholders, Vintners, Wax-chandlers, Weavers, Wheelwrights, and Woolmen. The twelve principal companies are those of the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skippers, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers; but two of the largest liveryies are those of the Loriners and Spectacle-makers, both of which, however, like several of the minor companies, have scarcely any income except such as arises from the fees and fines paid by the members. In '80 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the livery companies of London was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £270,000. On the whole it is estimated that the trust income is about £200,000 a year, and the corporate income from £550,000 to £600,000. Several of the companies possess a considerable amount of real property in the county of Londonderry. The total rent of the real property is above £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from investments. The contributions of existing members are from £15,000 to £20,000 a year. Of the £200,000 which forms the charitable or trust

income, about £75,000 a year is expended on the support of almshouses and the relief of poor members, another £75,000 on education, and about £50,000 on charitable objects of a general character. Many of the charities of the companies are for the benefit of the inhabitants of provincial towns and villages where they possess land. The cost of the *hospitality* annually given by the companies is estimated at £100,000. Technical education (*q.v.*) has within the last few years been taken up by the Guilds. The Clothworkers' Company has promoted the establishment of Yorkshire College, at Leeds, where instruction is given in the manufacture of woollen goods, and similar institutions at Bradford, Ilkley, and other places. The City and Guilds of London Institute, for the advancement of technical education, has also been formed. There is a technical college at Finsbury and a central institution at South Kensington. On July 26th, 1880, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the circumstances and dates of the foundation of the City Livery Companies, the objects for which they were founded, and how far those objects are now being carried out. On May 28th, '84, the Commission issued its report, in which it recommended that the companies should be placed by act of parliament under such restrictions as regards the alienation of their real and personal estate as would remove all danger of the loss of any portion of their property; that the accounts of the companies should be open to public inspection; that no future admission to the livery of a company should confer the parliamentary franchise; the appointment of a commission which should undertake the allocation of a portion of the corporate incomes of the companies to objects of acknowledged public utility, the better application of the trust incomes, and should it prove practicable, the reorganisation of the constitution of the companies. A dissenting report was, however, issued by three members of the Commission.

City of London Police. This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, subject to the approval of Her Majesty. He is assisted by a chief superintendent. The strength of the force is 804, consisting of 1 superintendent, 1 chief inspector, 13 inspectors, 92 sergeants, and 786 constables. The force has also a receiver, a chief clerk, several assistant clerks, and a surgeon. The police area contains six divisions, each of which is under the immediate care of two inspectors, who are assisted by two station-house sergeants. The detective department consists of 1 inspector, 12 sergeants, and 23 constables attached to the chief office at the Old Jewry, and 42 constables distributed among the divisions. The most competent men are selected for this service. They are chiefly concerned in the prevention and detection of commercial frauds. If, however, a banker or merchant requires a City police detective to be sent abroad, or for a long distance from London, for the arrest of an absconding criminal, he is obliged to pay the expenses of this mission. The Superannuation Fund is mainly provided partly from stoppages of the pay of the force, which are not to exceed a fortieth, and partly from fines inflicted on the police or persons who assault them. The balance is provided

from the City cash. No member of the City police is legally entitled to a pension. All pensions are granted at the discretion of the Corporation, subject to the recommendation of the Commissioner. The total expenditure of the City police is about £107,000 per annum. Of this amount £75,000 is received from a rate of 8d. in the pound on the assessable rental of the City, one-fourth of the total expense is paid from the City cash, and the remaining £8500 by those who employ the police in their private service. Headquarters: Old Jewry, Cheapside. Chief Clerk: J. W. Whatley, C.C.

City of London School, Thames Embankment. Established by the Corporation of London in 1834. Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 scholarships varying from £80 to £20; and about 20 others tenable at the school. Pupils admitted between the ages of 7 and 15. Head Master, Mr. A. T. Pollard, M.A. Some alumni: J. R. Seeley, Senior Classic and 1st Chancellor's Medallist, '67; E. A. Abbott, same honours, '61; W. S. Aldis, Senior Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prize-man, '61; J. S. Reid, Senior Classic and 1st Chancellor's Medallist, '69; W. F. Barker, Senior Classic, '83. Sec., George R. Renwick.

Civil Establishments, Royal Commission on. To inquire into their administration at home and abroad. Appointed in '86, as the result of a resolution moved by Lord Randolph Churchill, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. In a Treasury minute, which disclosed the grounds for the initiation of this comprehensive inquiry, it was stated that the duty of the Commissioners would be to examine into the numbers, salaries, hours of labour, superannuation, cost of staff as well as the administration, regulation, and organisation; and to report whether, in their opinion, the work of the different offices is effectually and economically performed; whether it can be simplified; whether the matter of procedure can be improved; and whether it is deficient or unnecessarily elaborate. The Commissioners have published several reports, but their labours are not yet completed. The following are the names of the Commissioners:—Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., chairman; Earl Brownlow; Lord Lingen; Lord Rothschild; the Right Hon. Lord Basing; Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P.; Sir C. E. Lewis, M.P.; Mr. R. W. Hanbury, M.P.; Mr. H. J. W. Lawson, M.P.; Mr. J. W. Maclean, M.P.; Mr. J. Cleghorn, director of the North-Eastern Railway Company; Mr. A. S. Harvey, secretary to Glyn, Mills, & Co.; and Mr. A. B. Milford, C.B., late Assistant Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Walpole, Permanent Under-Secretary for India, is the secretary to the Commission.

Civil Law. The word "civil" in this connection is highly ambiguous. Civil law is opposed sometimes to criminal, sometimes to martial, and sometimes to ecclesiastical law. But the epithet "civil law" is commonly used to describe the Roman law and the various modern systems of law based thereupon, as contrasted with the English common law.

Civil List, The, is the annual grant of parliament to the monarch, the yearly sum now being £385,000, the whole of which is devoted to Her Majesty's household and personal expenses, with the exception of £1,200, which may be granted in pensions (*v.l.*). The grant originated in the reign of William and Mary, and covered the payment of civil offices and pensions, when the amount was £700,000

£400,000 being derived from the Crown revenues and £300,000 from excise duties). Since this resulted in debt on the part of the king, the Court of Exchequer decided that, if he chose, the king could alienate his whole revenue. The List, after having reached £800,000, and in 1777 (George II.) £900,000, was, on the accession of William IV., cleared of all salaries, etc., upon it, and placed at £510,000, including a pension list of £75,000. The purposes to which the pensions were applied were, in 1834, limited to the deserving and needy; and in 1838, the year of Queen Victoria's coronation, it was provided that, in place of a grant of £75,000 for civil list pensions, "Her Majesty should be empowered to grant in every year new pensions on the civil list to the amount of £1,200, all such pensions to be in strict conformity with the House of Commons' resolutions of 18th February, 1834." (1 Vict., c. 2).

Civil List Pensions Grants 1886—Nov. 1889.—1886. Tulloch, Mrs. Janeanne Sophia, widow of the late Dr. Tulloch, Senior Principal in the University of St. Andrews, in connection with Theology, Philosophy, and Literature (£150); Gibbons, Mrs. Grace, widow of the late Mr. James Robert Gibbons, Royal Irish Constabulary, County Inspector (45); Schmitz, Dr. Leonard (in addition to the Civil List Pension of £50 per annum which he already receives) (50); Balton, Mr. T., in recognition of his services as a naturalist and microscopist (50); Farnborough, Lady, for distinguished parliamentary and literary services of her late husband (250); Mongredien, Mr. Augustus, for the merits and public utility of his literary work (100); Brett, Mr. Jacob, in recognition of his services in connection with the introduction of submarine telegraphy (100); Trollope, Mr. Thomas Adolphus, in consideration of the value of his literary work, his straitened means, and his advanced age (200); Waters, Mr. Edmond Chester, for his long and arduous labours as a writer on genealogy (100); Bolton, Mr. Thomas, for services which he has rendered to science by his investigations in connection with microscopic fauna (50). 1887. Kent, Mr. Charles, for his contributions to biographical and other literature (£100). Massey, Mr. Gerald, in consideration of his literary merit, and of the smallness of his means of support (30); Palliser, Lady (additional), for services of her late husband, Sir William Palliser, as an inventor of munitions of war, etc., and of her destitute condition, and to enable her to provide for her daughters (150); Clerk, Mrs. Jessie, in consideration of the literary merits of her late husband, the Rev. Archibald Clerk, LL.D., as a Celtic scholar, and of her destitute condition (120). Neild, Mrs. Mary L., in consideration of the death of her husband, Major Neild, R.M., from the effects of a wound received while on duty at Charlestown, and of her destitute condition (£100); Tulloch, Miss Frances, Miss Blanche, and Miss Amy, in consideration of the distinguished services of their late father, Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrews University, in connection with theology, philosophy, and literature, and of their destitute condition (25 each); Jefferies, Mrs. Jessie, in consideration of the literary attainments of her late husband, Mr. Richard Jefferies, and of her destitute condition (100); Steel, Sir John, in consideration of his merits as a sculptor, and of his destitute condition (100); Hutchinson, Mrs. Mary, in

consideration of the services of her late husband, Mr. Thomas J. Hutchinson, M.D., of H.M. Consular Service, and of his literary attainments (20); Leach, Miss Mary, Miss Rose Jane, and Miss Adeline Amy, in consideration of the eminence of their brother, the late John Leach, as an artist, and of their destitute condition (10 each). 1888. Pinkett, Mrs. Kate, in recognition of the services of her late husband as Crown Solicitor, Chief Justice, and Acting Governor of Sierra Leone, and of her destitute condition (50); McClatchie, Mrs. Isabella Sarah, in consideration of the long and valuable services of her late brother, Sir H. Parkes, and of her destitute condition (75); Morris, Rev. F. O., in recognition of his merits as a naturalist, and of his inadequate means of support (100); Cumming, Miss Constance Frederica Gordon, in consideration of her merits as an author, and of her destitute condition (50); Motra, Mrs. Eugenia, in recognition of the eminence of her late husband as a miniature painter, and of her destitute condition (25); Hughes, Mrs. Ceiriog, in recognition of the merits of her late husband, Mr. J. C. Hughes, as a Welsh poet, and in consideration of her destitute condition (50); Barnes, Miss Laura Liebe, in consideration of the merits of her late father, the Rev. W. Barnes, as an author and linguist, and on account of her destitute condition (50); Baynes, Mrs. Spencer, in consideration of the eminence of her late husband, Professor T. S. Baynes, as an author and scholar, and of her destitute condition (75); Parker, Mr. William Kitchen, F.R.S., in recognition of his services to science as an investigator, of his old age, and of his inadequate means of support (100); Seldon, Mrs. Barbara, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Mr. Samuel Seldon, principal of the statistical department of H.M. Customs, and of her destitute condition (100); Stewart, Mrs. Balfour, in recognition of the services rendered to science by her late husband, Professor Balfour Stewart, and of her destitute condition (50); Bell, Mr. John, in recognition of his merits as a sculptor, and of his destitute condition (50); Hewett, Miss Evelyn Lucy and Miss Jane, in consideration of the distinguished naval services of their late father, Admiral Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., and of their destitute condition (75 each); Palgrave, Mrs. Katherine, in consideration of the literary services of her late husband, of his long service in trying climates, and of her inadequate means of support (50); Proctor, Mrs. Sallie Duffield, in consideration of the service rendered to the cause of science by her late husband, Mr. R. A. Proctor, B.A., and of her inadequate means of support (100); Guthrie, Mrs. Blanche Gertrude, in consideration of the eminence of her late husband, Professor F. Guthrie, F.R.S., as a physicist, and of her inadequate means of support (50); Faithfull, Miss Emily, in consideration of her services as a writer and worker on behalf of the emigration, education, and employment of women (50); Rockstro, Mr. William Smyth, in consideration of his services to musical literature, and of his inadequate means of support (50); Shairp, Mrs. Eliza, in consideration of the services rendered by her late husband, Professor Shairp, to literature, and of her inadequate means of support; Graves, Mrs. Maria Jane, in consideration of the services of her late husband, the Rev. James Graves, to archaeology and to the early history

of Ireland, and of her inadequate means of support (50). **Fennell**, Dr. C. A. M., in consideration of his eminence as a classical and philological scholar, of his services to literature, and of his inadequate means of support (50); **Birch**, Miss Elizabeth Gertrude, in consideration of the services of her late father, Dr. S. Birch, as an archaeologist, and of her destitute condition (50); **Birch**, Miss Juliana Frances, in consideration of the services of her late father, Dr. S. Birch, as an archaeologist, and of her destitute condition (50); **Thomas**, Mr. W. Cave, on account of his personal service to the Royal Family, and in consideration of his services to art, and of his destitute condition (50); **Patey**, Mrs. Helen, in consideration of the services rendered by her late husband, Mr. C. H. B. Patey, in the improvement of the telegraph services of this country, and of her inadequate means of support (50); **Forster**, Mrs. Margaret Rainey, in recognition of the services of her late husband, Dr. J. L. Porter, to education and literature, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support (50); **Watts**, Mrs. Sophie, in recognition of the services of her late husband, Mr. Henry Watts, to chemistry, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support (75); **Sowerby**, Mrs. Elizabeth, in consideration of the botanical works of her late husband, and of her destitute condition (75); **Stirling**, Dr. James Hutcheson, in recognition of his services to philosophy and literature, and in consideration of his inadequate means of support (50).

Civil List Savings on. See SESSION, sect. 47.

Civil Service. One of the oldest institutions of the country, and probably dates from the earliest monarchical times. It is only within perhaps the last hundred years that the English Civil Service has assumed its present vast proportions. The Civil Service comprises all persons who serve the Queen in a civil capacity, as opposed to those employed in the military and naval services. The total number of persons so employed cannot be far short of half a million. The chief department of the Civil Service is the **Treasury**, which exercises a control over all other departments, and from whom alone authority is obtained for all expenditure. Perhaps next in importance is the **Exchequer and Audit Department**, which is charged with the audit of the accounts of all other departments, and is required to see that the expenditure of each is in accordance with the authorities received from the Treasury. The **Foreign Office** (including the diplomatic service), the **India Office** and the **Colonial Office**, together with the **Home Office**, probably rank next amongst the numerous departments of the Home Civil Service. The three revenue departments—namely, the **Post Office**, **Inland Revenue**, and **Customs**—are of course important branches of the service; there are also, among what is known as the spending departments, the **War Office**, **Admiralty**, **Board of Trade**, **Office of Works**, **Education Office**, **Privy Council Office**, the **Stationery Office**, and many other smaller offices.—Most of the clerkships in the Civil Service are now thrown open to public competition, and the various offices are grouped into two grades. The recommendation of the **Playfair Commission** which sat in 1874 to inquire into the Civil Service—namely, that the Service should be divided into a **Higher** and a **Lower Division**, with a specified scale of salaries irrespective of office

for each division—has never been fully carried out. Most of the better-class offices are grouped under Grade I., and the remainder under what was formerly known as Grade II.; in these latter, however, most of the vacancies are being filled up by the appointment of Lower Division clerks under the Playfair scheme. The scale of salaries for these clerks is uniformly throughout the service £80 rising by £15 triennially to £200; while duty-pay not exceeding £100 may be paid to clerks of the Lower Division who are performing superior duties. In those offices where the hours of attendance are seven instead of six the salaries of the Lower Division clerks are increased by about one-sixth. Although it was one of the objects of the Playfair scheme to abolish a numerous class of civil servants known as **writers**, who receive tenpence an hour, and whose appointments are of a purely temporary character, there still exists a considerable body of these men in the Civil Service. A Royal Commission has recently been appointed to inquire into the present state of the Civil Service. The first sitting took place last November, and it will probably take a considerable time before the inquiry closes. There is of course a considerable difference in the examinations for the two grades of the Service; and that for the higher grade is what is popularly termed a "stiff" one. Very good prizes are offered to the successful candidates in this examination, which therefore attracts candidates from amongst university men. The Lower Division examination is of a simpler character, and at the prizes offered are not so great, a different class of men is attracted. Full particulars of all examinations for the Civil Service, and of the situations to be competed for, can always be obtained on application to the **Civil Service Commission**, at Cannon Row, S.W. The permanent Civil Service Commissioners are Sir G. W. Dasent and Mr. W. J. Courthorpe. (Annual report is published by Eyre and Spottiswoode.) For details see **FINANCE, NATIONAL**. Consult "Civil Service Directory."

Civil Service Commission. A Royal Commission to inquire into the administration of the civil establishments at home and abroad was appointed in '86, as the result of a resolution moved by Lord Randolph Churchill, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. In a Treasury minute, which disclosed the grounds for the initiation of this comprehensive inquiry, it was stated that the duty of the Commissioners would be to examine into the numbers, salaries, hours of labour, superannuation, cost of staff, as well as the administration, regulation, and organisation; and to report whether, in their opinion, the work of the different offices is effectually and economically performed; whether it can be simplified; whether the matter of procedure can be improved; and whether it is deficient or unnecessarily elaborate. The Commissioners have published several reports, of which the last was issued in Oct. '89, but their labours are not yet completed. The following are the names of the Commissioners:—Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., chairman; Earl Brownlow; Lord Lingen; Lord Rothschild; the Right Hon. Lord Basing; Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P.; Sir C. E. Lewis, M.P.; Mr. R. W. Hanbury, M.P.; Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, M.P.; Mr. J. Cleghorn, director of the North-Eastern Railway Company; Mr. A. S. Harvey, secretary to Glyn, Mills, & Co.; and Mr. A. B.

Midford, C.B., late Assistant Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Walpole, Permanent Under-Secretary for India, is the secretary to the Commission.

Clark, Sir Andrew, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., b. 1826. Educated at Aberdeen and at Edinburgh. In the extra-academical medical school of the latter city he gained the first medals in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botany, materia medica, surgery, pathology, and practice of physic. For four years Dr. Clark had charge of the pathological department of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar. M.D. Aberdeen ('84). He is senior physician to the London Hospital, and was re-elected President of the Royal College of Physicians April 15th, '89. Dr. Clark is the author of numerous essays, lectures and reviews, and has for some time been Mr. Gladstone's medical attendant. Baronet ('83). In Nov. '88 a somewhat novel medical consultation was held between Sir A. C. and Lord Ennismore's physicians at Vancouver, by means of the electric cable, the consultation lasting three hours.

Clarke, Sir Edward, Q.C., M.P., was b. 1846. Educated at the City Commercial School, Lombard Street, and Crosby Hall. Gained the Society of Arts prize for English Literature (1866); History (1857); A.A. Oxford (1858), being first in order of merit in first division. Obtained writership in India Office by open competition (1859), retired Oct. 1860. Tancred Law Student (1861); called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1864); created Q.C. (1880); elected a bencher of his Inn (1882). Returned as Conservative member for Southwark (Feb. 1880); Plymouth (1880-85); re-elected 1885 and 1886, when he was made Solicitor-General in Lord Salisbury's administration, and received the honour of knighthood. Sir E. C. is a man who sprang from the ranks, and in his earlier days relied upon journalism for his support. He was for some time a reporter in the House of Commons, and was on the literary staff of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard*. He made his mark in the celebrated *Fengo* case, and successfully defended Mrs. Bartlett in the notorious *Fimble* poisoning case. On the question of the Government's proposed compensation to the publicans he made a speech in which he attempted to show that a legal right to compensation was well established. In a letter addressed to the public press on this question he also contended that the justices had no right to refuse to renew a license provided the applicant's house had been well conducted, an opinion which was subsequently upset by a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Field, which was upheld on appeal. In Nov. '89 Sir E. Clarke defended the Rev. E. Hoskyns in the libel case, *Bessant v. Hoskyns*.

Clayden, F. W., author and journalist, has been connected as a leader-writer with the *Daily News* (q.v.) ever since its reduction in price to one penny, and is now associated in the editorship of that newspaper with Mr. J. R. Robinson (q.v.). Has been an unsuccessful candidate for Parliamentary honours on three occasions—viz., at Nottingham ('68), Norwood Division of Lambeth ('85), and North Islington ('86). Is the author of "England under Lord Beaconsfield" ('80), "Samuel Sharpe, Philanthropist and Translator of the Bible" ('83), "The Early Life of Samuel Rogers" ('87), "Rogers and his Contemporaries," 2 vols. ('89), and of articles in the *Edinburgh Review*, *Fortnightly Review*, and *Cornhill Magazine*, as well as pamphlets

on various political and metropolitan questions. Mr. C. was elected Chairman for '88 of the London branch of the National Association of Journalists, and is a Vice-President of the Institute of Journalists (q.v.).

Clémenceau, Georges Benjamin, was b. at Mouilleron-en-Pareds, in the Vendée, Sept. 28th, 1841. He studied medicine in Paris, is an M.D., and practised at Montmartre. Elected mayor of the 18th arrondissement (Montmartre) in Sept. 1870, and in 1871 a deputy for the Seine, and formed part of the Extreme Left party. M. Clémenceau was still mayor when Generals Lecomte and Clément-Thomas were shot. He soon after resigned the positions of mayor and deputy. He then became a member, and afterwards president, of the Paris Municipal Council. He was re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies at the elections of Feb. 1876, and again voted with the Extreme Left. During the latter years of Gambetta's life, Clémenceau was the political adversary of the "dead tribune." He dexterously forced Gambetta into taking office, and was instrumental in securing his fall. He has since, as chief of the Radical party, frequently imposed his will upon the Chamber, particularly in making and unmaking ministries. He sits for the department of the Var, having been also elected, at the general election of Oct. 1885, as one of the deputies for Paris. He is proprietor of the *Justice*, an important Paris journal, and is regarded as one of the most expert swordsmen in France. It was a resolution moved by M. Clémenceau, and insisting on a thorough investigation of the Wilson scandal, that led to the overthrow of the Rouvier Government, and the consequent fall of M. Grévy. M. Clémenceau was asked by the President to form a Ministry, but declined, and told the President plainly that the crisis was not a political but a presidential one. He acted as one of the seconds to M. Floquet in his duel with General Boulanger, July '88.

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne ("Mark Twain"), b. at Florida, Missouri, U.S., 1835; was apprenticed in his youth to a printer, and subsequently served as a pilot on the Mississippi (he adopted his *nom de plume* from the cry of the leadsmen when his line "marked" two fathoms of water; the term varies with the depth, but for two fathoms it is "mark twain"). Afterwards obtained an appointment as reporter on a paper in California, whence, after some years' service, he removed to edit a paper at Buffalo. He is undoubtedly the most original and popular of the American humorists; his best known works are "The Jumping Frog," "The Innocents Abroad," "The Gilded Age," "Roughing It," "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "Life on the Mississippi," "The Stolen White Elephant," "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," etc. His letter to the Queen on the subject of his assessment to the income tax on account of his books published in this country, is among the most recent of Mark Twain's contributions to humorous literature. He is about to publish "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court."

Clergy, Deceased (Dec. 1st, '88, to Nov. 20th, '89). See OBITUARY.

Clerk of the Parliaments. See PARLIAMENTS, CLERK OF THE.

Cleveland, Stephen Grover, Ex-President of the United States, b. at New Jersey, March 18th, 1837. The son of a Presbyterian minister, he rose from a humble clerkship in Oneida to be

Governor of the State of New York, defeating his opponent (Judge Foulger) by 295,000 votes. He thus became the prominent candidate for the presidency, and was so nominated by the National Democratic Convention, which met at Chicago in July '84. A few months later he was elected President by 4,910,975 popular votes, beating Mr. Blaine (*q.v.*) by about 100,000 votes. Subsequently receiving the majority of electoral votes, he was duly inaugurated at Washington, March 4th, '85. Two important events will make the year '87 memorable in the history of Mr. C.'s term of office: *i.e.*, the celebration of the centenary of the adoption of the American Constitution, and the enunciation of the programme of sweeping fiscal reforms contained in the presidential message of Dec. 6th, '87. The principal terms of this policy, which recommended a large reduction of the import dues on raw materials as the most practical means of dealing with the glut of money in the Treasury, were embodied in his address, seeking for re-election in November '88. On the occasion of the rejection by the Senate of the Fisheries Treaty, the President's announcement to ask for powers to adopt a policy of retaliation against Canada created a profound sensation at first, but soon came to be regarded merely as a clever electioneering move. President C.'s action in demanding the recall of the British ambassador, Lord Salisbury, was the subject of much comment. President C. was opposed by General Harrison, who defeated him by 233 electoral votes against 168. On July 3rd, '88, he was thrown from his carriage, but happily without sustaining serious injury.

It is stated that the ex-President is now practising law in New York.

Clifford, Rev. John, M.A., D.D., Ex-President of the Baptist Union, was b. 1836 at Sawley. In '55 he entered the General Baptist College. During his third year at the College accepted an invitation from the Praed Street church, Paddington. Dr. C. graduated B.A. at London University in '61, B.Sc. in '62, in '64 taking the degree of M.A., and in '66 that of LL.B. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him in '83 by Bates' University, U.S.A. His growing success at Praed Street led to the erection of Westbourne Park Chapel, which was opened Sept. '77, and where Dr. C. still continues to minister. His works include the following: "Is Life worth Living?" "The Dawn of Manhood," and "Starting in Life." Dr. C.'s lecture on "The Place of Baptists in the Evolution of Christianity," at South Place Chapel, Finsbury, aroused some controversy in the religious press. He is one of the committee for promoting a Women's Trade Union in East London.

Clifton College, Bristol. Founded 1860, received charter 77. It is under a Council of fifteen, Earl Ducie being President. It is mainly classical, but has a military and engineering side, and prepares pupils specially for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or Cooper's Hill (*q.v.*); also for the Indian Civil Service (*q.v.*). Three exhibitions, ranging from £25 to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, offered annually. Pupils, 600. **Head Master**, Rev. J. M. Wilson, M.A. **Registrar**, A. W. D. Macpherson. **Motto**, *Hoc studia oblectant.*

Closure. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Clubs and Club Houses, Principal.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Established.	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Albemarle	25, Albemarle Street	1875	600	8 8 0	5 5 0
Alexandra (Ladies' Club)	12, Grosvenor Street, W.	1884	739	5 5 0	2 2 0
Alpine	8, St. Martin's Place	1857	No limit	1 1 0	1 1 0
Army and Navy	36, Pall Mall	1838	2,350	40 0 0	10 10 0
Arthur's	69, St. James's Street	1795	600	31 10 0	10 10 0
Arts	17, Hanover Square	1863	450	15 15 0	6 6 0
Arundel	1, Adelphi Terrace	1860	280	5 5 0	4 4 0
Athenæum	107, Pall Mall	1824	1,200	31 10 0	8 8 0
Bachelors'	8, Hamilton Place, W.	1881	780	31 10 0	10 10 0
Badminton	100, Piccadilly, W.	1876	1,000	10 10 0	8 8 0
Beaufort	32, Dover Street, W.	1886	500	None	5 5 0
Boodle's	28, St. James's Street	1762	600	19 19 0	11 11 0
Brooks's	St. James's Street	1764	600	15 15 0	11 11 0
Burlington Fine Arts	17, Savile Row	1866	500	5 5 0	5 5 0
Camara	21, Bedford Street, W.C.	1885	No limit	1 1 0	3 3 0
Carlton	94, Pall Mall	1832	1,600	30 0 0	10 10 0
Cigar Club	6A, Waterloo Place, S.W.	1880	1,000	5 5 0	5 5 0
City Carlton	St. Swithin's Lane	1868	1,000	15 15 0	8 8 0
City Liberal	Wallbrook	1874	1,070	21 0 0	10 10 0
City of London	19, Old Broad Street, E.C.	1832	800	31 10 0	10 10 0
Cobden	None	1866	960	None	3 3 0
Cocoa Tree	64, St. James's Street	1746	350	10 10 0	4 4 0
Conservative	74, St. James's Street	1840	1,200	31 10 0	10 10 0
Constitutional	Northumberland Avenue	1883	6,550	10 & 6 ga.	5 & 3 ga.
Crichton	10, Adelphi Terrace	1871	650	None	3 3 0
Devonshire	50, St. James's Street	1875	1,500	31 10 0	10 10 0
East India United Service	16, St. James's Square	1849	1,200	30 or nil.	8 & 10 ga.
Eldon	27, Chancery Lane	1879	200	2 2 0	3 3 0
Farmers'	Salisbury Square Hotel	1843	450	sus. pro tem.	1 1 0
Garrick	15, Garrick St., Covent Garden	1831	650	21 0 0	10 10 0
German Athenæum	93, Mortimer Street, W.	1869	500	15 15 0	6 6 0
Grafton	10, Grafton Street, W.	1863	984	5 5 0	3 3 0

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished.	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Green Room	20, Bedford St., Covent Garden	1877	250	5 5 0	4 4 0
Gresham	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	1843	500	21 0 0	8 8 0
Grosvenor	135, New Bond Street, W.	1883	2,000	5 5 0	5 5 0
Guards'	70, Pall Mall	1813	400	31 10 0	12 0 0
Gun Club	4, Carlton St., Regent St., S.W.	1860	No limit	12 12 0	8 8 0
Hogarth	35, Dover Street, W.	1870	No limit	10 & 5 gs.	4 4 0
Hurlingham	Fulham, S.W.	1868	1,500	15 15 0	5 5 0
Isthmian	150, Piccadilly	1882	1,600	None	10 10 0
Junior Army and Navy	10, St. James's Street	1869	1,500	21 0 0	8 8 0
Junior Athenæum	116, Piccadilly	1864	1,100	21 0 0	10 10 0
Junior Carlton	Pall Mall	1864	2,100	38 17 0	10 10 0
Junior Garrick	12, Adelphi Terrace	1867	600	5 5 0	5 5 0
Junior Travellers'	8, St. James's Square	1886	2,000	31 10 0	8 8 0
Junior United Service	Charles Street, St. James's	1827	2,000	40 0 0	7 7 0
Kennel	6, Cleveland Row, St. James's	1874	300	5 5 0	5 5 0
Lancaster	Savoy, W.C.	1882	300	None	3 3 0
Law Society	103, Chancery Lane	1832	400	5 5 0	5 5 0
Marlborough	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	1860	500	31 10 0	10 10 0
Meistersingers	63, St. James's Street	1888	500	10 10 0	8 8 0
Military and Royal Naval	16, Albemarle Street, W.	1880	600	None	6 6 0
National	1, Whitehall Gardens	1845	550	15 15 0	6 & 4 gs.
National Conservative	9, Pall Mall	1886	2,600	10 10 0	6 6 0
National Liberal	Whitehall Place, S.W.	1882	7,000	10 10 0	6 6 0
National Union	23, Albemarle Street, W.	1887	1,200	None	5 5 0
Naval and Military	94, Piccadilly	1862	2,000	36 15 0	8 8 0
New Athenæum	26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall	1878	800	4 4 0	4 & 2 gs.
New Club	Covent Garden	1883	600	10 0 0	10 0 0
New Oxford & Cambridge	20, Albemarle Street	1884	550	None	8 8 0
New University	57 & 58, St. James's Street	1863	1,100	31 10 0	8 8 0
Oriental	18, Hanover Square, W.	1824	800	31 0 0	0 0 0
Orleans	29, King Street, St. James's	1877	550	21 0 0	8 8 0
Oxford and Cambridge	71, Pall Mall	1830	1,170	42 0 0	8 8 0
Pall Mall	7 and 8, Waterloo Place	1870	750	10 10 0	8 8 0
Piccadilly	39, Fitzroy Square	1878	350	1 1 0	2 2 0
Pelican	14, Gerrard St., Shaftesbury Av.	1887	1,000	5 5 0	5 5 0
Portland	1, Stratford Place, Oxford St.	1816	250	10 10 0	7 7 0
Pratt's	14, Park Place, St. James's St.	1840	1,000	5 5 0	5 5 0
Pres.	107, Fleet Street, E.C.	1882	No limit	1 1 0	3 3 0
Primrose	4 & 5, Park Place, St. James's	1886	No limit	Suspd.	3 3 0
Raleigh	16, Regent Street, S.W.	1858	600	15 15 0	10 10 0
Reform	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1834	1,400	40 0 0	1 0 0
Royal Canoe	11, Hurlingham Street, W.C.	1866	200	2 0 0	1 0 0
Royal Navy and Army	4, Grafton Street, W.	1886	1,500	6 0 0	6 0 0
Russell Whist	55, Great Coram Street, W.C.	1870	100	1 1 0	3 3 0
St. George's	4, Hanover Square, W.	1874	2,800	10 & 5 gs.	8 8 0
St. George's Chess	61, St. James's Street	1826	No limit	2 2 0	3 3 0
St. James's	106, Piccadilly	1857	650	26 5 0	11 11 0
St. James's Whist	87, St. James's Street	1882	200	5 5 0	5 5 0
St. Stephen's	1, Bridge Street, Westminster	1870	1,500	21 0 0	10 10 0
Stillsbury (New)	12, St. James's Square	1888	1,200	None	10 & 5 gs.
Savage	Savoy Place, W.C.	1857	400	5 5 0	5 5 0
Savile	107, Piccadilly, W.	1868	600	10 10 0	5 5 0
Scandinavian	80, Strand, W.C.	1875	300	None	4 4 0
Scottish	39, Dove Street, W.	1879	1,500	10 10 0	7 7 0
Smithfield	12, Hanover Square	1798	930	None	1 1 0
Somerville, New (Ladies)	23, Oxford Street (reorgan.)	1888	750	0 10 0	0 10 0
Stratched House	86, St. James's Street	1865	800	26 5 0	10 10 0
Travellers'	106, Pall Mall	1819	800	31 10 0	10 10 0
Turf	85, Piccadilly, W.	1868	550	31 10 0	12 & 15 gs.
Union	Trafalgar Square	1882	1,000	39 18 0	7 7 0
Unionist	68, Pall Mall, S.W.	1887	1,500	None	5 10 0
United Service	116 & 117, Pall Mall	1815	1,600	40 0 0	8 0 0
United University	1, Suffolk Street	1822	1,000	42 0 0	8 8 0
United Whist	60, St. James's Street	1876	170	3 3 0	3 3 0
Vernon	Thames Ditton, aff. Primrose C.	1877	700	None	6 6 0
Wellington	1, Grosvenor Place	1885	1,400	21 0 0	10 10 0
Whitefriars	Anderton's Hotel	1866	80	2 2 0	2 2 0
Whitehall	47, Parliament Street	1866	600	21 0 0	10 10 0
White's	37, St. James's Street	1730	750	19 19 0	11 11 0
Windham	13, St. James's Square	1828	650	32 11 0	10 0 0

Coal. The chief varieties of coal are anthracite, or "stone coal," which occurs largely in South Wales, and is used in furnaces and malt kilns; semi-bituminous, or "steam coal," much used in marine and locomotive engines, being almost smokeless; bituminous, or "household coal," which is the common form of fossil fuel for domestic use; and lignite, known also as "brown coal," or "wood coal," an imperfect coal, not used in this country, though valued on the Continent. Cannel is a variety of coal which does not soil the fingers, and burns readily like a candle, whence the name. It occurs abundantly near Wigan, and is highly valued for gas-making. The vegetable origin of coal is fully established by its chemical composition, microscopic structure, its mode of occurrence, and its associated fossils. Some coals, notably the "better bed" of Bradford in Yorkshire, are largely made up of resinous spores or minute reproductive bodies shed from the cones of fossil lycopods, or plants allied to modern club-mosses. Two kinds of spores, known as *microspores* and *macrospores*, occur in certain lycopods, and similar bodies are found in coal. Some observers regard the larger bodies not as spores, but as sporangia or spore-cases. Certain kinds of coal seem to be largely made up of the mineralised bark of the coal-measure plants. Small deposits of coal may have been formed by vegetable matter drifted by streams, and buried in lakes or in estuarine deltas; but in most cases the vegetable matter must have grown *in situ*. The roots of the coal plants are often found in the "underlaya" or fossil soils beneath the coal-seams. The principal coal fields of Great Britain are those of South Wales, Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset, Warwickshire, South Staffordshire, North Staffordshire, Shropshire, Denbigh and Flint, Lancashire and Cheshire, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Durham and Northumberland, the Clyde Basin, Midlothian, Fifeshire, and Ayrshire. In Ireland good coal occurs in Tyrone and Antrim, but the resources are not well developed; the coal in the south of Ireland is chiefly anthracitic. The deepest coal-pit in Britain is at the Ashton Moss colliery, near Manchester (12,688 feet).—As the general characteristic of British trade in all its staple branches during '88 may fairly be inscribed as "good," coal mining prospered, first in quantity of output, and next as to prices and wages. The imports and exports of coal into and from the Port of London during December brought up the totals for that year ('88) to the following: Seaborne, 4,887,583 tons; railway, 7,621,763 tons; being an increase in the former over '87 amounting to 161,905 tons, and of the latter to 303,993 tons. The total quantity of coal in transition or exported beyond the London district in '88 amounted to 3,119,326 tons, showing an increase over '87 of 122,080 tons. Deducting the increase of exports from that in the gross imports, the net increase in the trade within the London district in '88 is thus 343,218 tons. The average price for the whole year was 16s. 4d. per ton, being a fraction higher than in '87. An interesting article on "Our Coal Supply," and the prospects of its exhaustion—having special reference to an able paper on the subject read before the Royal Statistical Society, by Mr. Price-Williams—was published in the *Engineer* of March 8th, '89. In the spring of the year a coal syndicate for the United Kingdom was much discussed, under the title of the

Coalowners', Lessees', Workmen's, and Consumers' Co-operative Association, with a proposed capital of £100,000,000, to be issued in shares and debentures, with general supervision by the Board of Trade, but it came to nothing. Some idea of the extraordinary increase in the value of coal may be obtained from the enhanced prices which the great railway companies connected with the West Riding field had to agree to pay in their June contracts. The difference was 40 per cent., the additional cost to the L. & N. W. being £100,000, the Midland £90,000, and the Great Western £80,000 for the year. A further notion of the state of affairs was given in the annual circular of Messrs. G. Cockerell & Co., published early in July. They state:—"The London coal trade was never in a more unsettled condition. Anticipating the abolition of the dues, large consumers have postponed the filling of their cellars; but this check having been at length removed, a period of stagnation is likely to be followed by one of unusual activity. . . . The revival of commerce and the consequent demand for manufacturing purposes have already caused an advance of 30 per cent. in the cost of steam, while the market value of all classes of house coal is considerably higher than last year. . . . We are unable to guarantee the continuance of the present rates for any length of time." A matter of considerable interest arose in the spring of the year, especially affecting the coal trade of Durham and Northumberland. The *raison d'être* was the preference of the Admiralty for Welsh coal, and a meeting of North of England owners and others was held on May 14th in the Conference Room of the House of Commons to discuss the question. Mr. John Morley, M.P., presided. One gentleman present stated that he had recently visited Malta, and discovered that whereas eight years before out of the total quantity of coal received there 25 per cent. came from the North of England, the percentage last year was only 5 per cent. The volume of trade continued in an exceedingly good condition throughout the year, and although, as will be seen below, there was a general upheaval among the men, no strike of the old-fashioned kind ensued, while the eight-hours' movement (*q.v.*), though much discussed among the miners, was not in any serious sense adopted. The extraordinary development in the iron trade had an especial effect on coke, the celebrated Durham qualities running up to unheard-of prices. The Board of Trade returns for October show that of coal, coke, &c., 2,608,683 tons were exported, against 2,504,303 in October '87; this is a rise in quantity of 4.1 per cent., while the increase in price showed the vast increase of 26.7 per cent. The London market was of course affected by the dock strike (see STRIKES), which, beginning in August, came to an end in September, and, as the coalmen joined the strikers, caused a rise in prices and wages all round. The report of the Registrar of London Coal Markets for the ten months of the present year shows a decrease in the imports by sea of 115,923 tons, the quantity received from Jan 1st to Oct. 31st being 3,893,942 tons, while the quantity coming in by rail was 6,274,173 tons, or an increase of 166,959 tons. These figures give a net increase in the receipts of 51,031 tons; but there being an increase in the quantity exported beyond the London area of 33,521 tons, the development of trade within the area is represented by 175,510

tons. The *Engineer* of Aug. 30th publishes the following interesting statistics: The total coal consumption of the world is said to amount to 1,000,000 cwt. per hour. Of this quantity about 240,000 cwt. are required per hour in order to heat the boilers for stationary and marine engines, locomotives, etc. The production of pig-iron absorbs 100,000 cwt., and that of other metals 80,000 cwt. per hour. The average hourly consumption of household coal is reckoned at 300,000 cwt.; but the total production is estimated at 30,000,000 to 33,000,000 cwt. per diem, so there is a considerable margin. Of course the question of wages was very much discussed as a necessary corollary to the improved trade in quantity and prices. An important conference of miners was held at Birmingham at the end of March, between 300,000 and 400,000 men being represented. The leading resolution adopted was to demand an immediate advance all round of 10 per cent. The next conference was held at Nottingham in April, concluding on the 26th, when it was agreed to take steps to enforce the demand. The following month the conference again sat at Manchester, when it agreed to accept 5 per cent. on July 1st and 5 per cent. on October 1st—an offer made by way of compromise by the Yorkshire owners. In the autumn (October 8th), the conference, representing 227,500 men, met at Birmingham. The reports were to the effect that the second advance above mentioned had been given over the midland and north-western districts. This made a total increase of 10 per cent. in '89, and 20 per cent. since the previous October. It may be mentioned that the miners under the South Staffordshire Wages Board, the Northumberland, the Durham, the Scottish, and the South Wales miners obtained advances on their own account. The prospects for the end of the present and at least the beginning of next year are excellent for both masters and men. For accidents see MINING.

Coal Duties, London, Abolition of. See SESSION, sect. 62.

Coaching. Of late years there has been a tendency towards reviving the practice of travelling between fixed points by coach; but whilst this mode of travelling was a necessity in the days prior to the introduction of railways, it is now merely indulged in for pleasure, and as a rule is confined to the summer months, a notable exception being that inaugurated by Mr. H. M'Calmont on Nov. 12th, '89, on which date he commenced running a coach between Ross and Monmouth, *via* Kerne Bridge and Whitchurch, during the winter, on which occasion he was presented with a handsome whip, upon which was a silver-plate bearing the following inscription: "Presented to H. M'Calmont, Esq., by the Men of Ross." Throughout the summer season several coaches start on specified days from *Watneth's Hotel*, Piccadilly (the famous White Horse Cellars), for Brighton, Virginia Water, and other favoured resorts; but the leading and best organised clubs are the *Coaching* and *Four-in-Hand*, their meets at the Magazine in Hyde Park always attracting large and aristocratic assemblages. Visitors from America evince a strong predilection for this old-fashioned conveyance, as affording better and more pleasant opportunities of viewing the beauties of the country and the historic castles, abbeys, and other revered landmarks which dot the picturesque

coaching routes mapped out by our forefathers. For Selby's celebrated drive from London to Brighton and back in '88 see OBITUARY (Selby); and also CYCLING, an attempt having been made this year to beat his record with the bicycle. See "Coaching," Badminton Library Series.

Coaling Stations, British. To a country like Britain the importance of having various convenient points throughout the world at which both her navy and her mercantile marine may obtain supplies of coal cannot be over-estimated, especially in the event of hostilities breaking out. As steam navigation has advanced, the Government have organised in our own possessions coaling stations, where it has been conceived that they would be most useful. The principal of these ports are Aden, Trincomalee, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Simon's Bay, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, Mauritius, Port Royal, and St. Lucia. A Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad tendered its report to the Government July '82, and the Inspector-General of Fortifications was instructed to draw up a scheme based on the report. A scheme based on the recommendations of this Commission was first laid before Parliament in '84. Since then, however, a fuller knowledge of the requirements of each place to be defended and of the defences now thought essential have largely added to the estimates of the necessary expenditure. In addition to the list of stations drawn up in '84, is that of *Table Bay*; armament is also to be provided for *King George's Sound* and *Thursday Island*. During '88 the Imperial Defence Bill was passed, which provides for the issue out of the Consolidated Fund of the sum of £850,000 to carry out the agreement for naval defence entered into between the Imperial Government and the colonies respecting the provision of a special squadron of men of war. A further sum of £2,600,000 will be raised for the defence of the military ports and coaling stations, and for making further provisions for Imperial defence. These sums are to be raised by loan, principal and interest to be provided for by appropriation of dividends received on account of the Suez Canal shares. An exhaustive report upon the defences of the ports and coaling stations of the Empire was made in '88 by a committee, of which the naval and military representatives were Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell and Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. B. Hamley. The committee recommended that between £850,000 and £950,000 was requisite to put the coaling station defence in a proper state of readiness so far as works and armaments, barracks, submarine mines and stores were concerned; it was further recognised that a mobile defence was needed, and that for the provision of this the Admiralty must be responsible. Although promise was made by the Secretary of State for War that the military defences of the coaling stations were to be completed in '88-9, this promise has not yet been fulfilled. The following is a brief summary of the advances which has already been made:—Gibraltar, four 100-ton B.L. guns, mounted with all-round fire and six-mile range. These guns and their hydraulic machinery, supplied from Elswick, are said to be untrustworthy. There is also a battery of 38-ton B.L. guns, and emplacements are in course of preparation for a battery of 9.2-in. B.L. guns on the summit of the Rock. Malta has been supplied

with some 38-ton B.L. guns, £240,000 having been expended on the fortifications here. The guns, 6-in. 5-ton B.L., for Aden, have been mounted, and quick-firing 6-pr. and 3-pr. have been supplied. Muzzle-loaders have been supplied to the new fortifications at Trincomalee and Bober Island, but no breech-loaders. At Colombo the works are finished, and one of the five 7-in. B.L. has been shipped: four 9·2-in. B.L., which form part of the armament, are not yet ready. Singapore is slightly better off, but, although a few 8-in. 15-ton B.L. have been mounted, most of the guns are 9-in. M.L. Some 9·2-in. B.L. have recently been sent out, and a proportion of quick-firing ordnance. Hong Kong is reported to be impregnable, and its batteries are well armed, both with breech-loaders and muzzle-loaders. Simon's Bay and Table Bay yet wait for their breech-loaders. At the former port the batteries are armed with 9-in. 12-ton M.L. Those at Table Bay are to have 9·2-in. B.L., and at both places more quick-firing guns are to be supplied. At St. Helena batteries of 9-in. and 7-in. M.L. guns have been erected and completed, so that the value of this naval station between the Cape and Sierra Leone may be said to be fully recognised. At Sierra Leone, Jamaica, and St. Lucia, a great deal remains to be done, and the guns have not yet been sent to King George's Sound or Thursday Island. The armament for Esquimaux is also not yet forthcoming, and several smaller stations are without their guns. This delay in the progress towards completion of the additional fortifications at the Colonial ports has called forth many complaints in the Colonial press. It is to be feared that until the heavy demands—both current and in arrear—for the Navy have been met, the cause of these complaints will not be removed. As to mobile defence, two torpedo boats have been stationed at Gibraltar and nine at Malta, with two gunboats. Halifax has got, or is to have, two. At Bermuda there are the *Scorpion*, *Viper*, and *Vixen* gunboats, and six torpedo boats. At Jamaica two torpedo boats. At the Cape the *Penelope*, an old ironclad, has been re-armed, and replaces the *Flora* at Simon's Bay. Three gunboats and four torpedo boats are also stationed here. At Singapore the *Orion* (armoured) has been placed as a temporary measure, and for the naval defence of Hong Kong the *Wyvern* (ironclad), gunboat, and six torpedo boats. At Esquimaux two torpedo boats have been stationed. Lord Brassey has called attention to the insufficient docking accommodation on several stations for the wants of the Navy in war-time. At Bombay especially a first-class dock is needed, and another in the West Indies, where it has been suggested one should be provided at Castries Bay, St. Lucia, now being fortified as a coaling station in lieu of Barbados. A dock is also much wanted at Gibraltar, and this is likely to be supplied by private enterprise. In the ports east of the Mediterranean are eleven docks capable of taking in a first-class armoured battleship. Four are in the hands of foreigners—one at Saigon, two in Japan, and one at San Francisco. The remaining seven are in British Colonies: one is at Hong Kong, the others at the Cape, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland and Esquimaux. At the military station of Halifax a dock, the largest in America, has been opened in the course of the year '89, and at Bombay arrangements are in progress for increasing the size of a dock now

being built, so that it shall be also capable of accommodating a first-class ironclad.

Cobbe, Frances Fower, b. in Dublin 1822. Has for many years been associated with various social and philanthropic movements, and is the author of many works devoted to the solution of social and ethical problems. She was actively associated with the late Mary Carpenter in the work of bringing criminal and neglected children under healthy educational influence. She has practically aided the establishment of institutions for the protection of young servants and for the relief of destitute incurables, and has been a powerful advocate for the removal of women's disabilities, and for the advancement of female education. She is also a prominent leader of the anti-vivisection agitation. Amongst the most important of her books are "An Essay on Intuitive Morals" ('55); "Religious Duty" ('57); "Darwinism in Morals" ('72); "Duties of Women" ('80); "The Scientific Spirit of the Age" ('88); and an article in the *Forum* for Oct. '89, on the "Decline of Honest Ambition, and the Increase in the Craving for Notoriety."

Cochin-China. (1) Lower or French Cochin China consists of a portion of the old Annamese province of Champa, and comprises the whole of the Mekhong delta, but comprehends little or none of Cochin China proper. Area 23,082 sq. m., pop. 1,792,733. Capital, Saigon. (2) Cochin China proper is the protectorate kingdom of Annam, exclusive of Champa (or French Cochin China) and Tonquin. See ANNAM, and COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Cocos (or Keeling) Islands. A dependency of the Straits Settlements (*q.v.*), 700 miles southwest of Java. Area 9 sq. m., pop. 400. Consists of Hoorshing and Keeling, with several smaller islands. Abound in cocoa-nut palms.

Code Napoléon. Finding no fewer than four hundred systems of administering the law in vogue, Napoleon I. assembled, in 1802, the ablest lawyers in France under the presidency of Cambacères, for the purpose of bringing the several systems into harmony. The result was the production of several codes—the Code Civil des Français, Code de Procédure, Code Penal, and Code d'Instruction Criminelle. There were created in addition Commercial and Military Codes, the whole of which are known as the Code Napoléon.

Coercion Bills. See IRELAND and CRIMINAL LAW (IRELAND).

Coinage Act, '89 See SESSION, sect. 64. **Colchester, Bishop of**. See BLOMFIELD. **Cole, Vicar**, R.A., landscape painter, b. at Portsmouth 1833, and received early artistic instruction from his father. Exhibited his first paintings in '52, and six years later was elected member of the Society of British Artists. His picture entitled "A Surrey Cornfield: a View near Leith Hill," greatly increased his reputation, and gained for him the silver medal of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts ('60). Mr. C. became an Associate of the Royal Academy in '70, enjoying the distinction of being the first landscape painter deemed worthy of that honour after a period of thirty years. Elected R.A. ('80).

Coleridge, John Duke Coleridge, P.C., 1st Baron (creat. 1873), Lord Chief Justice; eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, Devon (a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench), by Mary, d. of Dr. Albert Buchanan, vicar of Woodmansterne, and rector of Northfleet; b.

1821. Educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford: B.A. ('42), M.A. ('46), Hon. D.C.L. ('77); was scholar of Balliol and Fellow of Exeter. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple ('46); made a Q.C. and bencher of his inn ('61); a serjeant-at-law (Nov. '73); was Recorder of Portsmouth ('55-65, when he resigned). He was leading counsel for the Tichborne family in the celebrated Tichborne case, and crowned his great success as an advocate by his masterly cross-examination of the "claimant." Was M.P. for Exeter (July '65 to Nov. '73); was Solicitor-General (Dec. '63 to Nov. '71); Attorney-General from the last date to '73, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and made Lord Chief Justice of England ('80). Paid a visit to the United States in '83, and was very cordially received, particularly by the judiciary and the bar. He has contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* and other periodicals. Lord C. distinguished himself in Parliament by his powerful advocacy of the removal of Dissenters' disabilities at the universities. Owing to his musical voice, he is known in society and at the bar as "the silver-tongued Coleridge." His lordship has recently advocated a reform of the practice of sentencing minor offenders to long terms of imprisonment.

Colombia. A republic of Central America, formed by the union in 1861 of nine states — viz., Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander and Tolima—under the title of the "United States of New Granada," changed in '71 to that of the "United States of Colombia." After the termination of the revolution, which prostrated this country in '84-5, a new constitution was promulgated in August '86. By this constitution, the Republic, from being Federal, has become Central; and the country is now styled the "Republic of Colombia." The sovereignty of the nine States is abolished, and they are now simple departments, their presidents being reduced to governors under the direct nomination of the President of the Republic, whose term of office has been extended to six years. The Senate, as before, consists of 27 members, 3 from each department, and the House of Representatives of 66 members, elected by universal suffrage, each department

forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants. (For members of executive see article DIPLOMATIC.) Area, 513,938 sq. miles; pop. about 4,500,000. Capital, Bogota, pop. 100,000. Estimated revenue for '89, \$21,500,000 (dollar = 38. 4d.); expenditure, \$28,000,000; foreign debt, \$7,000,000, chiefly due to English creditors. Finances in a very unsatisfactory condition. Industries chiefly confined to agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Great attraction of Colombia its mineral wealth. Rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and precious stones. Army, in time of peace, nominally 6,500 men. Education steadily progressing. Postal and telegraph services kept up as efficiently as the state of the country will admit. Railway construction extending. The bulk of the foreign trade is with Great Britain and the United States. The transit traffic across the isthmus of Panama is of great importance. See also PANAMA CANAL. Consult *Statesman's Year-Book*.

Colombo. Ca about 120,000.

Colonial Institute. See ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Colonial Office. The authority of the Crown throughout our colonial dependencies is exercised by the Colonial Secretary. Governors of colonies are nominated to the Crown by him; the enactments of all colonial legislatures come before him, for approval or disallowance (a pure formality in most cases); and in his office the constitution of new colonial legislatures is planned. The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to the Crown colonies, protectorates, etc. (see BRITISH EMPIRE). An *Emigrants' Information Office* (q.v.) is attached to the department. Crown colonies are represented in London by Crown Agents, and colonies having responsible governments by Agents-General (see DIPLOMATIC). The *British Settlements Act 1887* enables Her Majesty in council to provide for the government of her possessions acquired by settlement, and by order in council to establish all such laws and institutions, and constitute such courts and officers, and make such provisions and regulations for the administration of justice as may appear to be necessary.

Colonies and Dependencies of European Powers.

Foreign Power, and Position of Colony.	Name and Date of Acquisition.	Capital.	Area Square Miles.	Population.
DENMARK.—				
Northern	Faeroe Islands	Thorshavn . .	514	11,220
	Greenland (Coasts)	Godthaab . .	46,740	9,780
	Iceland (1380)	Reykjavik . .	39,756	72,445
West Indian	St. John	St. John . .	21	944
	St. Thomas	Charlotte . .		
	Santa Cruz	Amalie . .	23	14,389
		Christianstadt	74	18,430
FRANCE.—				
African	Algeria (1830)	Algiers . . .	256,538	3,867,000
	Comoro Islands (1886) . . . . .	....	758	63,000
	Gaboon-Ogowe-Congo (1843) . . . . .	....	174,000	500,000
	Ivory and Slave Coast States (1884) . . . . .	....	35	186,000
	Madagascar (1886) Protectorate	Antananarivo .	228,500	3,500,000
	Nossi-Bé and Ste. Marie Is. (1843) . . . . .	....	320	28,982
	Obock (1862) and Tadjurah (1887) . . . . .	....	3,846	22,370
	Reunion (1649)	St. Denis . .	966	179,639
	Senegambia (1637)	St. Louis . .	96,154	183,217
	Tunis (Protectorate) (1882)	Tunis . . .	45,384	2,000,000

Colonies and Dependencies of European Powers (*continued*).

<i>Foreign Power, and Position of Colony.</i>	<i>Name and Date of Acquisition.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Area, Squares Mile.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
FRANCE—<i>contd.</i>				
American . . .	Cayenne (1604)	Cayenne . .	46,697	26,502
	Guadeloupe (1814)	Basseterre .	719	181,098
Asiatic	Martinique (1814)	Fort Royal .	379	169,232
	St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands	....	90	6,300
	Annam (Protectorate) (1884) . .	Huê	26,923	6,000,000
	Cambodia (Protectorate) (1862) .	Saigon . . .	32,254	1,500,000
	Cochin China (1861) . . . . .	....	22,868	1,792,733
Polynesian . . .	Pondicherry and Chandernagore	....	196	275,261
	Tonquin	Hanoi . . .	60,000	12,000,000
	Marquesas . . . . .	....	478	5,776
	New Caledonia and Loyalty Is. (1853)	Noumea . .	7,624	56,463
	Tahiti—Society Islands . . . . .	....	453	10,639
GERMANY.—	Tuamotu—Lower Archipelago . .	....	384	8,500
	Tubuai—Austral Island . . . . .	....	80	665
African	Cameroons (1884)	Aqua Town .	10,000	115,000
	Damanaland and Luderitzland . .	....	200,000	236,000
	German East African Co. . . . .	....	600,000	500,000
	Somaliland (1886) . . . . .	....	200,000	100,000
	Iogoland (1885) . . . . .	....	400	40,000
In Pacific	Bismarck Archipelago . . . . .	....	18,150	188,000
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land . . . . .	....	70,300	109,000
	Marshall Archipelago . . . . .	....	42	10,000
	Solomon Islands . . . . .	....	8,500	80,000
HOLLAND.—				
East Indian	Borneo . . . . .	....	203,714	1,073,500
	Celebes (1660) . . . . .	....	72,000	2,000,000
	Java (with Madura Island)	Batavia . .	50,848	21,974,161
	Moluccas, The	Amboyna . .	42,420	353,000
	New Guinea (1885) . . . . .	....	150,755	200,000
West Indian	Sumatra . . . . .	....	170,744	2,750,000
	Other Is. in Asiatic Archipelago	....	cir. 29,000	cir. 235,000
	Buen Ayre . . . . .	....	95	4,041
	Curacao	Willemstadt .	210	25,203
	Oruba . . . . .	....	69	6,500
South American . .	Saba . . . . .	....	5	2,458
	St. Eustatius . . . . .	....	7	2,312
	St. Martin (1648) . . . . .	....	17	4,526
	Surinam (1845)	Paramaribo .	46,060	74,137
ITALY				
PORTUGAL.—	Afssab . . . . .	....	243	1,193
	Massowah (1886) . . . . .	....	....	....
African	Oppia (Protectorate) (1889) . .	....	....	....
	Ajuda	St. Paul de	13	4,500
Asiatic	Ambriz, Angola, Benguela, and	Loanda . .	312,509	2,000,000
	Mossamedes . . . . .	....	26	4,985
	Bissao, Cazamanza, etc. . . . .	....	1,650	110,026
	Cape Verde Island	Mindello . .	382,683	350,000
	Mozambique, etc. (1497)	Mozambique .	454	21,037
Spain.—	Principe and St. Thomas' Is. . .	....	1,605	481,467
	Goa, Daman, Diu, etc. . . . .	....	21	66,036
	Macao (1586)	Deli	6,290	300,000
African	Timor, etc. . . . .	....	....	....
	Ceuta, Ifni, etc. . . . .	....	650	2,476
	Fernando Po (1778), Elobey, An-	....	850	....
	nobon, Corisco Islands, etc. . .	....	75,000	....
	N. W. Saharan Seaboard . . . .	....	560	36,000
Asiatic	Caroline and Pelew Is. (1543) . .	Yap . . . .	....	....
	Marianne Islands	San Janacio de	440	8,665
	Philippine Islands	Agaña . . .	114,326	5,561,232
	Sulu Islands	Manilla . .	950	75,000
	Cuba (1511) and Pinos	Havanna . .	43,220	1,521,684
West Indian	Puerto Rico, etc. (1823)	San Juan de Puerto Rico.	3,550	784,709

Colonisation, Committee on. See **SESSION**, sect. 137.

Colonisation, German. See **GERMAN COLONISATION**.

Commemoration, Days of. The Black-letter Saints' Days of the Anglican Calendar, so called from the names being printed in ordinary black letters, and not in red, like the more important feasts. No special collect, epistle, and gospel are appointed.

Commercial Education. "A new departure" in the direction of making the national education more worthy of the first commercial country in the world, and more suited to modern conditions, and at least as efficient as that provided in those foreign countries—especially Germany—which are successfully competing with British traders in their oldest markets, was inaugurated in '87. The commercial and educational communities were at last awakened to the need for immediate action, and before long youths who are intended for a commercial career, instead of entering an office without even an elementary knowledge of trade or commerce, will have an opportunity of obtaining that special training which is given to those who are intended for the learned professions.

Technical Education (q.v.)—thanks mainly to the City and Guilds of London Institute—has done, and is doing, much for our artisans and operatives engaged for the most part in manual labour. The Government of the day has placed upon its legislative programme a measure for the purpose of giving facilities for providing Technical Instruction in Elementary Schools after a child has passed the sixth standard, and it is quite likely that the fifth will ultimately be agreed upon. But C. E., or as it has been called, the "trained intelligence" of the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, the manager, the commercial traveller, and the clerk, has been comparatively neglected in this country; and a young man entering a house of business, in spite of classical and mathematical efficiency at school or college, finds that he has learned very little that is of practical value to him at the outset of his career. It is only after a long and sometimes expensive experience that he realises the thousand-and-one conditions that enter into the consideration of the successful business man. In commerce, as in everything else, there are things that only experience can teach; but it is contended that, with a knowledge of the objects of commerce, of the economic laws and regulations which control it, of commercial law, of commercial geography, and of modern languages, a young man will at once be able to take a more intelligent and therefore a more useful, part in the business he adopts. Such is the principle recognised by the Germans and other foreigners whose competition we have experienced at home and abroad in recent years, and there is no doubt that their educational superiority has stimulated it. The Royal Commission on Depression of Trade (see ed. '87) stated in their report: "In the matter of education we seem to be particularly deficient, as compared with some of our foreign competitors; and this remark applies not only to what is usually called technical education, but to the ordinary commercial education which is required in mercantile houses, and especially the knowledge of foreign languages." This statement of the position has been generally accepted. The C. E. movement is steadily gaining ground. The Chambers of Commerce have given

a great impetus to it. An Association has been formed, with Lord Hartington as President and the support of many leading public men, to promote the required reforms; and the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, after conferring with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, have adopted a scheme under which certificates are granted for proficiency in commercial knowledge preparatory to entering upon a mercantile career. The next examination for certificates will be held July '88. Secs., E. J. Cross, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge, and P. E. Matheson, New College, Oxford, from whom all information can be obtained. In various parts of the country—and especially in London—evening classes have been instituted for imparting knowledge on commercial subjects, and efforts are being made to induce the governors and teachers of existing schools to modify their curriculum with the same object. By this means, and with the aid of the ample endowments already devoted to educational purposes in many places, it may be fairly hoped that the Englishman will no longer be placed at a disadvantage compared with his foreign rivals. The movement has been fully recorded in the *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (Botolph House, London, E.C.). The new scheme for junior and higher commercial education was finally drafted by the committee of the London Chamber early in '89. It has received the approval both of the Council of the London Chamber and the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, and it is now being generally circulated throughout the country in the hope that it will be taken as a basis for alterations in the present system of education, thus bringing it into accord with modern requirements. The chief difference in the adopted scheme from the draft originally circulated consists in the exclusion of Latin from the programme of subjects. The Yorkshire College at Leeds has also arranged for a special curriculum for students intended for commercial life.

Commissioners for Oaths Act, '89. See **SESSION**, sect. 66.

Commercial Museums may roughly be divided into two classes: (1) those established in manufacturing countries for the exhibition of articles of every-day demand in foreign markets; and (2) those established in foreign countries for the exhibition of the manufactures of Europe and the United States. A consular officer living, say, in Cuba, finds the agricultural implements used in that island to be of a wretchedly crude type. He immediately opens a room, and therein exhibits specimens of light American ploughs and general agricultural machinery, sent out by the manufacturer, and a new trade with the United States is thus initiated. The other kind of commercial museum may be illustrated by a reference to that at Brussels. Here the Belgian cotton manufacturer will find samples of cotton goods used in various parts of the world. He will discover whether for a particular trade much or little "size" is required, in what lengths and widths the pieces are usually sold, and what colours are preferred. Side by side with this will be found specimens of the cotton produced in certain little-known countries, and the spinner will be able to form an opinion whether he could with advantage draw a portion of his supply of raw material therefrom. At the beginning of '87, when the question of a suitable site for the Imperial Insti-

tute (*q.v.*) was being discussed, some amount of opposition was shown to its proposed location at S. Kensington; and this at one period threatened to seriously influence the Mansion House Fund for the Institute, as it was held in high quarters that its proper place was within the boundaries of the City of London. It was therefore proposed to invite subscriptions for a *City Commercial Museum*; but subsequently the project became incorporated with the Institute, and it was officially agreed that 30 per cent. of the Mansion House Fund should be devoted to the Museum, the remainder to the Imperial Institute, and the Museum to be an integral portion of the latter. A considerable sum has been already raised and there is established a *special committee* charged with the furtherance of the scheme.

Commerell, Vice-Admiral Sir John. b. in London, 1829. Entered the navy, '42. Served with distinction in China, South America, and the Crimea. Received the *Victoria Cross* for heroic service before Sebastopol. *Naval Aide-de-camp to the Queen*, '72. *Groom-in-waiting*, '74. *Junior Lord of the Admiralty*, '79. *Commander-in-chief on the American Station*, '82. In recognition of his long and distinguished service, Admiral C. was ('88) appointed to the *chief command at Portsmouth*.

Commissionaires, frequently called *Commissioners*, are public street messengers. The idea is of Parisian origin. At first they were selected from the wounded soldiers pensioned after the Crimean and Indian wars. They receive their appointment from a society which was established by Captain Sir E. Walter, K.C.B., in 1859, and which regulates their charges. Their number is now about 1,723. During the year '88 the system has been introduced with success in Sydney and Melbourne. *Office*, 419, Strand, W.C.

Committees, Various Parliamentary. See *BILLS, PRIVATE*; *GRAND COMMITTEE*; and *PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE*.

Commoners now Peers. See *PEERS WHO HAVE BEEN COMMONERS*.

Common Law. The Common Law has often been described as that immemorial and unwritten customary law, which dictated the decisions of those ancient Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, in later times grouped under the name of Courts of Common Law. In reality the Common Law is an enormous accretion of law in the form of judicial decisions given by the judges of those courts in the course of several centuries. It is neither a complete nor a systematic body of law. It doubtless had a nucleus of primitive custom, and has been modified very largely by legislation, in the form of Acts of Parliament. Its early development is obscure, but its characteristic principles had been elaborated before the close of the fourteenth century. The Common Law is contrasted with (1) the statute law contained in Acts of Parliament; (2) equity, also an accretion of judicial decisions, but formed by a new tribunal, which first appeared when the Common Law had reached its full growth, and which administered justice upon new principles; (3) the civil law, inherited by modern Europe from the Roman empire, and never recognised as of authority in England, although, through the agency of the old ecclesiastical courts and courts of equity and admiralty, many of its provisions have been

gradually introduced into our law. At the present day the Common Law is in a state of rapid disintegration, owing to the following causes: (1) the consolidation of all the superior courts of justice into one Supreme Court of Judicature, and the consequent obliteration of distinctive modes of procedure and distinctive legal habits of thought; (2) the extreme activity of the Legislature, whose acts embody the ideas of a modern society.

Common Prayer, Book of. After the Reformation the first Prayer Book was that of Edward VI., in 1542; this was followed by the *New Prayer Book*, in 1549, succeeded in 1552 by the *Second Prayer Book of Edward VI.* Another revision was made in the reign of James I. (1604). Under the rule of the Puritans the use of the Prayer Book was made punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the "Directory" was substituted in its place. It underwent its final revision in 1662, and was embodied in the Act of Uniformity. A revised *Lectionary* came into use between 1871 and '79, and *shortened services* were authorised in '72. The Prayer Book used in daughter churches (see *ANGLICAN CHURCH*) is practically the same; but these churches being autonomous, alterations may be made by properly constituted synods. The Episcopal Church of Scotland and the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States took advantage of this liberty in '89, the former by bringing the words of consecration at Holy Communion into nearer approximation with the old Laudian Prayer Book of the Church of Scotland, and the latter by various minor alterations.

Commons, Principal Officers of House of. *Chairman of Ways and Means*, Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney, M.P. — *Clerk of the House*, R. F. D. Palgrave, Esq., C.B. — *Clerk Assistant*, A. Milman, Esq.; *Second Ditto*, F. B. G. Jenkinson, Esq. — *Principal Clerks*: W. A. Ferguson-Davie, Esq., *Public Bills and Fees*; G. J. Stone, Esq., *Committee Office*; James B. Bull, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; Felix H. Webber, Esq., *Private Bill Office*. — *Senior Clerks*: C. E. A. Leigh, W. M. Molyneux, G. Laughton, W. Gibbons, E. H. Ley, C. Forster, Esqs. — *Assistant Clerks*: R. Dickinson, F. St. George Tupper, W. H. Ley, J. H. W. Somerset, H. C. Tower, C. E. Frere, L. T. Le Marchant, G. C. Giffard, A. W. Nicholson, E. H. Doyle, Hon. A. G. Brand, and S. L. Simeon, Esqs. — *Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills*, J. H. Robinson, C. W. Campion, Esqs. — *Taxing Master*, C. W. Campion, Esq. — *Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master*, H. C. Tower, Esq. — *Librarian*, R. Walpole, Esq. — *Clerk in charge of Accounts*, W. O. Mayne, Esq. — *Shortland Writer*, W. H. G. Salter, Esq. — *Secretary to Speaker*, E. Ponsonby, Esq. — *Serjeant-at-Arms*, H. D. Erskine, Esq. — *Deputy Serjeant*, F. R. Gosset, Esq. — *Assistant Serjeant*, Hon. E. H. Legge. — *Chaplain*, Hon. and Rev. F. Byng, M.A. — *Speaker's Counsel*, Hon. F. Chandos Leigh, Q.C. — *Referee of Private Bills*, Alfred Bonham Carter, Esq.

Commons, House of. With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scotch peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scotch and Irish judges, except the Master of the Rolls in England; clergymen

of the Established Church of any of the three kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute—including revenue officers—persons who have been convicted of certain offences, aliens who have been naturalised (except in special cases where exceptions are made), imbeciles, government contractors (except contractors for government loans), and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act, all these are disqualified. No candidate requires any property qualification, and no member receives any payment or allowance whatsoever from the country for his service in the House or on any committee thereof. The Speaker (*q.v.*) is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who come to the table without any ceremony, and are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The form of oath taken is as follows:—"I, —, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and others are permitted to make an affirmation to the same effect as the oath; and by 51 & 52 Vict. ch. 46 every person upon objecting to being sworn, and stating, as the ground of such objection, either that he has no religious belief, or that the taking of an oath is contrary to his religious belief, shall be permitted to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath in all places and for all purposes where an oath is and shall be required by law. A few years ago a valuable return was made to the House of all the members who had sat for hundreds of years before, and was printed and sold as a parliamentary paper. A seat in the House is vacated when the holder is created a peer or succeeds to the peerage, by death, or by the acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are also certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy (see PRIVILEGES OF PEERS, etc.). All the principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats and are eligible for re-election; but the rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown; and a change from one office to another does not involve going again to the constituency. In theory a member cannot resign, but he can accept the office of honour or profit under the Crown or the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, or of the manors of Northstead, which is granted to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and resigned immediately its purpose is served. (See WRITS.) The Act of Union with Ireland increased the number of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the parliament of '80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The Redistribution Act did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 650. An alphabetical list of members follows below, together with summary of the number and political bias of the

members returned by the boroughs, counties, and universities of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, to the Parliaments of '85-86 and August '86. The summary also exhibits the result of the changes which the subsequent bye-elections have made up to November 31st, '89. A word as to the parts of the House which the different sections of members occupy may be added here. The benches are fixed in two long rows, extending on either side from the chair to the bar, and each row is divided midway by a narrow passage known as the gangway. The front bench to the right of the chair and above the gangway is the Treasury Bench, and upon it sit the leader of the House and as many of his ministerial colleagues as can find accommodation there. The other benches on the Ministerial side are occupied by supporters of the Government; below the gangway having been, when the Liberals were in power, the resort, for the most part, of the Radical members. In the last parliament the Liberal Unionists sat, some above and some below the gangway. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir G. Trevelyan taking the latter position, while Lord Hartington chose a place immediately behind the Treasury Bench. On the left of the chair are the Opposition benches, the front of which, above the gangway, is reserved to ex-Ministers and Privy Councillors. Now that the Liberals are in opposition Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. Harcourt all sit on the front bench on this side. Since 1880 the Parnellites have always sat in opposition, and most of them keep below the gangway. The famous and now historic Fourth Party sat on the front bench of this quarter of the House, until its existence as such was terminated on the formation of the first Salisbury cabinet. By ancient custom the two members for the City of London sit on the Treasury Bench on the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament. The legislative duties of Ministers are familiar to most readers, but a word or two concerning some of them may be said here. If the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty are peers, the Financial Secretary to the War Office generally, and the Secretary to the Admiralty, have charge of the Estimates. The Education Estimates for England and Wales are introduced by the Vice-President. A goodly number of the Civil Service Estimates are in charge of that hardly worked official, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury; and he is bound to be well up in a large mass of detail, not only as regards them but other parliamentary matters, for he arranges the course of Government business in the House of Commons. The Patronage Secretary as principal ministerial whip endeavours to secure a good attendance of members of his own side when Government business is being transacted, issuing on important occasions summonses, which are also called whips, and which, according to the urgency of the case, are emphasized by three, four, or five underlines. He is aided in his important party duties by the Junior Lords of the Treasury and the holders of subordinate Household appointments, or some of them; and with their assistance, too, he tells for the Government in divisions (*q.v.*). See PARLIAMENT, SPEAKER, ELECTION, etc. The important changes in the rules of the House, made during the sessions of '86, are noticed in detail under PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE

NOTES.—In cases where members possess a double surname (e.g., Hicks-Beach)

The asterisk (*) denotes Member of the last Parliament.

Names when given in italics indicate those who, though returned

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
1	*Abraham, W.	G.L.	Rhondda '85-86, Glamorganshire, Rhondda Valley D., '86.	. . . . .	1842
2	*Abraham, W.	P.	W. Limerick '85-86	. . . . .	1840
3	*Acland, A. H. Dyke . . .	G.L.	Rotherham D., W.R.S., Yorks., '85-'86, '86.	National Liberal.	1847
4	*Acland, C. T. D.	G.L.	E. Cornwall '82-85, N.E. Cornwall '85-86, Launceston D., '86.	Athenæum and Travell.	1842
5	*Addison, J. E. W. . . .	C.	Ashion-under-Lyne '85-86, '86. . .	. . . . .	1838
6	*Agg-Gardner, J. T. . . .	C.	Cheltenham '74-80, '85-86, '86 . . .	Carlton and J. Carlton.	1846
7	*Ainslie, W. G.	C.	N. Lonsdale D., Lanc. N., '85-86, '86	Carlton, Constitutional.	1832
8	*Akers-Douglas, A. . . .	C.	Kent E. '85, '85-86, '86	Union and Carlton.	1851
9	*Allison, R. A.	G.L.	Cumberland N. '85, '86	New Univ. Carlton.	1838
10	*Allsopp, Hon. George H. .	C.	Worcester '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1844
11	*Allsopp, Hon. S. C. (see Lord Hindlip, Peerage).	C.	E. Staffs. '73-80, Taunton '82-86, '86.	Carlton and Turf.	1842
12	*Ambrose, W.	C.	Middlesex, Harrow D., '85-86, '86 .	Carlton.	1832
13	*Anderson, C. H.; died Aug. '89.	G.L.	Elgin and Nairn '86.	Nat. Liberal.	1838
14	Anstruther, H. T.	U.L.	St. Andrews Dist. '86	14, Hobart Pl. Carlton.	1860
15	Anstruther, Lt.-Col. R. H. Lloyd.	C.	Suffolk S.E., Woodbridge D., '86 .	. . . . .	1841
16	*Asher, A.	G.L.	Elgin Burghs '81-86, Elgin D. '86 .	Reform and Devonshire.	1835
17	*Ashmead Bartlett, E. . .	C.	Eye '80-85, Sheffield, Ecclesall, '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Wellington.	1849
18	Asquith, H. H.	G.L.	Fifeshire E.D. '86	1, Paper Bldgs. E.C.	1852
19	Atherley-Jones, L. A. . .	G.L.	Durham N.W.D. '85-86, '86	4, Paper Bldgs. Carlton.	1849
20	Atkinson, H. J.	C.	N. Linc. '85, Boston '86	National.	1828
21	Austin, J.	G.L.	Yorks W.R.E., Osgoldcross D., '86.	. . . . .	1823
22	*Baden-Powell, Sir George S.	C.	Liverpool, Kirkdale D., '85-86 . .	Carlton and Athenæum.	1847
23	*Baggallay, E.	C.	Lambeth, Brixton D., '85-86 . . .	United University.	1850
24	Bailey, Sir J. R.	C.	Herefordshire '65-85, Hereford '86 .	Carlton . .	1840
25	Baird, J. G. A.	C.	Glasgow, Central D., '86	Carlton . .	1854
26	*Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. .	C.	Hertford '74-85, Manchester E. '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1848
27	*Balfour, Sir G., K.C.B. .	G.L.	Kincardineshire '72-86, '86	City Liberal	1809
28	*Balfour G., W.	C.	Leeds, Central, '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1853
29	*Balfour, Rt. Hon. J. B. .	G.L.	Clackmannan and Kinross shires '80-85, '86.	Brooks's, Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1837
30	Banes, Major G. E. . . .	C.	West Ham S.D. '86	Chestnut Ho., Plaistow, E.	1829
31	*Barbour, W. B.	G.L.	Paisley '85-86, '86	Devonshire, Reform . .	1828
32	*Barclay, J. W.	U.L.	Forfarshire '72-86, '86. . . . .	. . . . .	1832
33	Baring, Viscount	U.L.	Winchester '80-85, Bedfordshire, N. or Biggleswade D., '86.	Travellers'.	1850

HOUSE OF COMMONS RETURNED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1886.

Their names will be found in the following list under the first name.

*For Members returned since the General Election, see pp. 160—165.
at the General Election of 1886, have since ceased to be members.*

Biographical.	No.
Vice-President Monmouthshire and S. Wales Mining Association	1
Chm. Limerick Bd. Gdns. '85-87, '88, '89	2
s. Rt. Hon. Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bt.; E. Rugby and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Sen. Bursar Balliol C. Ox.	3
s. Rt. Hon. Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bt.; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; J.P. Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, D.L. Devon, Somerset, Sec. Bd. of Trade '86, Dep. Warden Stanneries.	4
s. Henry Addison, Preston; E. Trin. C. Dublin; In. Temp. '62, Rec. of Preston '74, Q.C. '80, Bencher '83.	5
s. James Agg-Gardner; E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; In. Temp. '73, J.P. Glouc., Ld. of Manor Cheltenham.	6
s. late M. Ainslie, J.P., D.L., H.E.I.C.S.; E. Scdbergh Gram. Sch.; Harrison, Ainslie & Co., Chm. N. Lonsdale Iron and Steel Co., J.P. Lanc.	7
s. late Rev. A. Akers, Malling Abbey, Kent; E. Eton and Univ. C. Oxon; In. Temp. '74, took name of Douglas '75, Parl. Sec. Treas. '85, '86, J.P. Kent and Dumfries, Dir. L. C. & D. Ry.	8
s. J. Allison, Stanwix, Carlisle; E. Rugby & Trin. C. Camb.; J.P. Cumberl., Direc. Mid. Ry.	9
s. late Baron Hindlip; E. Eton and Trin. C. Camb.; J.P. Staffs., Chm. Burton Sch. Bd., twice Mayor of Burton, D.L. Staffs.	10
s. late Baron Hindlip; E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; D.L. Staffs., J.P. Staffs. and Derbysh., Dep. Chm. G.N.R.	11
E. Chester Sch.; Linc. Inn '59, Q.C. '74, Bencher Mid. Temp. '81	12
s. Rev. R. Anderson, In. Temp. '67, Q.C. '85	13
s. Sir R. Anstruther; E. Eton; Advocate Edinb. '85	14
s. late Col. Lloyd-Anstruther, Hintlesham Hall, Ipswich, Rifle Brig. '58, Ind. Mutiny med., Suakin med. and clasp, retired Lt.-Col., D.L., J.P. Suffolk.	15
s. late Dr. Asher, Inveravon, Banffshire; E. Edin. Univ.; Q.C. '81, Sol. Gen. Scot. '81-'85 and '85-'86, Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen '82, D.L. Edin.	16
s. late Ellis Bartlett, Plymouth, Mass.; E. Ch. Ch. Oxon.; Pres. Ox. Univ., In. Temp. '77, Exam. Ed. Dept. '80, Civil Ld. Adm. '85, re-app. '86.	17
s. late J. D. Asquith, Morley, Yorks.; E. City of Lond. Sch. and Balliol, Oxon.; B.A. 1st class Classics, Craven Sch. '74, Linc. Inn '76. See biographical notice.	18
s. late Ernest Jones, Chartist; E. Brase. C. Oxon; In. Temp. '75, Author "Miner's Manual."	19
s. late G. Atkinson, Hull; J.P. Midx., D.L., Linc., J.P. & Aldm. Hull, Mayor '64-'66, 1st Pres. Cham. Ship. U.K., Chm. Hull Banking Co., Order Red Eagle of Prussia.	20
s. late J. Austin, Skelton Ho. York; E. Owens C.; J.P. W.R. Yorks., Former Pres. Osgoldcross Lib. Ass.	21
s. late Prof. Baden Powell, of Langton, Kent; E. Marlboro' and Balliol C., Oxon., Chanc. Engl. Essay Prize '76; Sec. Gov. of Vict., '77-'78, Roy. Com. of Inq. of Fin. and Admt. W. I. Cols. '82, C.M.G. '84, Sec. Sir C. Warren in Bechuanaland '85, writer on Col. subjects; created a K.C.M.G. '88 for various services rendered in connection with the colonies; joint Royal Commissioner to arrange new Malta Constitution, '88.	22
s. late Sir R. Baggallay, Ld. Just. of Appeal; E. Marlboro' and Caius C., Camb.; In. Temp. '73, S.E. Cir. Sen. Coun. to P. Office at Old Bailey; app. stip. mag. W. Ham July '87.	23
s. late J. Bailey, M.P., of Easton Court, Tenbury; E. Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon.; Ld. Lt. and Chm. Quar. Sess. Breconsh., H. Sheriff '64, J.P. & D.L. Radnorsh. & Herefordsh., Hon. Col. 1st Vol. Batt. S. Wales Borderers.	24
s. late W. Baird, Elie, Fife; E. Fton and Oxon; for. Lt. 16th Lancers, Capt. Ayrsh. Yeom. See biographical notice.	25
E. Military Acad. Addiscombe; Madras Army Lt.-Gen. '74, Consul Shanghai '43-'66, Madras Mil. Bd. '49-'57, Mil. Fin. Com. India '59-'60, Chief of Com. '60-'62, Asst. Compt.-in-Chief, War Dept. '68-'72.	26
s. late J. Maitland Balfour (as above); E. Eton and Trin. C. Camb., 1st class Clas. Trip. '74, Asst. Tutor, Fell.; Priv. Sec. to Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (brother), Pres. Loc. Govt. Bd. '85.	27
s. Rev. P. Balfour, Clackmannan; E. Edin. Acad. & Univ., LL.D. Edin. and S. Andrews; Q.C. '80, Sol.-Gen. Scotland '80, Ld. Adv. '81-'85, '86, Memb. of Council on Educ. for Scotland '83, P.C. '83, D.L. Edin.	28
s. late G. Dann Banes, Surv. Iron Shipbuilding to Admiralty; E. Chatham and Rochester High Sch.; Founder 3rd Essex (now 1st) Artil. Vol. '59, rtd. Major '76, Mem. W. Ham Sch. Bd. six times, Alderman and J.P. West Ham.	29
s. W. Barbour, a Bailie of Paisley; E. privately; Barbour, Barclay & Co., retired '74.	30
s. late G. Barclay, Cults, Aberdeen; Gram. Sch. and Univ. Aberdeen; merchant; Town Councillor Aberdeen '62-'65, '68-'71.	31
s. 1st Earl of Northbrook; E. Eton; Rifle Brig. '70, Gren. Gds. '76, ret'd. '80, A.D.C. E. of Northbrook, Gov.-Gen. India, J.P. Hants.	32

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
34	*Barnes, A.	U.L.	E. Derbysh. '80-85, Chesterfield D. '86.	Reform . .	1823
35	Barran, J.	G.L.	Leeds '76-'85, Yorks W.R.E., Otley D., '86.	Reform . .	1821
36	*Barry, J.	P.	Wexford '80-86, S.D. '86.	24. Queen's Gt. Bogle Ho., Kircaldy.	1845
37	*Bartley, George C. T. . .	C.	Islington N.D. '85-86, '86.	S. Stephens, Constitutional.	1842
38	*Barttelot, Sir W. B., Bart., C.B.	C.	W. Sussex '60-85, N.W. Sussex D. '85-86, '86	Carlton, J. U. Service.	1820
39	*Bass, H. A.	U.L.	Tamworth '78-85, Staffordshire W.D. '85-86, '86	Reform, Brooks's.	1842
40	*Bass, Sir M. A. (see Baron Burton, Peerage).	G.L.	Staffs. '65-68, E. Staffs. '68-85, Burton D. '85-86, '86.	Reform, Brooks's.	1837
41	*Bates, Sir E., Bart. . . .	C.	Plymouth '71-74, '80 (unseated on petition, returned '85-86, '86.	Carlton and Jun. Carlton.	1816
42	*Baumann, A. A.	C.	Camberwell, Peckham D. '85-86, '86	44. Hyde Pk. Sq., W.	1856
43	*Beach, W. W. B.	C.	N. Hants '57-85, Andover D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1826
44	*Beadel, W. J.	C.	Essex Mid. '85-86, '86	Carlton & S. Stephens.	1828
45	*Beaumont, H. F.	U.L.	Yorks W.R.S. '65-74, '85-86, Valiey D. '86.	Brooks's.	1833
46	Beaumont, W. B.	G.L.	S. Northumberland '52-85 Lyneside D. '86.	Travellers. Reform, Brooks's.	1829
47	*Beckett, E. W.	C.	Yorks. W.R., Whitby D. 85-86, '86 .	Carlton . .	1856
48	*Beckett, W.	C.	E. Retford '76-80, Notts., Bassetlaw D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1826
49	*Bective, Earl of	C.	Westmoreland '71-85, Kendal D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1844
50	*Bentinck, Rt. Hon. G. A. F. Cavendish.	C.	Taunton '59-65, Whitehaven '65-86, '86.	Carlton and Travellers.	1821
51	Bentinck, Lord H. C. . . .	C.	Norfolk N.W.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1863
52	Bentinck, W. G. C.	C.	Penryn and Falmouth '86	United Service.	1854
53	*Beresford, Lord C., <i>res. July '89.</i>	C.	Waterford '74-80, Marylebone '85-86, E.D. '86.	Carlton, Marlboro'.	1846
54	*Beresford-Hope, Rt. Hon. A. J. B.; <i>d. Oct. '87.</i>	C.	Maidstone '41-52, '57-59, Stoke '65-68, Camb. Univ. '68-86, '86.	. . . . .	1820
55	*Bethell, Commander G. R.	C.	Yorks. E.R., Holderness D. 85-86, '86.	Naval and Military, Yorkshire.	1849
56	*Bickford-Smith, W.	U.L.	Cornwall, Truro D., '85-86, '86 . .	Reform . .	1827
57	*Biddulph, M.	U.L.	Herefordshire '65-85, Herefordsh. S. '85-86, '86.	Brooks's and Reform.	1834
58	*Biggar, J. G.	P.	Cavan Co. '74-85, Cavan W.D. '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1828
59	*Birkbeck, Sir E., Bart. . .	C.	Norfolk N. '79-85, Norfolk E. '85-86, '86.	Carlton and Marlboro'.	1838
60	Blake, J. A.	P.	Waterford City '57-69, Waterford Co. '80-84, Carlow Co. '86 (returned unopposed on Mr. D. Gray electing to sit for Dublin, S. Stephen's Green).	. . . . .	1826
61	*Blake, T.	G.L.	Leominster '76-80, Forest of Dean '85-86, '86.	Reform and Cobden.	1825
62	*Blane, A.	P.	Armagh S.D. '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1855
63	Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Col. H.	C.	Lancashire S.W., Ince D., '85-86, '86	10, Stratton St., W.	1831
64	*Bolton, J. C.	G.L.	Stirlingshire '80-86, '86	Reform . .	1819
65	Bolton, T. D.	G.L.	Derbyshire N.E.D. '86	Devonshire	1841
66	Bond, G. H.	C.	Dorsetshire E.D. '86	Carlton and Constitutional.	1845
67	*Bonsor, H. C. O.	C.	Surrey N.E., Wimbledon D., '85-86, '86.	Union, Turf, Wellington.	1848

Biographies.

No.

- s. J. G. Barnes, Aahgate; *E.* privately; Colliery proprietor, D.L. and J.P. Derbyshire . . . 34
 s. J. Barran, New Wandsworth, S.W.; Leeds merchant, twice Mayor Leeds, a former Pres. Leeds Chamb. Com., J.P. Leeds. . . 35
 s. T. Barry, Poulrane, Wexford; *E.* Barmow, co. Wexford; Linoleum manfr. Kirkcaldy; a joint founder of Home Rule Confed. of Gt. Brit., Hon. Sec. '73-76, Sen. V-Pres. '76. . . 36
 s. late R. Bartley, Hackney; *E.* Univ. C. Sch. Lond.; *m.* 3rd d. late Sir H. Cole, K.C.B.; Civil Ser. Science and Art Dept. '59-80, founder Nat. Penny Bank, writer on thrift and educ. among Poor, J.P. Midx. . . 37
 s. late G. Barttelot, Stopham Ho., Pulboro'; *E.* Rugby; 1st R. Drag. '39, Capt. ret'd. '53, Hon. Col. 2nd B.A.R.V. Roy. Sussex Reg. R.V., D.L. J.P. Sussex. . . 38
 s. late M. T. Bass, y. b. & heir pres. by spec. rem. Sir M. A. Bass; *E.* Harrow; J.P. Staffs., Hon. Major 4th Vol. Batt. Prince of Wales' Regt. (N. Staffs.). . . 39
 s. late M. T. Bass, M.P., Derby; *E.* Harrow, Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '63; Bass & Co., Burton-on-Trent, D.L., J.P. Staffs. . . 40
 s. late J. Bates, Spring House, Halifax; *E.* Wakefield; *E.* India mercht. and shipowner, D.L. Lanc., J.P. Lanc. and Hants. . . 41
 s. W. Baumann, Glasgow and Manchester; *E.* Wellington C. and Balliol C. Oxon.; Pres. Oxford U. Ia. Temp. '81, Hon. Sec. Comtee. Metrop. M.P.'s Relief of Distress in Lond. '85. . . 42
 s. late W. Beach, formerly M.P. Malmesbury; *E.* Eton, Ch. Ch. Oxon. B.A. '49, M.A. '43; Major Jants Yeo, Cav. '58, J.P. Hants. . . 43
 s. late J. Beadel, Chelmsford; *E.* privately; Estate agent and surveyor, Past Pres. Surveyor's Inst., Chm. Auction Mart Co. . . 44
 s. H. R. Beaumont, Newby Park, Yorks; *E.* Eton and Trin. C. Camb.; D.L. Yorks. W.R., J.P. W. & N.R. Yorks., J.P. Lincolnsh., Hon. Col. d. of Wellington's W.R. Regt. V. . . 45
 s. late T. W. Beaumont, M.P.; *E.* Harrow and Trin. C., Camb.; D.L. Northumb., J.P. W.R. Yorks., Durham & Northumb.; mine proprietor. . . 46
 s. W. Beckett, n. Lord Grimthorpe, resumed his surname '86; *E.* Eton & Camb.; banker, Leeds; Capt. Yorkshire Hussars. . . 47
 s. late Sir E. Beckett; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll. Camb.; Banker (Beckett & Co.) Yorks. and Notts., Pres. Eng. Country Bankers' Assn., D.L., J.P. W.R. Yorks, Capt. Yorks Hussars. . . 48
 s. Marquis of Headfort; *E.* Ch. Ch. Oxon; Suc. to rep. of Westmoreland on his father's access. to the Peerage '70, High Sheriff '68, Capt. Westmoreland R.V. and Yeo. . . 49
 s. Maj.-Gen. Ld. Fred. Bentinck, C.B.; *E.* Westmin. Sch. and Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '47; Linc. Inn '46, Parl. Sec. B. of Trade '74-75, Judge Adv. Gen. '75-80. . . 50
 h-b. and heir app. D. of Portland; *E.* Eton, Ch. Ch. Oxon; Lieut. 3rd Batt. Derbysh. Regt. (Sherwood Foresters). . . 51
 s. Rt. Hon. G. A. F. Cavendish Bentinck, Branksea Is., Poole; *E.* Harrow and Camb.; J.P. Dorset, formerly Capt. Dorset Militia. . . 52
 See biographical notice 53
E. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.; LL.D. Camb. and Dub., D.C.L. Oxon.; Pres. R.I.B.A. '56-67, P.C. '80; authority on eccles. architecture. . . 54
 s. late W. J. Bethell, Rise, Holderness; *E.* Gosport Nav. Sch. and H.M.S. *Briannus*; Lt. *Challenge* '72-76, *Warrior* '77-78, *Aleri* '78-80, *Minotaur* '80-84, Com. '84. Khedive bronze star, Egypt. medal. . . 55
 s. late G. Smith, LL.D., Camborne; assumed name of Bickford by roy. licence; *E.* Saltash, Plymouth; Patent safety fuse manfr.; J.P. Cornwall, Vice-Pres. Truro Wesleyan Coll., F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., formerly Capt. 15th Cornwall Vol. . . 56
 s. R. Biddulph, Ledbury; *E.* Harrow; Cocks, Biddulph & Co., Director Economic Life Assn., D.L., J.P. Herefordsh. . . 57
 s. J. Bigger, Belfast; *E.* Belfast Acad.; Provis. mercht., Memb. Town Counc. Belfast, Chm. Belfast Water Commrs. '69-72. . . 58
 s. H. Birkbeck, Keswick House, Norwich; D.L., J.P. Norfolk, Originator and Chm. Internat. Fisheries Exhib., Chm. Royal Nat. Lifeboat Inst., Bart. Feb. '86. . . 59
 s. late A. Blake, Waterford; *E.* S. John's C., Waterford Royal C., Fau; *m.* '75, d. N. Mahon Power, Esq., M.P. co. Waterford; ob. May 22nd, '87. . . 60
 s. late W. Blake, Ross; formerly acct. and estate agent, retired, Chm. Ross Sch. Bd. '73-86, local philanthropist; resigned July '87. . . 61
 E. Christ. Bros. Green Park; Agent Cath. Registn. Assn. '76, Pres. Pris. Aid Soc.; imp. under Crimes Act '88. . . 62
 s. R. B. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Deysbrook, L'pool; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Rifle Brig. '55, served Crimea after fall of Sebastopol, Egypt '84-85, Assist. Adj. Genl. Home Dist. '77-82, Col. h.p. Gren. Gds., D.L. Lancs., owner Pemberton Colliery. Formerly Glasgow mercht. and Pres. Glasgow Cham. of Commerce, Chm. Caledon. Ry. . . 63
 Member Town Counc. Windsor, Chm. various companies 64
 s. Rev. N. Bond, Wareham; *E.* Oriel, Oxon; D.L., J.P. Dorset, formy. and Lt. Q. O. Dorset Yeo. '67-80. . . 65
 s. late J. B. Bonsor, Kingswood Warren, Surrey; *E.* Eton; partner Combe & Co., brewers; Direct. Bank of Eng., Gov. Guy's Hospital. . . 66

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
68	*Boord, T. W.	C.	Greenwich '73-86, '86	Carlton . .	1838
69	Borlase, W. C.	G.L.	E. Cornwall '80-85, S. Austell '85-86, '86.	Windham .	1848
70	*Borthwick, Sir Alger., Bt.	C.	Kensington S.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton and S. James's.	1830
71	*Bourke, Rt. Hon. R. (see Ld. Connemara, Peerage.)	C.	King's Lynn '68-86, '86	Carlton . .	1827
72	*Bradlaugh, C.	G.L.	Northampton '80-81, '82, '84 (validity of election contested <i>vs</i> affirmation; admitted to House '86), '86.	National Liberal.	1833
73	*Bridgeman, Col. Hon. F. C.	C.	Bolton '85-86, '86	Carlton and Guards.	1846
74	*Bright, Jacob	G.L.	Manchester '67-68, '68-74, '76-85, S.W.D. '86.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1821
75	*Bright, Rt. Hon. J., died March '89.	U.L.	Durham '43-47, Manchester '47-'57, Birmingham '57-'85, Central D., '85-86, '86.	Reform and Athenæum.	1811
76	*Bright, W. L.	G.L.	Stoke-on-Trent '85-86, '86	Reform.	1851
77	*Bristowe, T. L.	C.	Lambeth, Norwood D., '85-86, '86 . .	Carlton . .	1833
78	*Broadhurst, H.	G.L.	Stoke-on-Trent '80-85, Birmingham, Bordesley D., '85-86, Nottingham W.D. '86.	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1840
79	*Brodrick, Hon. W. St. J. F.	C.	West Surrey '80-85, Guildford D., '85-86, Surrey S.W., Guildford D., '86 (unopposed).	Carlton and White's.	1856
80	Bromley-Davenport, W. . .	C.	Cheshire, Macclesfield D., '86 . . .	Carlton . .	1863
81	*Brookfield, A. M.	C.	Sussex E., Rye D., '85-86, '86 . . .	Carlton . .	1853
82	*Brooks, Sir W. C., Bart. .	C.	E. Cheshire '69-85, Cheshire, Altrincham D., '86 (on d. Mr. J. Brooks, M.P., March '86).	Carlton . .	1819
83	*Brown, A. H.	U.L.	Wenlock '68-85, Shropshire Mid '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1844
84	Brown, A. L.	G.L.	Hawick Burghs '86	Nat. Liberal.	1851
85	Bruce, Lord H. A. B. . . .	C.	Wilts N.W., Chippenham D., '86 . .	Carlton . .	1842
86	*Bruce, Hon. R. P., res. June '89.	G.L.	Fifeshire '80-85, Fifesh. W. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	New Univ. .	1851
87	*Bryce, J.	G.L.	Tower Hamlets '80-85, '85-86, Aberdeen S.D. '86 (unop.).	Athenæum .	1838
88	*Buchanan, T. R.	G.L.	Edinburgh '81-85, Edin. W.D. '85-86, '86, '88.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1846
89	*Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B.	C.	Westminster '85-86, '86 (unop.) . .	Carlton . .	1851
90	*Burghley, Lord	C.	Northamptonshire '77-85, N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1849
91	*Burt, T.	G.L.	Morpeth since '74	Reform . .	1837
92	Buxton, S. C.	G.L.	Peterborough '83-85, Tower Hamlets, Poplar D., '86.	Brooks's and National Liberal.	1853
93	Byrne, G. M.	P.	Wexford Co. '80-83, Wicklow W.D. '85-86, '86.	National Liberal.	1829
94	Caine, W. S.	U.L.	Scarborough '80-85, Barrow-in-Furness, April '86.	Devonshire, National Liberal.	1842
95	Caldwell, J.	U.L.	Glasgow, S. Rollox D., '86	National Liberal.	1839
96	*Cameron, Dr. C.	G.L.	Glasgow '74-85, College D. '85-86, '86	Reform and National Liberal.	1841
97	*Cameron, J. Macdonald .	G.L.	Wick Burghs '85-86, '86	Devonshire, Nat. Liberal.	1847
98	*Campbell, Col. Sir A. C. .	C.	Renfrewsh. '73-74, W.D. '85-86, '86 .	Carlton . .	1837

Biographical.	No.
<p>* s. J. Boord, J.P. Uxbridge; <i>E. Harrow and Germany</i>; partner Boord & Son, distillers . 68 s. late S. Borlase, D.L., J.P. Castle Horneck, <i>g.s. Dr. Borlase, disting. antiquarian</i>; <i>E. Winchester & Trin. C. Camb.</i> M.A. '73; Pres. R. Inst. Cornwall '68-70, F. S. Ant., Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Bd. '81 (<i>vice Mr. Jesse Collings resig.</i>), antiq. author; resigned May '87. s. late P. Borthwick, M.P.; <i>E. King's C. Sch.</i>; Prop. <i>Morning Post</i>, Pres. Newspaper Press Fund, and Nat. Assn. Journalists; created a Bart. '87. s. 5th E. Mayo; <i>E. Trin. C. Dub.</i>; m. Lady Susan Georgiana, <i>d.d. 1st M. Dalhousie</i>; In. Temp. '52, Lt. S. Midx. Vol. '60, U. Sec. For. Affairs '74-'80 and '86, Gov. Madras Sept. '86. See biographical notice</p>	73
<p>2 s. and Earl of Bradford; <i>E. Harrow</i>; Scots Gds. '65, Lt. and Capt. '69, A.D.C. H.S.H. Prince Ed. of Saxe Weimar '75-'76, Lt.-Col. '77, served in Soudan; attached to Ld. Rosslyn's Spec. Emb. to Madrid '78; Col. '87. s. late J. Bright, cotton spinner, Rochdale, <i>br. Rt. Hon. J. Bright</i>; <i>E. Friends' Sch. York</i>.</p>	74
See OBITUARY	75
<p>2 s. Rt. Hon. J. Bright; <i>E. Tottenham & Lond. Univ.</i>; formerly coll. agent and shipbroker. s. J. S. Bristowe, M.R.C.S., Camberwell; formerly Capt. 1st Surrey Rifles, Bristowe Bros., Stock Exch., Mem. Commte. Stock Exch. '68-77. s. late Mr. T. Broadhurst, Littlemore, Oxon; formerly stonemason, mem. Parl. Committee. Trade Union Cong. '72, Sec. Trade Union Cong. '76-89, Under Sec. Home Dept. '86.</p>	76
<p>s. V. Middleton; <i>E. Eton and Balliol C. Oxon.</i>, M.A. '82; m. Lady Hilda C., <i>d. E. Wemyss</i> '80; Roy. Commr. on Irish Prisons '84, D.L., J.P. Surrey, Finan. Sec. War Office '86.</p>	79
<p>s. late W. Bromley-Davenport; <i>E. Eton and Balliol C. Oxon</i>; J.P. Cheshire</p>	80
<p>s. Rev. Canon Brookfield, Chap. to Queen; <i>E. Rugby and Jesus C. Camb.</i>, 13th Hussars '73, retired '80. J.P. and C.A. Sussex, Com. 1st Cinque Ports R.V.</p>	81
<p>s. late S. Brooks, banker; <i>E. Rugby and S. John's C. Camb.</i>; In. Temp. '48, pract. N. Circ., partner Cunliffe, Brooks & Co., bankers, D.L. Lanc., J.P. Lanc., Chesh., Manch., Bt. '86.</p>	82
<p>s. A. Brown, Beilby Grange, Yorks.; formerly Cornet 5th Drag. Gds., Col. 1st Lanc. Artill. Vol. J.P. Lanc.</p>	83
<p>s. W. Brown, Galashiels; Scottish tweed manufacturer</p>	84
<p>s. 3rd Marq. of Ailesbury; Army '60, retd. '76, Capt. High. Bord. Mil. '76, Capt. 3rd Batt. D. of Edinburgh's Regt. '82.</p>	85
<p>s. 8th E. of Elgin; <i>E. Eton & Balliol C. Oxon</i>; Scottish bar '79, Capt. Fifeshire Mil. Art. '77-80, D.L., J.P. Fifeshire.</p>	86
<p>s. J. Bryce, LL.D., F.G.S., of Glasgow, an eminent geologist and author; <i>E. Glasgow and Trin. C. Oxon</i> (B.A. double first '62); Craven and Vinerian Scholar, Fellow Oriel C. '62, Linc. Inn '67, Regius Prof. Civil Law Oxon '70, Hon. LL.D. Edin. '84, Glasgow '86, Und. Sec. State Foreign Affairs '86; author "Holy Roman Empire," "Transcaucasia and Ararat," etc. <i>E. Balliol C. Oxon</i> (B.A. 1st class '70); Stanhope prize '68, Fellow All Souls' '77, In. Temp. '73.</p>	87
<p>s. late E. Bartlett, Plymouth, m. Baroness Burdett-Coutts '81, and assumed her name; <i>E. Keble C. Oxon</i>, M.A. '76; Sch. Keble Coll., Spec. Commr. in Turkey Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Turkish Comp. Fund '77, Order of Medjidie '78, propr. of Columbia Market.</p>	89
<p>s. 3rd M. Exeter; <i>E. Eton</i>; Lt. and Capt. Gren. Gds. '70, retd. '77, Maj. Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire Militia; Parliamentary Groom in Waiting since '86.</p>	90
<p>s. Peter Burt, miner; Miner, Sec. Northumberland Miners' Union '65.</p>	91
<p>s. C. Buxton, M.P. E. Surrey; <i>E. Clifton & Trin. C. Camb.</i>; m. a <i>d. Sir J. Lubbock, Bart.</i>; Memb. Lond. Sch. Bd. '76, Hon. Sec. Tuke Irish Emig. Fund '82, author and editor on political questions.</p>	92
<p>2 s. late J. Byrne, merchant, Ballybrack, co. Dublin; <i>E. Leopardstown C.</i>; G. M. Byrne & Co., estate and mortgage brokers.</p>	93
<p>s. late N. Caine, J.P. Broughton-in-Furness, m. Alice, <i>d. late Rev. H. S. Brown</i>; formerly iron merch. Liverpool, J.P. N.R. Yorks, Dir. Hodbarrow Mining Co., Civil Ld. Admty. '84-85, Union Liberal Whip.</p>	94
<p>s. F. Caldwell, Glasgow; <i>E. Glasgow and Edin. Univ.</i>; Memb. Fac. Proeurs. Glasgow '64, Law Lect. Mech. Inst., retd., Memb. General Council Glasgow Univ.</p>	95
<p>s. late J. Cameron, Glasgow and Dublin, newspaper proprietor; <i>E. S. Andrews & Trin. C. Dub.</i>, B.A. '62 (hons.), M.A. '65; Paris, Berlin, Vienna, '65; and LL.D. '71 Dub., Ed. N. Brit. Daily Mail '64-74, Pres. (Health Sect.) Social Sc. Cong. '81, advocated 6d. telegr. and intr. several important parlt. meas., propr. North British Daily Mail and Weekly Mail.</p>	96
<p>s. late M. L. Cameron, Saltburn, Scot.; <i>E. Roy. Sch. Mines, Lond.</i>; Instr. Chem. Res. Lab. R. Sch. Min. '74-79, min. expert, metal, auth. mining & scient. subjects, F.G.S., F.C.S., etc.</p>	97
<p>s. late A. Douglas Mains (assd. name and arms of Campbell '38); served in Scots Gds. Crimea, medal and clasp (Eng., Turk.), Canada, V.-Lt. and Convenor Renfrewsh., Col. 1st Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Grand Master Mason of Scot. '84, Bart. '80.</p>	98

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
99	*Campbell, Sir G.	G.L.	Kirkcaldy Burghs '75-86, '86	Athenæum, Brooks's, Reform.	1824
100	*Campbell, H.	P.	Fermanagh S.D. '85-86, '86		1860
101	*Campbell, J. A.	C.	Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ. '80-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1825
102	*Campbell, R. F. F.; d. June '88.	U.L.	Ayr Burghs '80-86, '86	Jun. United Service, Brooks's, Reform, Devonshire.	1831
103	*Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. H.	G.L.	Stirling Burghs '68-86, '86		1836
104	*Carew, J. L. Cavan, Earl of (see Kilcourse, Lord).	P.	Kildare N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . .	12, New Court, Lincoln's Inn.	1853
105	*Cavendish, Lord E.	U.L.	N.E. Sussex '65-68, Derbyshire '80-85, W. D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Devonshire .	1838
106	*Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J.	U.L.	B'ham. '76-85, W.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Athenæum, Devonshire, Nat. Liberal.	1836
107	*Chamberlain, R.	U.L.	Islington W. '85-86, '86	12, Westmoreland St. Dub. Reform, Nat. Liberal, New Univ. Carlton.	1840
108	*Chance, P. A.	P.	Kilkenny S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).		1857
109	*Channing, F. A.	G.L.	Northamptonshire E.D. '85-86, '86 .	Reform, Nat. Liberal, New Univ. Carlton.	1841
110	*Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. . . .	C.	Mid Lincolnshire '68-85, Sleaford D. '85-86, '86, '89.	White's, etc. Conservative Athenæum, Brooks's.	1840
111	*Charrington, S.	C.	Tower Ham., Mile End D., '85-86, '86		1818
112	*Childers, Rt. Hon. Hugh C. E.	G.L.	Pontefract '60-85, Edinburgh S.D. '86 (Jan. Sir G. Harrison dec.).		1827
113	*Churchill, Rt. Hon. Lord R. H. S.	C.	Woodstock '74-85, Paddington S.D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1849
114	*Clancy, J. J.	P.	Dublin Co. N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Drumcondra, Dublin.	1847
115	*Clark, Dr. G. B.	G.L.	Caithness-shire '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal.	1846
116	*Clarke, Sir Edward	C.	Southwark Feb. to Apr. '80, Plymouth '80-86, '86.	Carlton.	1841
117	*Cobb, H. P.	G.L.	Warwickshire, Rugby D., '85-86, '86.	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1835
118	Cochrane-Baillie, Hon. W.	C.	S. Pancras N.D. '86	Wilton Cres.	1860
119	*Coddington, W.	C.	Blackburn '80-86, '86	Carlton.	1830
120	Coghill, D. H.	U.L.	Newcastle-under-Lyme '86	U. Univ. Reform, Devonshire, C. Lib.	1855
121	*Cohen, A.; res. Feb. '88 .	G.L.	Southwark '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86 .		1830
122	*Cohen, L. L.; d. June '87 .	C.	Paddington N.D. '85-86, '86		1832
123	Coleridge, Hon. B. J. S. . .	G.L.	Sheffield, Attercliffe D., '85-86, '86 .	Devonshire	1851
124	*Collings, J.	U.L.	Ipswich '80-85 (re-elec. '85, unseated on petition Feb. '86), Birmingham, Bordesley D., '86.	National Liberal.	1831
125	*Colman, J. J.	G.L.	Norwich '71-86, '86	Reform, Devonshire. Carlton.	1830
126	Colomb, Sir John C. R., K.C.M.G.	C.	Tower Hamlets, Bow & Bromley D., '86	St. Stephen's, Carlton . .	1838
127	*Commerell, Vice-Adm. Sir J.E., G.C.B.; res. May '88.	C.	Southampton '85-86, '86		1829
128	*Commins, Dr. A.	P.	Roscommon Co. '80-85, S.D. '85-86, '86	Legal . . .	1832
129	*Compton, F.	C.	S. Hants '80-85, New Forest D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1824
130	*Condon, T. J.	P.	Tipperary E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) .		1850
131	*Connolly, L.; res. June '88	P.	Longford N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) .		1833
132	*Conway, M.	P.	Leitrim N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) .		1844
133	*Conybeare, C. A. V. . . .	G.L.	Cornwall N.W., Camborne D. '85-86, '86.	Nat. Lib. and Savile.	1853

Biographical.

No.

- a. s.* Sir G. Campbell, Edenwood, Fifesh.; *E. S.* Andrews, Halleybury; Commr. Cis-Sutlej Prov., Judic. Comm. Oude, Judge H. Ct. Calcutta, Pres. Comm. Orissa Fam. '66, Chief Commr. (*pro tem.*) Cent. Prov., Lt.-Gov. Bengal '71-75, D.L. Fife, polit. writer, K.C.S.I., D.C.L. Private sec. Mr. Farnell. 99
- a. s.* late Sir J. Campbell, Glasgow; *E. High Sch., Glasg. Univ.*; J.P. Lanarksh. and Forfarsh. Memb. Scot. Univ. Com. '76, & Educ. Endow. Com. (Scot.) '82, Hon. LL.D. (Glasgow). 130
- a. s.* late J. Campbell, Craigie; *E. Rugby*; Staff Ind. Mut., V.-Lt., J.P. Ayrsh., Lt.-Col. Ayrsh. Yeo. Cav. 101
- a. s.* late Sir J. Campbell, assd. mat. uncle's name Bannerman '72; *E. Glasg. Univ., Trin. C. Camb., B.A. '58, M.A. '61*; Finan. Sec. War Office Nov. '71 to Feb. '74, April '80 to May '82, Sec. Adm. May '82 to Oct. '84, Chief Sec. Irel. Oct. '84-85, Sec. War Feb. '86; a chm. of grand committees '83, '89. 102
- a. s.* late L. Carew, Kildangan, co. Meath; *E. Clongowes Wood C. and Trin. C. Dub.*; Linc. Inn '78, an equity draftsman and conveyancer; imprisoned under Coercion Act, Feb. '89. 103
- a. s.* 7th Duke of Devonshire; *E. Trin. C., Camb.*; Army, retd. '65, priv. sec. Earl Spencer (L.-Lt. Ireland) '73-74, D.L., J.P. Derbysh., Lt.-Col. 3rd Batt. Derbysh. Regt. 104
- See biographical notice 105
- b.* Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain; *E. Univ. C. Sch. Lond.*; formerly brass-founder, Birmingham, Mayor '79, '81, J.P. Warwicksh. and Birmingham. 106
- a. s.* late A. G. Chance, Dub.; *E. Cath. Univ. Irel.*; Solicitor '82. 107
- a. s.* late Rev. W. H. Channing, L'pool and Kensington, *g.m.* Dr. Channing, author and divine; *E. L'pool and Univ. C. Oxon*; Hon. Class. & Math., Chanc. Prize Eng. Essay, Arnold Hist. Essay, Fellow, Lect., Tutor Univ. Coll., Linc. Inn. 108
- See biographical notice 109
- a. s.* late N. Charrington; *E. Eton*; Charrington, Head & Co., brewers. 110
- a. s.* late Rev. E. Childers, Cautley, Yorks; *E. Trin. C. Camb., 14th Sen. Opt., B.A. '50, M.A. '57*; Memb. Gov. Victoria '51-57, Ld. Ad. '64-5, Fin. Sec. to Treas. '65-6, First Ld. Ad. '68-71, Chanc. Duchy Lanc. '72-73, Sec. for War '80-82, Chanc. Excheq. '82-85, Home Sec. '86. 111
- See biographical notice 112
- a. s.* W. Clancy, Curragh Lodge, Claregalway; *E. C. Immac. Conc., Quin, co. Galway*; formerly Class. Master Holy Cross Seminary, Tralce, barrister. 113
- a. s.* late W. Clark, Glasgow; *E. Glasgow and Edin. Univs., King's C. Lond.*; M.D., F. & L.R.C.S. Edin., Consul-Gen. S. African Repub., Crofters' candidate '86. 114
- See biographical notice 115
- a. s.* late T. R. Cobb, Banbury; *E. Univ. C. Lond., B.A. hon. '56*; Solicitor '66, Cobb & Son, bankers, Banbury. 116
- a. s.* Ld. Lamington; *E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon*; Lanarksh. Yeo. Cav., Asst. Sec. Ld. Salisbury '85; travelled in Armenia and Circassia. 117
- a. s.* late W. D. Coddington; Mayor Blackburn '74-75, D.L., J.P. Lanc., Coddington & Sons. 118
- a. s.* H. Coghill, J.P. Staff.; *E. Chelt. & Corp. Ch. Ox., M.A.*; In. Temp. '79, Oxford Circuit. 119
- a. s.* late B. Cohen, *g.m.* late Sir Moses Montefiore; *E. Univ. Coll. Sch. and Magd. C. Camb., 5th Wrang. '53*; Hon. F. Magd. C., In. Temp. '57, Bench. Jun. Counsel Great Brit., Alabama Arbtr. Geneva '72, Q.C., Judge Cinq. Ports '74, Standing Counsel Camb. Univ. '76. 120
- a. s.* late L. Cohen, Gloucester Place, W. 121
- a. s.* Ld. Coleridge, Ld. Chief Justice England; *E. Eton and Trin. C. Oxon*; *m.* Mary A., *d.* Dr. Mackarness, late Bp. Oxford, '76; Mid. Temp. '77, West. Circ., Sec. R. Com. Corrupt Pract. Chester '80, Jun. Coun. to P.O., West. Circ. '84. 122
- a. s.* T. Collings, Littleham, Exmouth; J.P. B'ham, Mayor '78-79, Hon. Sec. Nat. Educ. Leag., formerly Pres. Nat. Lib. Fed., Parl. Sec. Local Gov. Bd. '86, mover Small Holdings Resol. which caused defeat of Lord Salisbury's Admin. Jan. '86. 123
- a. s.* late J. Colman, Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk; D.L. Norfolk, J.P. Norfolk and Suffolk, J.P., Sheriff '62-63, and Mayor '67-68 Norwich. 124
- a. s.* late Gen. G. T. Colomb; *E. Royal Naval C.*; formerly Capt. R.M.A. '54-69, J.P. co. Kerry, a founder of Imp. Fed. League, and author of numerous works on Imperial Defence. 125
- a. s.* late J. Commerell, Stroud Park, Horsham; R.N. '42, V.C., C.B. '66, C.B. (mil.) '70, K.C.B. '74, Jun. Ld. Adm. '79, Com.-in-chief American and W.I. Station '82; res. May '88, on being nominated for the naval command at Portsmouth. See biographical notice. 126
- a. s.* J. Commins, Ballybeg, co. Carlow; *E. Q. C. Cork and Queen's Univ. Irel.*; M.A. Queen's Univ., LL.D. Lond., Linc. Inn '60, N. Circ. (Eldon Chambers, Liverpool). 127
- a. s.* late H. Combe Compton, Minsted Manor, Hants; *E. Merton C. Oxon*; F. All Souls' '46, Linc. Inn and Mid. Temp. '50, J.P. Hants. 128
- Town Commr., Poor Law Guard., Clonmel; imp. under Crimes Act '88; Mayor Clonmel '89. 129
- a. s.* O. Connolly, tenant farmer, Hazlehatch, co. Dublin; memb. City Council '75-86. 130
- a. s.* E. S. Mary's Training C. Hammersmith; Pres. Blackburn Branch Imp. National League. 131
- a. s.* late J. C. Conybeare, S. Leonard's Green, Ingatstone; *E. Tonbridge and Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A. '76*; Gray's Inn '81, S.E. Circ., Hon. Sec. Social and Political Educ. League; imprisoned under Crimes Act '89. 132

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
124	*Cooke, C. W. R.	C.	Newington W.D. '85-86, '86	S. Stephen's and Constitutional.	1841
125	*Coops, O. E.	C.	Yarmouth '47-48, Middlesex '74-85, Brentford D. '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1848
126	*Corbet, W. J.	P.	Co. Wicklow '80-85, E. Wicklow '85-86, '86.	Nat. Liberal.	1823
127	*Corbett, A. C.	U.L.	Glasgow, Tradeston D., '85-86, '86 .	Nat. Lib.	1856
128	*Corbett, J.	U.L.	Droitwich '74-85, Mid Worcestershire '85-86, '86.	Reform and Gresham.	1827
129	*Corry, Sir J. P., Bart. . .	C.	Belfast '74-85, Armagh Mid '86 (Feb. Prof. McKane dec.).	Carlton and S. Stephen's.	1826
130	*Cossam, Handel.	G.L.	Bristol E.D. '85-86, '86	Nat. Lib.	1824
131	*Cotton, Col. E. T. D'A. . .	C.	Cheshire, Wirral D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Jun. Un. Ser. Carlton.	1847
132	*Courtney, Rt. Hon. L. H.	U.L.	Liskeard '76-85, Cornwall, Bodmin D., '85-86, '86.	Reform and Athenæum.	1832
133	*Cox, J. R.	P.	Clare E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . .	Nat. Lib.	1852
134	*Cozens-Hardy, H. H. . .	G.L.	Norfolk N.D. '85-86, '86	Savile and Reform.	1838
135	Craig, J.	G.L.	Newcastle-on-Tyne '86	Nat. Lib.	—
136	*Cranborne, Viscount . .	C.	Lancs. N.E., Darwen D., '85-86, '86 .	Carlton.	1861
137	*Craven, J.	G.L.	Yorks. W.R.N., Shipley D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	National Liberal.	1825
138	*Crawford, D.	G.L.	Lanarksh. N.E.D. '85-86, '86	Oxford and Cambridge.	1837
139	*Crawford, W.	G.L.	Durham, Mid D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Nat. Lib.	1833
140	*Cremer, W. R.	G.L.	Shoreditch, Haggerston D., '85-86, '86 .	Paul's Chamb. 23, Bedford St. Strand.	1836
141	*Crilly, Daniel	P.	Mayo N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Cath. Dub.	1857
142	*Cross, Sir R. A. (see Visct. Cross, Peerage).	C.	Preston '57-62, S.W. Lanc. '68-85, Newton D. '85-86, '86 .	. . . . .	1823
143	*Crossley, E.	G.L.	Yorks W.R.N., Sowerby D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	National Liberal.	1841
144	*Crossley, Sir S., Bart. . .	U.L.	Suffolk S., Lowestoft D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform . .	1857
145	*Crossman, Gen. Sir W. . .	U.L.	Portsmouth '85-86, '86	Unit. Serv., National Liberal.	1830
146	*Cubitt, Rt. Hon. G. . . .	C.	W. Surrey '76-85, Epsom D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1828
147	*Currie, Sir Donald, K.C.M.G.	U.L.	Perthshire '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86 .	Reform . .	1823
148	*Curzon, Viscount	C.	Bucks, S., or Wycombe D., '85-86, '86 .	Carlton . .	1861
149	Curzon, Hon. G. N.	C.	Lancashire S.W., Southport D., '86 .	Carlton . .	1859
150	Dalrymple, Sir Chas., Bart.	C.	Buteshire '68-85, Ipswich '86 (on unseating of Mr. J. Collings).	Carlton . .	1839
151	Davenport, H. T.	C.	N. Staffordshire '80-85, Leek D., '86 .	Carlton . .	1833
152	*Davies, W.	G.L.	Pembrokeshire '80-85, '86	Devonshire.	1821
153	*Dawnay, Col. Hon. L. P.	C.	Thirsk '80-85, Thirsk and Malton D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, Guards.	1846
154	*Deasy, J.	P.	Cork City '84-85, Mayo W.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	. . . . .	1856
155	*De Cobain, E. S. W. . . .	C.	Belfast E.D. '85-86, '86	Ulster and Constitut'n'l. Carlton . .	1840
156	De Lisle, Edwin	C.	Leicestershire Mid, Loughborough D., '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1852
157	*De Worms, Rt. Hon. Baron Henry	C.	Greenwich '80-85, East Toxteth '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton and Jun. Carlton.	1840
158	*Dickson, Major A. G.; died July '89.	C.	Dover '65-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton, Army & Navy.	1834
159	*Dillon, J.	P.	Tipperary '80-83, Mayo E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	. . . . .	1851
160	*Dillwyn, L. L.	G.L.	Swansea Feb. to Oct. '85, Town D. Dec. '85-86, '85	Athenæum & Nat. Lib.	1814

Biographical.	No.
* s. R. D. Cooke, Hellens, Herefordshire; <i>E. Enmanl. C. Camb. Sch. Le Bas & Burney Prizes, honrs. Moral Sci. Tripod</i> ; Linc. Inn '72, Oxford Cir., J.P. Hereford, Pres. Hereford Chamb. Agric., founder Constit. Union Ind., Coope, & Co., D.L., J.P. Essex, Hon. Col. Essex R.V.; <i>ob. Nov. 27th, '87.</i>	134
3 s. late R. Corbet Bally Kaneen, Queen's Co.; <i>E. Broadwood, Lances</i> ; Clerk Lunacy Office, Dublin, M.R.I.A., author and poet.	135
2 s. late T. Corbett, J.P.; <i>E. Glasgow Acad.</i> ; J.P. Warwick, Emigr. Commr. for Col. of Vict.	136
3 s. late J. Corbett, Shropshire; propr. Stoke Prior Salt Works, J.P. Worcestershire and Merionethshire.	137
s. late R. Corry, Belfast; <i>E. Belfast C.</i> ; shipowner, Belfast, J.P. Armagh co. and bor.	138
s. J. Cosham, Thornbury, Gloucestersh.; <i>E. Bristol</i> ; propr. Kingswood '51, formy. memb. Town Coun. Bristol, Mayor Bath '82-83, '84-85, J.G.S., author various pamphlets.	139
* s. Most Rev. G. E. Lynch Cotton, late Bp. Calcutta; <i>E. Rugby, Marlboro', R.M. Acad. Wool</i> ; Royal Artillery; ret'd. Capt. '81, Lt.-Col. Crewe (Rly.) Engineers '88; J.P. Cheshire. See biographical notice.	140
s. H. Cox, farmer, Kilmore; <i>E. S. Mel's C. Longford</i> ; priv. sec. to two late Lds. Mayor Dub.; imp. under Crimes Act Feb. '88.	141
2 s. W. H. Cozens-Hardy, Letheringsett Hall, Norfolk; <i>E. Amersh. Sch. & Univ. C. Lond., LL.B. Lond. '63</i> ; Examiner Lond. Univ., Equity & Real Prop. '71-76, Q.C. '82, Benchcr '85. Member of the firm of Borries, Craig & Co., Newcastle.	142
3 s. Marquis of Salisbury; <i>E. Eton & Univ. C. Oxon., B.A. '84</i> ; Capt. Herts Yeo. Cav. '81.	143
s. J. Craven, manfr., Thornton; Gov. Thornton Gram. Sch., Crossley Orphanage, Airdale C.	144
s. late A. Crawford, Aros, Argyllsh.; <i>E. Edin. Acad., Glasg. Univ., Balliol Ox., Heidelberg</i> ; Fellow Linc. C. Ox., '61, Legal Sec. Ld. Advoc. Scotl. '80-85, Boundy, Com. Scotl. '84-85. Formerly miner; sec. Durham Miners' Assn. '73, sec. Miners' National Assn.	145
s. G. M. Cremer, herald painter, Fareham, Hants; <i>E. National Sch. Farcham</i> ; formerly carpenter and joiner; sec. International Arbitration League, ed. <i>Arbitrator</i> , founder Amalg. Soc. Carpenters.	146
s. D. Crilly, merchant Liverpool; <i>E. Sedgely Park C. Staffs.</i> ; Journalist (<i>Nation</i>).	147
s. late W. Cross, D.L. Lanc., Redscar, Preston; <i>E. Rugby & Trin. C. Camb.</i>	148
3 s. late Jos. Crossley, Halifax, & late Sir F. Crossley, M.P.; <i>E. Owens C. Manchester</i> ; m. Jane E., 3rd d. Sir E. Baines, D.L. Leeds; Chairman J. Crossley & Sons, Ld., Halifax, Alderman and Mayor '74-76, '84-85, J.P. Halifax, F.R.A.S.	149
s. late Sir F. Crossley, Bart., M.P.; <i>E. Eton & Balliol C., B.A. '81</i> ; Lt. 2nd Brig. E. Div. R. Artill. Mil., J.P. Suffolk & Norfolk.	150
s. late R. Crossman, Cheswick, Northumberland; <i>E. R. Mil. Acad. Wool</i> ; Lt. R.E. '48, J.P. W. Australia '52-53, H.M. Sp. Commr. Griqualand W. Insp. Submar. Def. '76-81, Roy. Commr. W. Indies '82, Col. com. R.E. S. Dist. '82, K.C.M.G. '84, Maj.-Gen. ret'd. '85.	151
s. T. Cubitt, Denbies, Dorking; <i>E. Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '54</i> ; Second Ch. Estates Commr. '74-79, P.C. '80, D.L. Surrey and Middx.	152
s. James Currie, shipowner, Greenock; C.M.G. '77; D.L. Lond.	153
3 s. Richard, 3rd E. Howe; <i>E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon</i> ; m. Lady G. Churchill, d. 7th D. Marlboro'; Capt. Leices. Yeo. Cav. '88, J.P. Bucks.	154
s. Rev. A., Baron Scarsdale; <i>E. Eton & Balliol C. Oxon</i> ; Fell. All Souls, D.L., J.P. Derby, formy. priv. sec. Ld. Salisbury.	155
2 s. late Sir G. Dalrymple Fergusson; <i>E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; Linc. Inn '65, unsuccessfully opposed Mr. Gladstone, Midlothian, '85, Ld. Treasury '86; creat. Bart. '87.	156
s. J. Davenport, Westwood, Staffs.; <i>E. Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon, M.A. '59</i> ; In. Temple '60.	157
s. late T. Davies; Solicitor adm. '43, D.L., J.P. Pembrokeshire and Haverfordwest	158
2 s. 7th Viscount Downe; <i>E. Eton</i> ; Coldstream Gds. '65, retired Capt. and Lt.-Col. '79 . .	159
s. M. Deasy, C.E., Cork; memb. Bd. Gdns., Cork City, a prominent Nationalist . . .	160
s. late Rev. E. De Cobain; <i>E. Bell's Acad. Belfast</i> ; Gd. Mast. Gd. Orange Lodge, Belfast, Dep. Gd. Mast. Irel.	161
7 s. A. P. de Lisle, of Garendon and Gracedieu; <i>E. Münster and Innspruck Univ.</i> ; priv. sec. Sir F. Weid, G.C.M.G. '81-82, and Ld. J. Mannors '85, author political and social subj.	162
2 s. 1st Baron de Worms; <i>E. King's C. Lond. (Fel. '63)</i> ; In. Temp. '63, D.L., J.P. Middx., Commr. Roy. Patriotic Fund, Parl. Sec. Bd. Trade '85-86 and '86-88; app. Und. Sec. to the Colonies '88, P.C. '80, Pres. International Conference on Sugar Bounties.	163
s. G. Dickson, Belchester, Berwickshire; <i>E. Rugby</i> ; Major 13th Huss. '60, Crimea & India, Chm. Crystal Palace Co., Dir. L.C. & D.R. See biographical notice.	164
s. late L. W. Dillwyn, M.P. Glam.; Hon. Col. 3rd Glamor. R.V., Dir. G.W.R., Glamor. Banking Co.	165

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
171	*Dimasdale, Baron R. . . .	C.	Hertford '68-74, Hitchin D. '85-86, '86	Carlton and Constituti'n'l. Reform . .	1828
172	*Dixon, G.	U.L.	Birmingham '67-76, Edgbaston D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, Garrick.	1820
173	*Dixon-Hartland, F. D. . .	C.	Evesham '80-85 (on petition), Middx., Uxbridge D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, Garrick.	1832
174	*Dodds, J.; res. Dec. '88	G.L.	Stockton '68-86, '86	Reform . .	1819
175	*Donkin, R. S.	C.	Tynemouth '85-86, '86	Jun. Carlton, Constituti'n'l.	1836
176	Dorington, Sir J. E. . . .	C.	Gloucester, Tewkesbury D., '86 (unopposed).	Carlton and Athenæum.	1832
177	Duff, R. W.	G.L.	Banffshire '61-86, '86	Brooks's, Devonshire, Nat. Lib.	1835
178	Dugdale, J. S.	C.	Warwickshire N.E., Nuneaton D., '86.	Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.	1835
179	Duncan, D.; died Dec. '86.	G.L.	Barrow '85 (unseated on petition), Liverpool, Exchange D., '86.	. . . . .	1831
180	*Duncan, Col. F.; died Nov. '88.	C.	Finsbury, Holborn D., '85-86, '86 . .	Carlton and United Service.	1836
181	*Duncombe, A. [kett]	C.	Yorks. E.R., Howdenshire D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1840
182	Dunsany, Lord (see Plun- *Dyke, Kt. Hon. Sir W. H.	C.	West Kent '65-68, Mid D. '69-85, Dartford D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton and S. Stephen's.	1837
183	*Eaton, H. W. (see Lord Cheylesmore, Peerage).	C.	Coventry '65-80, '81-86, '86	Carlton . .	1816
184	*Ebrington, Viscount . . .	U.L.	Tiverton '81-'85, Tavistock D. '85-86, '86.	Brooks's & Travellers'.	1854
185	*Edwards-Moss, T. C. . .	C.	Lancs. S.W., Widnes D., '85-86, '86 .	Carlton . .	1855
186	*Egerton, Hon. A. J. F. . .	C.	Lancs., Eccles D., '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1854
187	*Egerton, Hon. A. de T. . .	C.	Mid Cheshire '83-85, Knutsford D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton.	1845
188	*Elcho, Lord H. R. W. C. .	C.	Haddingtonsh. '83-85, Ipswich Apr. '86 (Mr. Collings unseated on petit.), '86.	. . . . .	1857
189	*Elliot, Hon. A. R. D. . .	U.L.	Roxburghshire '80-86, '86	Brooks's . .	1846
190	Elliot, Sir G.	C.	N. Durham '68 to Feb. '80, Aug. '81-85, Monmouth D., '86.	Junior Carlton.	1815
191	Elliot, G. W.	C.	Northallerton '74-85, Yorks. N.R., Richmond D., '86.	. . . . .	1844
192	*Elliot, Hon. H. F. H. . .	U.L.	Ayrshire N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . .	Brooks's, Travellers'.	1848
193	*Ellis, J. E.	G.L.	Notts, Rushcliffe D., '85-86, '86 . .	Reform; 40, Pont St., S.W.	1841
194	*Ellis, Sir J. W.	C.	Mid Surrey '84-85, Kingston D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Constitutional.	1829
195	*Ellis, J.	G.L.	Leicestersh. W., Bosworth D., '85-86, '86.	National Liberal.	1829
196	Ellis, T. E.	G.L.	Merionethshire '86	National Liberal.	1859
197	Elton, C. I.	C.	Somerset W., Wellington D., '86 . .	Carlton . .	1839
198	*Esmonde, Sir T. H. G. . .	P.	Dublin Co. S.D. '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal.	1862
199	*Esslemont, P.	G.L.	Aberdeensh. E.D. '85-86, '86	National Liberal.	1834
200	*Evelyn, W. J.; res. Feb. '88	C.	West Surrey '49-57, Deptford '85-86, '86	Oxford and Cambridge.	1822
201	*Ewart, Sir William, Bart.; died July '89	C.	Belfast '78-85, N.D. '85-86, '86 . .	Carlton.	1817
202	Eyre, Col. H.	C.	Lincolnsh., W. Lindsey or Gainsboro' D., '86.	Carlton . .	1834
203	*Farquharson, H. R. . . .	C.	Dorset W.D. '85-86, '86	S. Stephen's.	1857
204	*Farquharson, R.	G.L.	Aberdeenshire W.D. '80-86, '86 . .	Reform. Jun. United Service.	1837

Biographical.	No.
s. late 5th Baron Dimsdale (in Emp. of Russia); <i>E. Eton & Corp. Ch. C. Oxon</i> ; D.L. Herts, J.P. Middx., Herts, Westminster, Pres. Herts Chamb. Agric., Dep. Chm. Quar. Sess. Herts.	171
s. A. Dixon, Whitehaven; <i>E. Leeds Gram. Sch.</i> ; Mayor Birmingham '66, Pres. Nat. Educ. League.	172
e. s. late N. Hartland, Oaklands, Glouc.; <i>E. Cheltenham</i> ; J.P. cos. Glouc., Middx., etc., Lt. City of Lond., V. P. Nat. Conserv. U., a founder Prim. League, Almoner Ch. Hos., F.S.A.	173
s. M. Dodds; solr. '50, D.L. Durham, Mayor Stockton '57-58.	174
s. J. Donkin, shipowner; Memb. Chamb. Ship., signat. to agrmt. Chamb. and M. de Lesseps re Suez Canal, J.P. Northumb., Hon. Col. Tynemouth Art. Vol.	175
e. s. late J. F. Dorington; <i>E. Eton & Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; J.P., Chm. Quarter Sessions Glouc. '78, Bart. Feb. '86; Chm. Gloucestersh. C. C.	176
111. Louisa, d. late Sir Walter Scott, Bart. '71, changed name Abercromby to Duff on succn. uncle's estates '61; <i>E. Blackheath Sch.</i> ; R.N. '48, ret'd. com. '70, D.L. Banff, Kincard., and Aberd., Jun. Ld. Treas. June '82, Civil Ld. Adm. '85-86.	177
s. late W. S. Dugdale, M.P., Merivale & Blyth Halls; <i>E. Eton & Merton C. Oxon.</i> , M.A. '86; In. Temp. '62, Q.C. '82, Rec. Grantham '74-77, Birmingham '77, Chm. Quarter Sess. Warwicks., Chanc. Dioc. Worc.; Chm. C. Council Warwicks., '88.	178
s. J. Duncan, The Brae, Perthshire; <i>E. High Sch. Dundee</i> ; J.P. Cheshire, V.-Pres. L'pool Inn. Ref. Club.	179
E. Woolwich and Aberd. Univ., M.A., LL.D.; Army: Col. '85, Com. Egypt. Artill. '83-85, C.B. for services, Egypt. war medal and 3rd class Osmanliieh; author military and colonial works, D.C.L. Durham; ob. Nov. 16th, '88.	180
s. Adm. Hon. A. Duncombe, M.P. E.R. Yorks. '51-62; <i>E. Univ. C. Oxon.</i> ; Linc. Inn '67, J.P. N. and E.R. Yorks.	181
e. sur. s. late Sir P. Hart Dyke; <i>E. Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon.</i> ; D.L., J.P. Kent, Patronage (First Whip) Sec. Treas. '74-'80, P.C. '80, Chief Sec. Ireland July '85 to Jan. '86, app. Vice-Pres. Council Jan. '87.	182
Mar. d. & h. T. L. Harman, New Orleans.; <i>E. Enfield, Col. Rollin, Paris</i> ; Silk mer., direc. Marine Ins. and Imper. Fire Assn., D.L. Suffolk, Tower Hamlets, etc.	183
e. s. 3rd E. Fortescue; <i>E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.</i> , B.A. '75; m. Hon. E. Ormsby-Gore, d. Ld. Harlech, '86; D.L., J.P. Devon, Capt. N. Devon Hus. Yeo. Cav., formy. priv. sec. Earl Spencer, Ld. Pres. Council.	184
s. Sir T. Edwards-Moss, Bart., Otterpool, L'pool; <i>E. Eton & Brasenose C. Oxon.</i> , M.A.; Lt. Lanc. Hus. Yeo., priv. sec. Sir R. Cross, Home Sec. '85, Ex-Pres. O.U.B.C.	185
s. and E. of Ellesmere, b. pres. E.; Lt. Gren. Gds.	186
s. late Ld. Egerton (1st B.) of Tatton; <i>E. Eton</i> ; Lt. E. of Chester's Yeo., J.P. Cheshire.	187
e. s. 9th E. of Wemyss, Elcho; <i>E. Harrow and Ball. C. Oxon</i> ; Lt. 5th Vol. Batt. R. Scots	188
s. 3rd E. of Minto; <i>E. Edin. and Trin. C. Camb.</i> , B.A. '68, M.A.; In. Temple '70, North.Circ. Pres. Assn. Mining Engineers, D.L., J.P. Monmouth	189
s. Sir G. Elliot, M.P. Monmouth Dist.; <i>E. Edin. and Trin. Coll., Camb</i> ; Colliery owner, D.L. Monmouth co., J.P. N.R. Yorks.	190
s. 3rd E. of Minto; <i>E. Eton C. and Camb.</i> ; formerly a clerk H. of Com., sec. late Sir W. P. Adam, First Commr. Works '80.	191
s. late E. S. Ellis, Leicester, Chm. Mid. Ry. Co.; <i>E. Friends' Sch., Kendal</i> ; Coal owner Notts., J.P. Nottingham Boro' and Co. and N.R. Yorks.	192
s. Joseph Ellis, Richmond, S.W.; Aldm. '72, Shff. '74, Ld. Mayor '81-82, Bt. '82, Lt. City, Chcv. and cl. Gold Lion Nassau, J.P. Londonderry.	193
s. J. Ellis, The Gynsills, Leic.; <i>E. Friends' Sch.</i> ; Pres. S. Leic. Lib. Ass., Chm. Indus. Sch. Desford & Leic. Sch. Bd.	194
s. T. Ellis, tenant farmer, Cynlas; <i>E. New C. Oxon</i> , B.A. (hon.); priv. sec. Mr. Brunner, M.P. Cheshire, Northwich D.	195
E. Cheltenham and Balliol C. Oxon, B.A. (hon.); Fel. Queen's Coll. Oxon, Vinerian Law Sch., Q.C. '85, J.P. Somerset; author legal and historical works.	196
e. s. Col. Sir J. Esmonde, Bart., g.g.s. Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan; Lt. 6th Brig. S. Irish Div. R.A. '80; High Sheriff Waterford Co., superseded Feb. '87.	197
s. P. Esslemont, farmer; <i>E. Public School, Belhelvie</i> ; Esslemont and Macintosh, Aberdeen, Ld. Provost '80-83, J.P., ex-Pres. Cham. Commerce, Aberdeen.	198
e. s. late G. Evelyn, Wotton; <i>E. Rugby and Ball. C. Oxon</i> , B.A. '48; High Shff. '60, D.L., J.P. Surrey, F.R.G.S.; disapproved the Irish policy of the Govt. and res. Feb. '88.	199
s. late Alderman W. Ewart, Glenbank, co. Antrim; <i>E. Belfast Acad.</i> ; J.P., Pres. Irish Linen Trade and Flax Supply Assn., mem. Belf. L. Bd., Mayor '50-60; creat. a Bart. '87.	200
s. Rev. K. W. Eyre, Rampton Man., Notts.; <i>E. Harrow, Oxon</i> ; A.D.C. to Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Eyre, K.C.B., in Crimea '55-6, Ind. Mut. '57-8, medal and clasps for disting. service in Crimea and India, D.L., J.P. Notts., High Shff. '73, Col. 4th Notts. R.V., C.B. '87.	201
s. late H. Farquharson, Blandford; <i>E. Eton and Jesus C. Camb.</i>	202
s. late H. Farquharson, Finzean, Aberdeenshire; <i>E. Acad. and Univ. Edin.</i> (M.D. '58), Paris, Vienna; LL.D. Aberd.; R.A. '59, As. Surg. Coldst. Gds., Phys. Belgrave Hosp., As. Phy. and Lect. mat. med. S. Mary's, P.R.C.P. Lond. '72, D.L., J.P. Aberdeensh., med. author.	203
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No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
205	* <i>Fellowes, Capt. W. H.</i> (see Ld. de Ramsey, Peerage).	C.	Huntingdonshire '80-'85, Ramsey D. '85-'86, '86.	Carlton . .	1848
206	* <i>Fenwick, C.</i>	G.L.	Northumberland, Wansbeck D., '85- '86, '86.	. . . . .	1850
207	* <i>Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir J.</i>	C.	Ayrshire '54-'57, '59-'62, Manchester N.E. '85-'86, '86.	Carlton, Guards.	1832
208	* <i>Field, Admiral E.</i>	C.	Sussex S., Eastbourne D., '85-'86, '86	Carlton, United Serv.	1830
209	* <i>Fielden, Lieut.-Gen. R. J.</i>	C.	Lancs. N. '80-'85, Chorley D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1824
210	* <i>Fielden, T.</i>	C.	Lancs. S.E., Middleton D., '86 . .	Carlton . .	1854
211	* <i>Finch, G. H.</i>	C.	Rutlandshire '67-'86, '86 (unop.) . .	Carlton . .	1835
212	* <i>Finch-Hatton, Hon. M.E.G.</i> (see E. of Winchilsea and Nottingham, Peerage).	C.	S. Lincolnshire '84-'85, Spalding D. '85-'86, '86.	Carlton, White's.	1851
213	* <i>Finlay, R. B.</i>	U.L.	Inverness Burghs '85-'86, '86	Reform . .	1842
214	* <i>Finucane, J.</i>	P.	Limerick E.D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.) . .	. . . . .	1842
215	* <i>Fisher, W. H.</i>	C.	Fulham '85-'86, '86	Carlton . .	1853
216	* <i>Fitzgerald, R. U. P.</i>	C.	Cambridge '85-'86, '86	Carlton . .	1871
217	* <i>Fitzwilliam, Hon. W. J.</i> <i>W.; d. Sept. '89.</i>	U.L.	Peterborough '78-'86, '86	Brooks's . .	1852
218	* <i>Fitzwygram, Lieut.-Gen.</i> <i>Sir F. W. J.</i>	C.	S. Hants '84-'85, Farnham D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1822
219	* <i>Fletcher, Sir H., Bart.</i> . .	C.	Horsham '80-'85, Sussex Mid, Lewes D., '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton and Turf.	1835
220	* <i>Flower, C.</i>	G.L.	Brecknock '80-'85, S. Beds, Luton D., '85-'86, '86	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1843
221	* <i>Flynn, J. C.</i>	P.	Cork Co. N.D. '85-'86—(Poll: Flynn 4982, Walsh (U.) 103)—'86 (unop.) . .	. . . . .	1852
222	* <i>Foley, P. J.</i>	P.	Galway, Connemara D., '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Nat. Lib. and International	1836
223	* <i>Foljambe, C. G. S.</i>	G.L.	N. Notts '80-'85, Mansfield D. '85-'86, '86	Brooks's; 2, Carlton Ho. Terrace.	1846
224	* <i>Folkestone, Rt. Hon. Visct.</i>	C.	S. Wilts '74-'85, Enfield D. '85-'86, '86	Carlton and S. Stephen's.	1841
225	* <i>Forster, Sir C., Bart.</i> . .	G.L.	Walsall '52-'86, '86 (unop.)	Devonshire, Oxf. & Camb.	1815
226	* <i>Forwood, A. B.</i>	C.	Lancs., S.W., Ormskirk D., '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	S. Stephen's, Constitut'n'l.	1836
227	* <i>Fowler, Rt. Hon. J. H.</i> . .	G.L.	Wolverhampton '80-'85, E.D. '85-'86, '86.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1830
228	* <i>Fowler, Sir R. N., Bart.</i> .	C.	Penryn '68-'74, City of London '80-'86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, City Carlton, National.	1828
229	* <i>Fox, J. F.</i>	P.	King's Co., Tullamore D., '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	. . . . .	1853
230	* <i>Fraser, Gen. C. C.</i>	C.	Lambeth N.D. '85-'86, '86	Travellers', Bachelors', Marlborough.	1829
231	* <i>Fry, L.</i>	U.L.	Bristol '78-'80, N.D. '85-'86, '86	Reform, Devonshire.	1832
232	* <i>Fry, T.</i>	G.L.	Darlington '80-'86, '86	Reform, Nat. Lib.	1836
233	* <i>Fuller-Maitland, W.</i> . . .	G.L.	Brecon '75-'85, Brecknocksh. '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Brooks's, Oxf. & Camb.	1844
234	* <i>Fuller, G. P.</i>	G.L.	Wilts W., Westbury D., '85-'86, '86 . .	Nat. Lib., Unit. Univ.	1833
235	* <i>Fulton, J. Forrest.</i>	C.	West Ham N.D. '86	Carlton . .	1846
236	* <i>Gane, Lawrence</i>	G.L.	Leeds E.D. '86	Nat. Lib., Brooks's.	—
237	* <i>Gardner, H.</i>	G.L.	Saffron Walden D. '85-'86, Essex N. '86	Carlton; 22, Charles St. W.	1847
238	* <i>Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. A.E.</i>	C.	Canterbury '78-'80, Sussex N., E. Grinstead D., '86.	Carlton, Arthur's.	1845
239	* <i>Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. J. S.</i>	C.	Rye '68-'80, Mid Kent '84-'85, Medway D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, Arthur's.	1839
240	* <i>Gedge, Sydney</i>	C.	Stockport '86	Carlton, Unit. Sery.	1829

Biographical.	No.
<p><i>s.</i> E. Fellowes, Ramsey Abbey, M.P. Hunts. '37-80; E. Eton; Army, Life Gds., Capt. '72, ret. '77, D.L., J.P. Huntingdonsh.</p> <p>Formerly collier, one of the Executive Northumb. Miners' rep. Trades Union Congress '84, memb. Joint Com. Coal Owners and Miners to settle colliery labour disputes.</p> <p><i>s.</i> late Sir C. Dalrymple Ferguson, Bart.; E. Rugby, Univ. C. Oxon; Capt. Gren. Gds., U. Sec. India '66-67, Home Dept. '67-68, Gov. S. Austr. '68-73, P.C. '68, Gov. N. Zeal. '73-75, Gov. Bombay '80-85; D.L., J.P. Ayrsh., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., U. Sec. For. Affairs '86.</p> <p><i>s.</i> late J. Field, The Vale, Chesham, Bucks; E. R. Nav. C. Portsmouth; R.N. '45, Capt. '69, ret. '76, Rear-Adm. '86, J.P. Hants, Chm. Fareham Bench.</p> <p><i>s.</i> late J. Feilden, M.P. Blackburn '65-69; Maj.-Gen. '79, C.M.G. '70, for serv. Red River Exp., J.P. Lancs.</p> <p><i>s.</i> J. Fielden, M.P.; E. Trin. C. Camb.; J.P. W.R. Yorks.</p> <p><i>s.</i> late G. Finch, Burley-on-Hill, Rutland; New C. Oxon.; J.P. Rutland, Hon. Maj. Leicestersh. Yeo. Cav.</p> <p><i>s.</i> 10th and <i>h.</i> p. 11th E. of Winchilsea; E. Eton, Balliol C. Oxon.; late Fell. Hertford C. Oxon, High Sheriff Lincolnsh. '79.</p> <p><i>s.</i> Dr. W. Finlay, Edinburgh; E. Univ. Edin. M.D. '63; Q.C. '82, Bench. '84</p> <p><i>s.</i> Maynooth for priesthood, became farmer, imp. under Crimes Act '89.</p> <p><i>s.</i> Rev. F. Fisher, rector Downham; E. Univ. C. Ox. B.A. '76; In. Temp. '79, Oxford Circ., priv. sec. Sir M. Hicks-Beach '86-7, and subsequently to the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour.</p> <p><i>s.</i> Trin. Hall, Camb., M.A. '63; D.L., J.P. co. Cork, formerly Gov. Memb. Cork Marine Bd.</p> <p><i>s.</i> E. Fitzwilliam, K.G.; E. Eton, and Magd. C. Camb., B.A. '73; Capt. 1st W. Yorks. Yeo.</p> <p><i>s.</i> late Sir R. Fitzwygram, Bart.; Army: Maj.-Gen. '69, Insp.-Gen. Cav. '79, Com. Cav. Brig. Aldershot, Lt.-Gen. '83, J.P. Hants, 4th Bart. '73.</p> <p><i>s.</i> late Sir H. Fletcher; E. Eton; Army: Lt. Gren. Gds. '55, ret'd., Lt.-Col. and Hon. Col. and Sussex R.V., D.L., J.P. Sussex and Surrey, Groom-in-waiting to Queen '85.</p> <p><i>s.</i> late P. W. Flower, Streatham; E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; In. Temp. '70, D.L. Lond. Lt. Bucks Yeo., Jun. Lord Treas. Feb. to July '86.</p> <p><i>s.</i> D. Flynn, Whitechurch, co. Cork; E. Christian Bros' Sch. Cork and priv. tuit.; late sec. Cork Evicted Tenants' Fund, an organiser of Nat. League; imp. under Crimes Act '88.</p> <p><i>s.</i> P. Foley, Sligo; E. Cathedral Sch. Leeds; Chm. Indus. Assur. Prot. Assn., man. direc. Pearl Assur. Co.</p> <p><i>s.</i> late G. S. Foljambe, Osberton, Notts, by his and wife, Selina, Viscountess Milton; E. Eton; R.N. '60, Lt. '67, ret'd., served with distinc. N. Zealand '63-64, D.L., J.P. E.R. Yorks, D.L., J.P. Notts., J.P. W.R., N.R. Yorks and North Hants.</p> <p><i>s.</i> E. of Radnor; E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; D.L., J.P. Wilts, Treas. Household June '85 to Jan. '86, re-app. '86; succ. his father as E. of Radnor, March '89.</p> <p><i>s.</i> late C. S. Forster, 1st M.P. Walsall; E. Worc. C. Oxon, B.A. '40, M.A. '43; In. Temp. '43, Oxford Circ., D.L., J.P. Staffs, creat. Bart. '74, Chm. Com. Petitions.</p> <p><i>s.</i> late T. B. Forwood, J.P., Manor, Thornton Hough, Cheshire; E. Liverpool C. Upper Sch.; J.P. L. pool, Alderman, Mayor '77-78, Pres. L. pool Const. Assn.; 1st Sec. Admly.</p> <p><i>s.</i> Rev. J. Fowler, Wesleyan; E. S. Saviour's Sch.; Solic. '52, Mayor Whampton '63, 1st Chm. Sch. Bd. '70, D.L. Staffs, J.P. Whampton, Und. Sec. Home Dept. Dec. '84 to June '85, Fin. Sec. Treas. Feb. to July '86, P.C. June '86; a dep. Chm. of Committees '88 and '89.</p> <p><i>s.</i> T. Fowler, Tottenham, banker; E. Univ. C. Lond., B.A. '48, M.A. '50; Aldm. '78, Shff. '80-87, Ld. Mayor '83-84, '85-86, Bt. '85, Chev. Ord. Leopold of Belgium, Member Senate Lond. Univ., J.P. Middx., Wilts, Comr. Lieutenancy, Lond.</p> <p><i>s.</i> Queen's C. Cork; formerly tutor New York S. Francis Xavier's Coll., M.A., surgeon at Troy, N.Y., M.D. U.S. Circ.</p> <p><i>s.</i> late Lt.-Col. Sir J. J. Fraser, Bart.; E. Eton; Army, Maj.-Gen. '77, Com. 11th Hussars, serv. with distinc. in Indian Mut. and Abyssin. War, A.D.C. H.R.H. Com.-in-Chief '73-77, Com. Curragh '80-84, Insp.-Gen. Caval., V.C. '58, C.B. '68, Col. 8th Hussars '86.</p> <p><i>s.</i> J. Fry, Bristol, b. Rt. Hon. Ld. Justice Fry; retired solicitor, formerly member Town Council, 1st Chm. Sch. Bd. '71-80.</p> <p><i>s.</i> F. Fry, F.S.A., c. Rt. Hon. Ld. J. Fry, and L. Fry, M.P. Bristol; E. Bristol Sch.; Fry, Janson & Co., Darlington, '77-78, J.P. Durham.</p> <p><i>s.</i> late W. Fuller-Maitland, Stanstead; E. Harrow and Ch. Ch. C. Oxon; D.L. Brecon, J.P. Brecon, Essex.</p> <p><i>s.</i> late J. B. Fuller, D.L. Wilts; E. Winchester and Ch. Ch. C. Oxon; High Shff. '78, Capt. Wilts R. Yeo. Cav. '60-83, Chm. Bd. County Finance '70-78, J.P. Wilts.</p> <p><i>s.</i> late Lt.-Col. Fulton, R.A.; B.A., LL.B. Lond. Univ.; Mid. Temp. '72, S.E. Circ., Counsel to Mint for Herts, author "Constitutional History."</p> <p><i>s.</i> E. Gane, Devizes; E. Wesley. C. Inst., Taunton; Mid. Temp. '70, N.E. Circ., Q.C. '83.</p> <p><i>s.</i> Harrow and Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '72; D.L. Middlesex</p> <p><i>s.</i> Viscount Cranbrook; E. Eton and Balliol C. Oxon., B.A. '67; Inn. Temp. '69</p> <p><i>s.</i> V. Cranbrook; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. C. Oxon, 1st cl. Law and Hist. Sch.; formly. Lt. Rifle Brig., formy. priv. sec. Visct. Cranbrook, D.L., J.P. Kent, Lt.-Col. E. Kent R.V.</p> <p><i>s.</i> late Rev. S. Gedge, N. Runciton, Norfolk; E. Corp. Christ. C. Camb., M.A.; Solic. Lond. Sch. Bd. '71.</p>	<p>206</p> <p>206</p> <p>207</p> <p>208</p> <p>209</p> <p>210</p> <p>211</p> <p>212</p> <p>213</p> <p>214</p> <p>215</p> <p>216</p> <p>217</p> <p>218</p> <p>219</p> <p>220</p> <p>221</p> <p>222</p> <p>223</p> <p>224</p> <p>225</p> <p>226</p> <p>227</p> <p>228</p> <p>229</p> <p>230</p> <p>231</p> <p>232</p> <p>233</p> <p>234</p> <p>235</p> <p>236</p> <p>237</p> <p>238</p> <p>239</p> <p>240</p>

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
241	*Gent-Davis, R.; res. Mar. '89	C.	Lambeth, Kennington D., '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1857
242	*Gibson, J. G.	C.	Liverpool, Walton D., '85-86, '86 . .	Carlton and Univ. Dub.	1846
243	*Giles, A.	C.	Southampton '78-80, '83-86, '86 . . .	Carlton . .	1816
244	*Gilhooly, J.	P.	Cork W.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . .	Leinster, Dublin.	1845
245	*Gill, H. J.; res. April '88 .	P.	Co. Westmeath '80-83, Limerick City '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . .	—	1836
246	*Gill, T. H.	P.	Louth S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . .	Oxf. & Camb.	1829
247	Gilliat, J. S.	C.	Clapham '86	Carlton. National Liberal.	1854
248	*Gladstone, H. J.	G.L.	Leeds '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86 . . .	Nat. Liberal and United Univ.	1809
249 & 250	*Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E.	G.L.	Newark '32-46, Oxf. U. '47-65, S. Lanc. '65-68, Greenwich '68-80, Midlothian '80-86, '86 (& Leith Dt.: sits for Mid'n)	New Univ.	1835
251	Godson, F. A.	C.	Kidderminster '86	Brooks's, Athenæum. United Ser. & Carlton.	1838
252	*Goldsmid, Sir J., Bart. . . .	U.L.	Honiton '66-68, Rochester '70-80, St. Pancras S. '85-86, '86.	Carlton.	1837
253	*Goldsworthy, Major-Gen. W. T.	C.	Hammersmith '85-86, '86	—	1835
254	*Gorst, Sir John E.	C.	Cambridge '66-68, Chatham '75-86, '86	Devonshire, Nat. Lib.	1828
255	*Gourley, E. T.	G.L.	Sunderland '68-85, '86	—	1852
256	Graham, R. B. Cuninghame	G.L.	Lanarkshire N.W.D. '86	—	1845
257	Gray, C. W.	C.	Essex, E. or Maldon D., '86	Essex. Nat. Lib.	1845
258	*Gray, E. Dwyer; d. Mar. '88	P.	Tipperary '77-80, Carlow Co. '80-85, '86; Dub., St. Steph. Green D., '86.	Carlton . .	1831
259	*Green, Sir E., Bart.	C.	Wakefield '74 (unseated on petition, elected bye-election '85), '86.	Carlton . .	1815
260	*Greene, E.	C.	Bury St. Edmunds '65-85; Suffolk, N.W. or Stowmarket D., '86.	Carlton, S. Stephen's. Wellington.	1862
261	*Greenall, Sir G.	C.	Warrington '47-68, '74-80, '85-86, '86 .	Carlton, Bachelors'. Carlton, S. Stephen's.	1852
262	*Grey, Sir E., Bart.	G.L.	Northumberland, Berwick D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Bachelors'. Carlton, S. Stephen's.	1838
263	*Grimston, Viscount Jas. Walter.	C.	Hertfordshire, St. Albans D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Bachelors'. Carlton, S. Stephen's.	1823
264	Grotian, F. B.	C.	Hull E.D. '86	Oxf. & Camb. Devonshire.	1835
265	*Grove, Sir T. F.	G.L.	South Wilts '65-74, Wilton D. '85-86, '86-88.	Army & Navy, Carlton.	1821
266	Gully, W. C.	G.L.	Carlisle '86	Brooks's, University.	1856
267	*Gunter, Col. R.	C.	Knarborough '84-85, Barkston Ash D. '85-86, '86.	New Cl. Edin. Carlton . .	1838
268	*Gurdon, Robert T.	U.L.	South Norfolk '80-85, Mid Norfolk '85-86, '86.	White's, Garrick. Carlton.	1839
269	*Haldane, R. B.	G.L.	Haddingtonshire '85-86, '86.	University. Carlton, White's.	1835
270	*Hall, Alexander William . .	C.	Oxford '74-80, '85-86, '86	Carlton.	1843
271	*Hall, Charles	C.	Camb., Chesterton D., '85-86, '86 . .	White's, Garrick. Carlton.	1839
272	*Halsey, T. F.	C.	Herts, '74-85, '86; Watford D., '86 .	University. Carlton, White's.	1845
273	Hambro, Col. C. J. T. . . .	C.	Weymouth '68-74; Dorset S. '86 . .	Conservative. White's, Carlton, etc.	1848
274	*Hamilton, Col. C. E.	C.	Southwark, Rotherhithe D., '85-86, '86	Naval & Mil. Carlton.	1848
275	*Hamilton, Lord Claud John; res. Aug. '88.	C.	Derry City '65-68, Lynn Regis '69-80, L'pool '80, W. Derby D. '85-86, '86.	—	—
276	*Hamilton, Lord E.	C.	North Tyrone '85-86, '86	—	—

Biographical.	No.
s. R. Davis, Hampstead; Governor and auditor S. Bartholomew's Hospital	241
s. late W. Gibson, Rockforest, co. Tipperary; E. Trin. C. Dub. (gold medal); Serj.-at-Law '85, Sol.-Gen. Irel. Nov. '85, '86, re-app. '86, Att.-Gen. Irel. July '87, Chan. Dioc. Killaloe, app. a Judge Queen's Bench Div. Ireland, Jan. '88.	242
s. F. Giles, C.E., Lond., civil engineer; Chm. Union Steamship Co.	243
s. J. Gilhooly, late coastguard service; draper, Bantry, co. Cork; imp. under Crimes Act '88	244
e. s. late M. H. Gill, Dublin; E. Trin. C. Dublin, B.A. '57, M.A. '72; M. H. Gill & Son, publishers, Dublin; memb. Dublin Municipal Council; author.	245
E. Trin. C. Dub.; journalist, <i>Freeman's Journal</i> , ed. <i>Nationalist and United Ireland</i>	246
s. late J. K. Gilliat, Fernhill, Windsor; E. Harrow and Univ. C. Oxon; Direc. Bank of England '62, Gov. '83, J.P. Herts, H.M. Lt. City London.	247
4s. Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; E. Eton & Univ. C. Oxon, B.A. '76 (1st cl. Mod. Hist.), M.A. '79; priv. sec. his father '80 (sal.), Ld. Treas. Aug. '81 (no sal.), Dep. Commr. Bd. Works '85, Finan. Sec. War Feb. to July '86, Lect. Mod. Hist. Keble C. Oxon.	248
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s. S. H. Godson; barr., Tenbury, Worcestershire; E. King's C. Lond., and Queen's C. Oxon, M.A.; In. Temp. '59, Oxford Circuit.	250
e. s. late F. D. Goldsmid, M.P.; E. Univ. C. Lond.; Linc. Inn '64, Fellow Univ. C. Lond., D.L. Sussex, Kent, Berks, J.P. Kent, Middx. and Lond., Hon. Col. 1st Sussex Art. Vol. '82.	251
e. s. late T. Goldsworthy, R.N., Calcutta; served under Havelock during Mutiny, Cornet 8th Hussars, retired half-pay '85, Maj.-Gen.	252
s. late E. C. Lowndes (formerly Gorst), Preston, Lancs.; E. S. John's C. Camb.; 3rd Wrangler B.A. '57, M.A. '60, Fellow S. John's, Q.C. '75, Sol.-Gen. '85-86, Under Sec. India '86, Civ. Com. Waikato, New Zealand, '61-63; a deputy Chm. of Committees '88 and '89.	253
s. John Young Gourley, shipowner; Ald. and J.P. Sunderland, Mayor 3rd time '68, Col. 3rd Durham Vol., D.P.	254
e. s. late W. Cuninghame B. Graham, Gartmore and Finlaystone; E. Harrow; D.L. Dumbartonshire, J.P. in three counties, claimant to dormant earldoms of Menteith and Airth; sentenced, Jan. '88, to six weeks imprisonment without hard labour for taking part in an unlawful assembly in connection with the Trafalgar Square disturbances.	255
s. late C. Gray, barrister; E. Pembroke C. Camb.; tenant-farmer, Capt. and Vol. Batt. Essex Regt.	256
s. late Sir John Gray, M.P. for Kilkenny '65-75; Manag. Direc. <i>Freeman's Jour.</i> Lim., Dub., and propr. <i>Morning News</i> , Belfast, Lord Mayor Dublin '80, High Sheriff '82.	257
s. E. Green, Wakefield; E. West Riding Prop. Sch.; Direc. Lancs. and Yorks. Rly., J.P. W. Riding & Norfolk, creat. Bart. '86.	258
s. late B. Greene, a West Indian proprietor; E. Grammar Sch. Bury St. Edmunds; brewer; D.L. and J.P. Suffolk.	259
s. late E. Greenall, Wilderspool, Cheshire; country gent., D.L. and J.P. Lancs., J.P. Chesh., High Sheriff Lancs. '73.	260
s. Lt.-Col. Grey, late Equerry Prince of Wales; E. Balliol C. Oxon; private sec. to Sir Evelyn Baring, and assist. (unpaid) sec. to Mr. Childers when Chanc. of Exch. '84-85.	261
e. s. E. of Verulam; E. Harrow; Herts Militia '68; Lt. Life Gds. '77, ret. '78, Capt. Herts Yeo. '79, J.P. Herts.	262
s. late Fredk. L. C. Grotian, London and Brighton; shipowner and merchant at Hull, J.P., Dep. Chm. Humber Conservancy, was Pres. Hull Cham. of Com. and Shipping.	263
e. s. late J. Grove, Ferne, Wilts; Army 42, ret. as capt. '49, D.L. and J.P. Wilts, H. Shff. '61, J.P. Dorset, Lt.-Col. Roy. Wilts Yeo., retired with rank of Col. '88.	264
s. J. Manby Gully, M.D.; E. Trin. C. Camb.; Q.C. '77, Benchr '79, Recorder Wigan '86, was Pres. Camb. Union.	265
e. s. late R. Gunter, Earl's Court; E. Rugby; served through Crimean War with 4th Drag. Gds., J.P. W. Riding, Col. com. 3rd Batt. Yorks. Regt.	266
e. s. B. Gordon, Letton, Norfolk; E. Eton and Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '52; called Lincoln's Inn '56, D.L., J.P., Chm. Quar. Sess. Norf., Col. 4th Vol. Batt. Norf. Regt., Chm. Norf. C.C.	267
e. s. late Robert Haldane; E. Edin. Univ., M.A., 1st cl. hons. in Philos., Göttingen; called to the bar '79; joint editor and author of "Essays on Philosophical Criticism."	268
e. s. late H. Hall, Barton Abbey, Oxon; E. Eton, Exeter C. Oxon; brewer; D.L., J.P. Oxfordsh., High Shff. '67.	269
2s. late Vice-Chancellor Sir C. Hall; E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; Q.C. '81, Benchr '84, app. Att.-Gen. to Prince of Wales and Duchy of Cornwall '77.	270
s. late T. P. Halsey, M.P. Herts '46-54; E. Eton and Christ Ch. (B.A. '61, M.A. '64); J.P. Herts, Major and Hon. Lt.-Col. Herts Yeo. Cav.	271
e. s. Baron Chas. Joachim Hambro; E. Trin. C. Camb.; Inner Temp. '60, Baron of Denmark, Lt.-Col. Queen's Own Dorset Yeo. Cav., D.L., J.P. Dorset, High Shff. '82.	272
s. late J. Hamilton, Liverpool, E. Liverpool and Brussels; J.P. Lancs., Lt.-Col. 80th L.R.V., thrice memb. Liverpool City Council.	273
2s. 1st Duke Abercorn; E. Harrow; Col. 5th Batt. Inniskill. Fusil., A.D.C. to Ld. Lieut. Ireland '66-68, Lord of Treas. Nov. and Dec. '68, Dep. Chairman G.E.R.	274
7s. s. late Duke of Abercorn; E. Harrow and Roy. Mil. C. Sandhurst; Army; 11th Hussars '78, Capt. '84, retired '85.	275

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
277	*Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George F.	C.	Middlesex '68-85, Ealing D. '85-86, '86	Carlton, Athenæum.	1845
278	*Hamley, Gen. Sir E. B., K.C.B.	C.	Birkenhead '85-86, '86	Athenæum, Carlton.	1824
279	*Hanbury, R. W.	C.	Tamworth '72-78, N. Staffordshire '78-80, Preston '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1845
280	Hanbury - Tracy, Hon. F. S. A.	G.L.	Montgomery D. '77-85, '86	St. James's.	1848
281	*Hankey, F. A.	C.	Surrey, N.W. or Chertsey D., '85-86, '86	Carlton.	1833
282	*Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir W. G. G. V. V.	G.L.	Oxford City '68-80, Derby '85-86, '86	Devonshire, Oxf. & Camb.	1827
283	*Hardcastle, E.	C.	S.E. Lancashire '74-80, Salford N.D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Oxf. & Camb.	1826
284	*Hardcastle, F.	C.	Lancashire, W. Houghton D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	1844
285	*Harrington, E.	P.	Kerry W.D. '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1852
286	*Harrington, T.	P.	Westmeath '83-85, Dublin, Harbour D., '85-86, '86.	43, O'Connell St. Up., Dub.	1850
287	*Harris, M.	P.	Galway East '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1826
288	*Hartington, Rt. Hon. Marquis of.	U.L.	N. Lancs. '57-68, Radnor D. '69-80, N.E. Lancs. '80-85, Rossendale D. '85-86, '86.	Reform, Devonshire.	1833
289	*Hastings, G. W.	U.L.	Worcestershire E. '80-85, '85-86, Eastern D., '86.	Oxf. & Camb., Brooks's.	1825
290	*Havelock-Allan, Sir H. M., V.C., K.C.B.	U.L.	Sunderland '74-81, S.E. Durham '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1830
291	*Hayden, L. P.	P.	Leitrim S. D. '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1856
292	*Healy, Maurice	P.	Cork City '85-86, '86.	Nat. Liberal.	1859
293	Heath, A. R.	C.	Lincolnshire, Louth D., '86.	Oxf. & Camb., Carlton.	1854
294	Heathcote, Capt. Edwards.	C.	Staffordshire N.W. '86	Carlton.	1843
295	*Heaton, J. Henniker . .	C.	Canterbury '85-86, '86	Carlton, S. Stephen's, Savage, Brooks's.	1848
296	*Heneage, Rt. Hon. E. . .	U.L.	Lincoln '65-68, Great Grimsby '80-85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1840
297	*Herbert, Hon. S.	C.	Wilton '77-85, Croydon '86 (Jan. and July).	Carlton, Constitut'n'l.	1853
298	Hermon-Hodge, R. T. . .	C.	Lancashire N.E., Accrington D., '86	White's . .	1851
299	*Hervey, Lord Francis . .	C.	Bury St. Edmunds '74-80, '85-86, '86 .	Carlton, United Univ.	1846
300	*Hicks-Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. E., Bart.	C.	E. Gloucestershire '64-85, W. Bristol '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1837
301	*Hill, A. Staveley	C.	Coventry '68-74, West Staffs. '74-85, Kingswinford D. '85-86, '86.	United Univ., Carlton.	1825
302	Hill, Col. E. S., C.B. . .	C.	Bristol S.D. '86	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	1834
303	*Hill, Rt. Hon. Lord A. W.	C.	Down Co. '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86 . .	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	1846
304	*Hingley, B.	G.L.	Worcestershire N. '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal.	1830
305	*Hoare, S.	C.	Norwich '86 (Apr. and July)	Athenæum.	1841
306	*Hobhouse, H.	U.L.	Somersetshire E. '85-86, '86.	New Univ., Nat. Lib.	1854
307	*Holden, I.	G.L.	Knarborough '65-68, N.W.R. '82-85, Keighley D. '85-86, '86.	Reform.	1807
308	*Holland, Rt. Hon. Sir H. T., Bart., G.C.M.G.	C.	Midhurst '74-85, Hampstead '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1823
309	Holloway, Geo.	C.	Gloucestershire, Mid or Stroud D., '86.	Carlton, Nat. Union.	1825
310	*Holmes, Rt. Hon. H. . .	C.	Dublin Univ. '85-86, '86	Carlton, Garrick.	1840

Biographical.	No.
See biographical notice	277
4 s. late Admiral W. Hamley; <i>E. R.M. Acad. Woolwich</i> ; served in Crimea, Comdt. Staff. C. '70-77, Brit. Com. Turkey '70, Armenia '80, Greece '81, to execute Berlin Treaty, Gen. com. and Div. Egypt. campn. '82, and at Tel-el-Kebir, author military and other works.	278
8 s. R. Hanbury, Bolehall Hall, Tamworth; <i>E. Rugby and Corp. Ch. C. Oxon</i> ; Hon. Col. 5th Lancs. Art. Vol., D.L., J.P. cos. Stafford, Derby, Warwick.	279
4 s. 4th Baron Sudeley; <i>E. Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; Capt. Worcestersh. Yeo. Cav., J.P. Montgomeryshire.	280
2 s. late T. A. Hankey; <i>E. Harrow, Oriol C. Oxon</i> ; Chairman Consol. Bank, etc.	281
See biographical notice	282
8 s. late A. Hardcastle, Hatcham House, Surrey; <i>E. Trin. and Downing Colls., Camb.</i> ; D.L. and J.P. Lancashire, Gov. Owens Coll. and of Cheetham Hospital and Library.	283
8 s. late James Hardcastle, Bolton; <i>E. Repton School</i> ; President United Bleachers' Assoc. Lancs. and Cheshire.	284
8 s. D. Harrington, Castletown Bere, co. Cork; Ed. <i>Kerry Sentinel</i> , b. to T. Harrington, Sec. Irish National League; imp. under Crimes Act '87, '89.	285
8 s. D. Harrington, Castletown Bere, co. Cork; <i>E. Trin. C. Dub.</i> ; Sec. Irish National League, called to Irish bar Jan. '87; imp. under Crimes Act Jan. '88.	286
8 s. P. Harris, builder, etc., Athlone; <i>E. Ashton School</i> ; architect; active member Irish National League, advanced democrat and social reformer.	287
See biographical notice	288
8 s. late Sir C. Hastings, M.D., Worcester; <i>E. Bromsgrove and Christ's C. Camb.</i> ; Mid. Temp. 60, Oxford Circuit, D.L. Hereford, J.P. Worc. and Hereford, was Chm. Council Social Science Assn.; is Chairman of Worcestershire Quar. Sessions and City Council.	289
8 s. Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B.; Asst. Adj.-Gen. to father at Lucknow, in Persian Exped. '57; assd. name Allan '80.	290
<i>E. Roscommon National School</i> ; Newspaper propr., Chairman Roscommon Council. . .	291
8 s. Maurice Healy, and b. T. M. Healy; <i>E. Christ. Bros. Sch. Lismore</i> ; Solicitor '82, elected for Cork '85 along with Mr. Parnell.	292
8 s. Adml. Sir L. G. Heath, K.C.B., of Anstie Grange, Holmwood, Surrey; <i>E. Marlboro' and Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; called in Temp. '79; J.P. Oxon. and Lincolnshire.	293
8 s. Rev. E. J. Edwards, vicar of Trentham; <i>E. Winchester C.</i> ; formerly 63rd Regt., Capt. Staffs. Yeo. '75-81, J.P. and D.L. Staffs.	294
8 s. late Lt.-Col. Heaton, R.E.; <i>E. King's C., Lond.</i> ; Lardowner Australia, repres. N. S. Wales at Amsterdam Exhib. '83, Ind. and Col. Exhib. '86. In '84 deputed by people of Mauritius to negotiate new constitution; author Impl. Penny Postage Scheme.	295
8 s. late G. H. Heneage, M.P., Hainton Hall, Lincoln; <i>E. Etou</i> ; 1st Life Gds., ret'd. '63. Chanc. of Duchy of Lanc. Jan. '86, res. April, D.L. and J.P. Linc., High Steward of Grimsby, Board of Trade Commr. of Humber Conservancy.	296
2 s. late Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert; <i>E. Eton and Oxford</i> ; raised to rank of earl's son by royal warrant, Junior Lord Treasury '85-86, reappointed July '86.	297
8 s. G. W. Hodge, Newcastle-on-Tyne; <i>E. Clifton C. and Woic. C. Oxon.</i> ; M.A., J.P. Oxon., Lt. Oxford Hussars, Alderman Oxon. County Council.	298
4 s. 2nd Marquis of Bristol; <i>E. Eton (Newcastle Scholar) and Balliol C. Oxon. (1st Class Classics)</i> ; called Linc. Inn '72, Fellow Hertford C. Ox. '74, memb. Lond. Sch. Bd. '76-79.	299
8 s. late Sir M. Hicks Hicks-Beach, M.P. See biographical notice	300
8 s. Henry Hill, Dunstall, Wolverhampton; <i>E. Exeter and S. John's C. Oxon.</i> ; D.C.L., Q.C. '68, Exmr. Sch. Law and Mod. Hist. Oxon. '58, High Stew. Univ. Oxon. '74, Judge-Advocate of Fleet and Council to Admiralty '75.	301
8 s. C. Hill, Bristol; <i>E. Bishop's C. Bristol</i> ; High Shff. Glamorg. '85, J.P. Glam. and Cardiff, C.B. '82, Col. commanding Glamorgan A.V. '64, Knt. Swedish Order Wasa.	302
8 s. 4th M. Downshire, A.P. Maiq. Downshire; and Life Guards '65, retired '68, Controller Household '85-86, reappointed July, J.P. Sussex, Berks, Down, D.L. co. Down.	303
8 s. late N. Hingley, Hatherton Lodge, Cradley; colliery propr., ironmaster, J.P. Staffs. and Dudley, Chm. S. Staffs. Ironmasters Assn.; formerly a U.L., and voted against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, but is in favour of a modified measure of the kind, and now usually votes with the Opposition on questions of Irish policy; Chm. Dudley C. Council.	304
8 s. s. late J. Gurney Hoare; <i>E. Harrow & Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; J.P. Norfolk, Middx., Lt. City Lond.	305
8 s. H. Hobhouse; <i>E. Eton and Ball. C. Oxon.</i> ; B.A. 1st class Classics '75, M.A. '78, called to bar '80, author handbooks on elections and taxation.	306
8 s. I. Holden, Greenenda, Trent Head, Alston, Camb.; manufacturer Bradf'd, Rhelms and Roubairx, D.L. and J.P. West Riding.	307
(See Lord Knutsford, Pease)	308
8 s. late A. Holloway, Stratfield Turgiss, Hants; <i>E. Sherfield Gram. Sch.</i> ; manufacturer at Stroud, author social works.	309
8 s. late W. Holmes, Dungannon; <i>E. Trin. C. Dub.</i> ; Q.C. '77, Law Advoc. Irish Govt. '77, Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-80, Attor.-Gen. '86; app. a judge Q.B. Ireland July '87.	310

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
311	*Hooper, J.; res. May '89.	P.	S.E. Cork '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1846
312	Hornby, W. H.	C.	Blackburn '86	Carlton . . .	1841
313	*Houldsworth, Sir W. H., Bt.	C.	Manchester '83-85, N.W.D. '85-86, '86	Conservative	1831
314	*Howard, J.	C.	Tottenham D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1834
315	*Howard, J. Morgan . . .	C.	Dulwich D. '85-86, Camberwell '86 .	Carlton, Conservative.	1837
316	*Howell, G.	G.L.	Bethnal Green N.E.D. '85-86, '86 . .	Nat. Lib.	1833
317	Howorth, H. H.	C.	Salford S.D. '86	Carlton . . .	1842
318	*Hoyle, Isaac	G.L.	Lancs S.E., Heywood D., '85-86, '86 .	Reform, Nat. Lib.	1828
319	Hozier, J. H. C.	C.	Lanarkshire S. '86	Carlton . . .	1851
320	Hubbard, Egerton	C.	Buckingham '74-80, Bucks, N.D., '86.	Carlton . . .	1842
321	*Hubbard, Rt. Hon. J. G.; died Aug. '89.	C.	Buckingham '59-68, City London '74-85-86, '86.	City Carlton.	1805
322	*Hughes, E.	C.	Woolwich '85-86, '86	Carlton.	1832
323	*Hughes-Hallett, Col. F. C.; res. April '89.	C.	Rochester '85-86, '86	105, Cromwell Road, S.W. Marlboro',	1838
324	Hulse, E. H.	C.	Salisbury '86	Carlton . . .	1859
325	*Hunt, F. S.	C.	Marylebone W.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1838
326	*Hunter, W. A.	G.L.	Aberdeen N.D. '85-86, '86	Reform . . .	1844
327	*Hunter, Sir W. G., K.C.M.G.	C.	Hackney, Central D., '85-86, '86 . . .	East India and United Service.	1829
328	*Illingworth, A.	G.L.	Knaresboro' '68-74, Bradford '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1826
329	*Isaacs, L. H.	C.	Newington, Walworth D., '85-86, '86	Carlton, Whitehall.	1830
330	Isaacson, F. Wootton . . .	C.	Tower Hamlets, Stepney D., '86 . . .	Carlton and S. Stephen's.	1836
331	*Jackson, W. L.	C.	Leeds '80-85, N.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1840
332	*Jacoby, J. A.	G.L.	Derbyshire Mid D. '85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1852
333	*James, C. H.; res. March '88	G.L.	Merthyr Tydvil '80-85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1817
334	*James, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry	U.L.	Taunton '69-85, Bury '85-86, '86 . .	Devonshire.	1828
335	*James, Hon. W. H.	G.L.	Gateshead '74-85-86, '86	Reform . . .	1846
336	*Jardine, Sir R.	U.L.	Ashburton '65-68, Dumfries Dist. '68-74, Dumfriesshire '80-85, '86 .	Reform . . .	1825
337	*Jennings, L. J.	C.	Stockport '85-86, '86	Athenæum.	1837
338	*Johnston, W.	C.	Belfast '68-78, South D. '85-86, '86 .	. . . . .	1829
339	*Joicey, J.	G.L.	Durham, Chester-le-Street D., '85-86, '86.	Nat. Liberal.	1846
340	*Jordan, Jer.	P.	Clare W.D. '85-86, '86	Enniskillen, Ireland.	1830
341	*Kay-Shuttleworth, Right Hon. Sir U. J., Bart.	G.L.	Hastings '69-80, Lancs. N.E., Clitheroe D., '85-86, '86.	Reform, Athenæum.	1844
342	*Kelly, B.	P.	Donegal S.D. '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	—
343	Kelly, J. Richards	C.	Camberwell N.D. '86	Carlton . . .	1844
344	*Kennaway, Sir John H., Bt.	C.	East Devon '70-85, Honiton D. '85-86, '86	Carlton, Athenæum.	1837
345	*Kenny, C. S.; res. Feb. '89	G.L.	Yorkshire W. Riding South, Barnsley D., '85-86, '86	Reform . . .	1847
346	*Kenny, J. E.	P.	Cork Co., S.D. '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal.	1844
347	*Kenny, M. J.	P.	Ennis '82-85, Mid Tyrone '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1861
348	*Kenrick, Wm.	U.L.	Birmingham N.D. '85-86, '86	National Liberal.	1831
349	*Kenyon, Hon. G. T. . . .	C.	Denbigh Dist. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1840
350	Kenyon-Slaney, Col. W. S.	C.	Shropshire, Newport or N.D. '86 . . .	Carlton . . .	1847

Biographical.	No.
Journalist, Alderman Cork Corporation '83; imprisoned under the Crimes Act, Dec. '87 .	311
s. W. H. Hornby, Blackburn; cotton manfr., director L. and Y. Railway Co., J.P. Lancs. .	312
s. H. Houldsworth, Coltness, N.B.; E. S. Andrews Univ.; cotton manufr.; creat. Bart. '87.	313
s. late John E. Howard, F.R.S., Tottenham; E. Univ. C. Lond.; iron merchant, called to bar '56, J.P. Middlesex '74.	314
s. late J. Howard, Swansea; Q.C. '74. Bench. '77, Recorder Guildford, member Council Legal Education, J.P. Middlesex, Westminster; app. County Court Judge Nov. '87.	315
s. Edwin J. Howell, Wrington, Somerset; sec. Lond. Trades Council, Parl. sec. Trades Union Cong. '71-75, sec. Reform League '64-69, sec. Pimmsoll Com. '71-74, etc., author pamphlets and essays on labour questions.	316
s. late Henry Howorth, merch., Lisbon; E. Rossall Sch.; In. Temp. '67, N. Circ., Vice-Pres. Manchester Conserv. Assn., trustee Chetham Coll., author Eastern history.	317
s. Joshua Hoyle, Bacup; E. privately; Cotton manfr., direc. Manchester Chamb. Com.; J.P. Manchester.	318
s. Colonel Hozier, Mauldslee Castle, Lanark; E. Eton and Ball. C. Oxon; Dip. Sec. Lord Salisbury's Special Miss. Constantinople '66-77, priv. sec. Lord Salisbury '78-80, '85-86.	319
s. s. 1st Baron Addington; E. Radley and Ch. Ch. C. Oxon; Russia merch., Direc. Roy. Exchange Assur. Co., Surrey Com. Docks, J.P. boro' and co. Bucks, Capt. 1st Bucks R.V., succ. to peerage on death of his father, Lord Addington, Aug. '89.	320
s. late J. Hubbard, Stratford Grove, Essex; Direc. Bank Eng., Chm. Pub. Works and Excheq. Loan Coms. '54-75, Com. of L'tenancy for Lond., auth. on commerce and finance; raised to peerage under the title of Lord Addington '87.	321
s. Wm. Hughes, Woolwich, formerly of Birmingham; E. King Edward's Sch., B'ham.; memb. London County Council, Hon. Col. and Kent A.V.	322
s. late C. Hughes-Hallett, Judge H. E. I. S.; E. Roy. Mil. Acad.; served in Roy. Art., Roy. Horse Art., com. '77 and Brig. N. Irish Div. R.A., and '84 and Brig. South Div. R.A.	323
s. s. Sir E. Hulse; E. Eton and Brasenose C. Oxon; D.L. Wilts, J.P. Wilts, Hants, Capt. Salisbury Troop Wilts Yeo.	324
s. James Hunt, railway contractor; E. Westminster; Gov. Westminster Blue Coat Sch. .	325
s. J. Hunter, Aberdeen; E. Aberdeen Univ. M.A., LL.D., Mid. Temple '67 .	326
s. s. late Thomas Hunter, Catterick, Yorks.; E. King's C. and Aberd. Univ., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.; Principal Grant Med. C. '76, Sur. Gen. '77, V-Chan. Univ. Bombay '79-80, ret'd, hon. surg. to Queen.	327
s. s. late D. Illingworth, Bradford; E. Huddersfield C.; worsted manfr., D.L., W.R. Yorks.; a deputy Chairman of Committees '88, '89.	328
s. late Isaac Isaacs, London; E. Univ. C. Lond.; Architect and Surveyor Holborn Board of Works, Hon. Soc. Gray's Inn.	329
s. s. late F. Isaacson, Mildenhall, Suffolk; E. Rev. Dr. Jennings, D.L., was Capt. and South Middlesex R.V.	330
s. s. late W. Jackson, Leeds; leather merch., tanner, Dir. G.N.R., Fin. Sec. Treas. '86 .	331
s. late Moritz Jacoby, Nott'ham; Lace manfr., Solic. '74, Pres. Nott'ham Chamb. Com., etc. Solicitor, retired .	332
See biographical notice	333
s. s. 1st Lord Northbourne; E. S. Peter's C. Radley, and Ch. Ch. Oxford	334
s. s. late D. Jardine, Muirhousehead, Dumfries; E. Edin. Univ.; China merchant, Lond., D.L. and J.P. Dumfries Co.	335
Formerly correspondent <i>Times</i> in India and United States; author	336
s. s. late J. B. Johnston, Ballykilbeg, Newry; E. Trin. C. Dublin; Irish bar '72, writer of fiction, formerly Inspector Irish Fisheries.	337
s. George Joicey, mining engineer, Newcastle-on-Tyne; E. Gainford Sch.; coal owner; J.P. and D.L. Durham Co., J.P. Newcastle City.	338
s. S. Jordan, Fermanagh; E. Royal Sch. Enniskillen; Chairman Enniskillen Town Commissioners four times	339
s. s. late Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth; E. Harrow and Lond. Univ.; Und. Sec. India Jan. to April, Chan. Duchy April to July '86, Lond. Sch. Bd. '80-82, memb. Roy. Com. Reformatory Industrial Schools.	340
s. Peter Kelly, Ballyshannon; grocer and potter, branch sec. Nat. League; ob. Jan. 1st, '87	341
s. s. late Fred. Festus Kelly; E. Eton and Trin. Hall Camb.; Inner Temple '79	342
s. s. late Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.; E. Harrow and Balliol C. Oxon., 1st Class Law and Modern History; Inner Temple '64, J.P. Devon.	343
s. s. W. F. Kenny, solicitor, Halifax and Ripon; E. Downing C. Camb., Sen. Law Hist. Tripos '74; Broderip Gold Med., called bar '81, Lect. Law Trin. Coll. Camb., Law and Moral Science Downing Coll., LL.D., etc.	344
E. Dublin; Phys., L.R.C.P., & S. Edin. '79, L.A.H. Dub. Cath. Univ. Loc. Govt. med. officer, dismissed as 'suspect,' but reinstated; Visit. Phys. Maynooth Coll.; Treas. Irish N.L.	345
s. s. Kenny, solicitor, Clare; E. Ennis C. and Queen's C.; Gray's Inn '86	346
s. late A. Kenrick, West Bromwich; E. Brighton; Ironfounder, G.M. Chem. Lond. Univ. Aldm. Birmingham Corp., Mayor '77, Chm. Mus. and Art Com., Gov. K. Edward's Gr. Sch.	347
s. 3rd Lt. Kenyon; E. Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon.; Mid. Temp. '69, D.L. J.P. Flintshire, J.P. Salop, Gov. N. Wales Coll., Capt. Ryl. Salop Yeo., auth. "Life of Lt. Kenyon, L.C.J."	348
s. s. late W. Kenyon-Slaney; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon.; Gren. Guards '67, Lt.-Col. '83, Egyptian Campaign '82, J.P. Salop, Col. h.p.	349

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
361	*Ker, Capt. R. W. B.	C.	Down Co. '84, East D. '85-86, '86 . . .	Travellers' .	1850
362	Kerans, F. H.	C.	Lincoln '86	Carlton . . .	1849
363	*Kilcourse, Visc. (succ. as Earl of Cavan '87)	G.L.	Somerset S. '85-86, '86	Brooks's . . .	1839
364	*Kimber, Henry	C.	Wandsworth '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1834
365	*King, H. S.	C.	Hull Central D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1852
366	*King-Harman, Rt. Hon. Col. E. R.; died June '88	C.	Sligo '77-80, Dublin Co. '83-85, Isle of Thanet '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1838
367	*Knatchbull-Hugessen, H. T.	C.	Kent, N.E. or Faversham D., '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1835
368	*Knightley, Sir Rainald	C.	Northamptonshire S. '52-85, '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1819
369	Knowles, Lees	C.	Salford W.D. '86	Carlton . . .	1857
370	Kynoch, George	C.	Aston Manor '86	S. George's .	1834
371	*Labouchere, Henry	G.L.	Windsor '65-66, Middlesex '67-68, Northampton '80-85, '85-86, '86	Reform . . .	1831
372	*Lacaita, Charles C.; res. Feb. '88	G.L.	Dundee '85-86, '86	New Univer. .	1853
373	Lafone, Alfred	C.	Southwark, Bermondsey D., '86	Carlton . . .	1821
374	*Lalor, Richard	P.	Queen's Co. '80-85, Leix D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1823
375	Lambert, Cowley	C.	Islington E.D. '86	Carlton . . .	1890
376	*Lane, W. J.	P.	Cork Co. E.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1849
377	*Laurie, Col. R. P.	C.	Canterbury '79-80, Bath '86	Carlton . . .	1835
378	*Lawrance, J. C., Q.C.	C.	Lincoln S. '80-85, Stamford D. '85-86, '86	Jun. Carlton .	1832
379	*Lawrence, Sir J. J. Trevor	C.	Mid Surrey '75-85, Reigate D. '85-86, '86	E. India U.S., Carlton .	1831
379	*Lawrence, W. F.	C.	L'pool, Abercromby D., '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1844
371	*Lawson, H. L. W.	G.L.	St. Pancras W.D. '85-86, '86	Devonshire .	1862
372	Lawson, Sir Wilfrid	G.L.	Carlisle '59-65, '68-85, Cumberland, Cocker-mouth D., '86	Reform . . .	1829
373	Lea, Thomas	U.L.	Kidderminster '68-74, Donegal '79-85, Londonderry Co. S.D. '86	Reform . . .	1841
374	*Leahy, James	P.	Kildare Co. '80-85, S.D., '85-86, '86	Reform . . .	1822
375	*Leake, R.	G.L.	Lincoln S.E. '80-85, Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth D. '85-86, '86	Reform . . .	1824
376	*Leamy, E.; res. April '87	P.	Waterford City '80-85, Cork Co. N.E.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1848
377	*Lechmere, Sir E.	C.	Tewkesbury '66-68, W. Worcestersh. '76-85, Bewdley D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1826
378	Lees, E.	C.	Oldham '86	Conservative .	1860
379	*Leighton, S.	C.	Shropshire N. '76-85, Oswestry D. '85-86, '86	Athenæum .	1837
380	*Lethbridge, Sir R.	C.	Kensington N.D. '85-86, '86	Empire, Constitn'l. Carlton .	1840
381	*Lewis, Sir Charles E., Bart.	C.	Londonderry City '72-86, '86: Mr. J. McCarthy declared sitting member Oct. '86, elect. Antrim N.D. Feb. '87	Conservative .	1825
382	Lewis, T.	G.L.	Anglesey '86	Carlton . . .	1821
383	*Lewisham, Rt. Hon. Visc.	C.	West Kent '78-85, Lewisham '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1851
384	*Llewellyn, E. H.	C.	Somerset N.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1847
385	*Lockwood, F.	G.L.	York '85-86, '86	Brooks's . . .	1846
386	*Long, Walter H.	C.	N. Wilts '80-85, Devizes D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . . .	1854
387	Low, Malcolm	C.	Grantham '86	Union . . .	1835
388	Lowther, J. W.	C.	Rutland '83-85; Cumberland, Mid or Penrith D., '86	Carlton . . .	1855
389	*Lowther, Hon. W.	C.	Westmoreland '68-85, Appleby D. '85-86, '86	Carlton, S. Stephen's, etc. .	1821
390	*Lubbock, Sir J., Bt., F.R.S.	U.L.	Maidstone '70-80, London Univ. '80-85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal .	1834
391	*Lyell, L.	G.L.	Orkney and Shetland '85-86, '86	Reform and Athenæum .	1850

Biographical.	No.
s. late D. S. Ker, Montalto; 1st Dragoons, J.P. co. Down, High Sheriff '80	361
s. Lyons Kerans; <i>E. Rugby</i> ; Called to bar '73	362
c. s. Fredk., 8th Earl of Cavan; <i>E. Harrow</i> ; R.N., accompanied Prince of Wales to Canada '60, D.L. Somerset, J.P. Som. and Herts, Vice-Chamb. of Household Jan. to July '86.	363
s. J. Kimber, Canonbury; <i>E. Univ. C. London</i> ; Sol. '58, 1st prize Law Soc., railway direc., Chm. Colonisation Cos.	364
c. s. late H. S. King, Chigwell; <i>E. Balliol C. Oxon</i> ; banker, <i>E. India agent</i> , Lt. City Lond.	365
c. s. late Hon. L. H. King-Harman; <i>E. Eton</i> ; Army, Privy Council Ireland, L.L. co. Roscommon, J.P. Sligo, Longford, Westmeath, Hon. Col. Roscommon Militia; appointed Parl. Und. Sec. for Ireland (unpaid) April '87, and held that office until his decease.	366
v. s. late Sir E. Knatchbull, M.P.; <i>E. Eton & Trin. C. Oxon</i> ; Linc. Inn '60, B.A. '56, M.A. '59	367
s. late Sir C. Knightley, M.P.; <i>E. Eton</i> ; D.L. and J.P. Northamptonshire	368
c. s. J. Knowles, J.P., Pendlebury; <i>E. Rugby and Trin. C. Camb. M.A., LL.M.</i> ; Linc. Inn '82, joint editor and ed. "Greenwood's Real Property Statutes"; P. Sec. Pres. L. G. Board.	369
s. J. Kynoch, Peterhead, Aberdeen; ammunition manufacturer, Birmingham	360
s. John Labouchere, Broome Hall, Dorking, and w. late Ld. Taunton. See biographical notice.	361
s. Sir J. P. Lacaita, K.C.M.G.; <i>E. Eton & Balliol C. Oxon</i> , B.A. '75, M.A. '78; Linc. Inn '79, Assist. priv. sec. Lord Granville till June '85.	362
s. late Mr. S. La'one, W. Derby, Lanc.; memb. Lond. Sch. Bd. Bermondsey twice, J.P. Middx.	363
s. Pat. Lalor, M.P. Queen's Co. '33-34; civil engineer, farmer, J.P. Queen's Co.	364
s. late T. Lambert, Telham Court, Battle; <i>E. Rugby and Trin. C. Camb., B.A.</i> '73, M.A. '76; Middle Temple '74, author Eastern travels.	365
s. John Lane, merch., Cork; <i>E. Vincen. C. Cork</i> ; memb. Cork Town Council, Chamb. Com. etc.; imprisoned under Crimes Act, Jan. '88.	366
s. R. P. Laurie, Harley St., Lond.; <i>E. Tonbridge Sch.</i> ; Col.-Comdt. 3rd Lond. R.V., J.P. Kent.	367
s. late T. M. Lawrence; Q.C. '77, Recorder Derby '80	368
s. late Sir W. Lawrence, Rt. Serg.-Surg. to Queen; <i>E. Winchester C.</i> ; Indian Army Med. Ser., J.P. Surrey, Pres. Roy. Hort. Soc.	369
s. late Rev. C. W. Lawrence; <i>E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon</i> , B.A. '67, M.A.; Linc. Inn '71	370
s. E. Levy-Lawson, one of the proprs. <i>Daily Telegraph</i> ; <i>E. Eton & Balliol C. Oxon</i> , M.A.; J.P. Bucks, Capt. R. Bucks Yeo.; Mem. Lond. County Council, represents St. Pancras W.; Treas. Lond. Liberal and Radical Union.	371
See biographical notice	372
s. late G. B. Lea, Kidderminster; manufacturer at Kidderminster, J.P. Worcestershire, Chm. Birmingham Banking Co.	373
s. Mr. D. Leahy, farmer, Tipperary; tenant farmer	374
c. s. late Robert Leake, Manchester; J.P. for Lancashire, Pres. Salford Liberal Assn. '70; Pres. Manchester Liberal Assn., etc.	375
s. late J. Leamy, Tipperary; <i>E. S. John's C.</i> , Waterford; Solicitor '78	376
s. late Sir E. H. Lechmere; <i>E. Ch. Ch. Oxon</i> ; banker, D.L. Worcester '52, High Sheriff '62, Sec. Gen. Order St. John of Jerusalem, Chm. St. John's Amb. Assn.; and class Medjidieh.	377
s. T. E. Lees, D.L., J.P. Oldham; <i>E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon</i> ; Capt. Dorset Yeomanry	378
c. s. late Sir Baldwin Leighton, M.P.; <i>E. Harrow and Ball. C. Oxon</i> , M.A., and cl. Class. Mods. '57; Inner Temple '61, D.L. and J.P. Salop, J.P. Montgomeryshire.	379
c. s. late E. Lethbridge; <i>E. Exeter C. Ox.</i> ; Inn. Temp. '80, Prof. Pol. Econ. State C. Calcutta Univ. '68, Prin. Krishanagur Coll. '74, Pres. Com. of India and Indian Agent 1st cl. '78.	380
s. late Rev. G. W. Lewis, M.A., of Magd. Hall, Oxon; <i>E. S. Saviour's Grammar School</i> , Southwark; J.P. co. Derry, Direc. Lond. & Prov. Bank, author legal handbooks; created a Bt. '87.	381
s. T. Lewis, farmer, Anglesey; <i>E. National Sch.</i> , Anglesey; corn and flour merch.	382
c. s. E. of Dartmouth; <i>E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon</i> ; Vice-Chamb. '85-86, re-app. July '86; a member of the Committee of Council on Agriculture '88.	383
s. Lt. Llewellyn, Buckland Filleigh, N. Devon; <i>E. Rugby</i> ; J.P. Somerset, Major 4th Batt. Somerset Regt.	384
See biographical notice	385
c. s. late R. P. Long, M.P.; <i>E. Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon</i> ; i.C.S. '56-77; sec. Local Govt. Bd. '86, D.L., J.P. Wilts.	386
c. s. late Gen. Sir J. Low, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., of Clatto, Fifeshire; <i>E. Haileybury C.</i> ; polit. officer with forces during Ind. Mutiny, receiving H.M.'s special thanks, D.L., J.P. Fifesh.	387
c. s. Hon. Wm. Lowther, M.P.; <i>E. Eton, King's Coll. Lond., and Trin. Camb.</i> , Inn. Temp. '79, LL.M. '82, D.L. Cumberland; app. Fourth Charity Commr. for Eng. and Wales (unpaid) Nov. '87; a deputy Chairman of Committees, '89.	388
s. late Hon. Col. H. Cecil Lowther; <i>E. Magd. C. Camb.</i> ; Attaché Berlin Emb. '41, Sec. Legat. Naples '59, St. Petersburg '58, and Berlin '59, Sec. Emb. Berlin '62, Min. Plenipo. Argent. Repub. '67, resig. '68, J.P. Westmoreland, raised to rank of earl's son '72.	389
See biographical notice	390
s. Lt.-Col. H. Lyell, w. Sir C. Lyell, the eminent geologist; <i>E. Berlin and Lond. Univ.</i> ; was Prof. Nat. Science Univ. C. Wales, suc. to family estate Kinnordy on death of uncle	391

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
322	*Lynington, Viscount N.W.	U.L.	Barnstaple '80-85, Devon, South Molton D., '85-86, '86.	Brooks's . .	1856
323	*Macartney, W. G. E.	C.	Antrim S.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1852
324	*Macdonald, Rt. Hon. J. H. A.; res. Oct. '88.	C.	Edin. and S. Andrews Universities '85-86, '86.	Carlton, &c.	1836
325	*MacInnes, M.	G.L.	Northumbld., Hexham D., '85-86, '86.	Oxf. & Camb.	1830
326	*Mackintosh, C. Fraser-	U.L.	Inverness Dist. '74-85, Inverness-shire '85-86, '86.	Devonshire.	1828
327	M'Laren, W. S. B.	G.L.	Cheshire, Crewe D., '86	National Liberal.	1853
328	*Maclean, F. W.	U.L.	Oxfordshire, Woodstock D., '85-86, '86	United Univ.	1844
329	*Maclean, J. M.	C.	Oldham '85-86, '86	Carlton, Jun. Athenæum.	1835
330	Maclure, J. W.	C.	Lancashire N.E., Stretford D., '86	Carlton, etc.	1835
331	*Macnaghten, E., Q.C. (see Peerage).	C.	Antrim '80-85, Antrim N.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton & United Univ.	1830
332	Mahony, Pierce	P.	Meath N.D. '86	Kilmorna, co. Kerry.	1850
333	*Makins, Lieut.-Col. W. T.	C.	South Essex '74-85, Essex S.E.D. '85-86, Walthamstow D., '86.	Carlton . .	1840
334	Malcolm, Col. J. W.	C.	Boston '60-78, Argyllshire '86	Carlton . .	1833
335	Mallock, R.	C.	Devonshire, Torquay D., '86	Carlton . .	1843
336	*Manners, Rt. Hon. Lord J. (see Duke of Rutland, in Peerage).	C.	Newark '41-47, Colchester '50-57, Leic. N. '57-85, Leic. E. '85-86, Leic., E. E. or Melton D., '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1818
337	*Mappin, Sir F. T., Bart.	G.L.	East Retford '80-85, Yorks, Hallamshire D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform and Nat. Liberal.	1821
338	*March, Earl of; res. Mar. '88.	C.	West Sussex '69-85, Sussex, Chichester D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1845
339	*Marjoribanks, Rt. Hon. E.	G.L.	Berwickshire '80-85, '86	Brooks's . .	1849
340	*Marriott, Rt. Hon. Sir W. T.	C.	Brighton '80-86, '86	Carlton . .	1834
341	*Marum, E. P. M.	P.	Kilkenny Co. '80-85, Kilkenny N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	S. George's.	1820
342	*Mason, S.; res. April '88	G.L.	Lanarkshire, Mid D., '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal.	1830
343	*M'Arthur, Alex.	G.L.	Leicester '74-86, '86	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1814
344	M'Arthur, W. A.	G.L.	Yorkshire, East Riding, Buckrose D., '86 (unseated on scrutiny); elected for Cornwall (St. Austell) May '87	Devonshire, Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1857
345	*M'Calmont, Capt. J.	C.	Antrim E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton . .	1847
346	M'Cartan, M.	P.	Down S.D. '86	Nat. Liberal.	1851
347	*M'Carthy, Justin	P.	Longford Co. '79-85, North D. '85-86, '86 (unop.), declared '86 to be sitting mem. for Londonderry, decided to sit for this const. instead of Longfd.	20, Cheyne Grdns., S.W. Devonshire.	1830
348	*M'Carthy, J. H.	P.	Athlone '84-85, Newry '85-86, '86	Savile . .	1860
349	*M'Donald, Dr. R.	G.L.	Ross and Cromarty '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal	1840
350	*M'Donald, P.	P.	Sligo N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . . . .	. . . . .	1836
351	Macdonald, W. A.	P.	Queen's Co., Ossory D., '86 (unop.) . . . . .	. . . . .	1841
352	M'Ewan, W.	G.L.	Edinburgh, Central D., '86	Devonshire.	1827
353	*M'Garel-Hogg, Sir J. M., Bart. (see Lord Magheramorne, Peerage).	C.	Bath '65-68, Truro '71-85, Middlesex, Hornsey D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Travellers'.	1823
354	*M'Kenna, Sir Joseph	P.	Youghal '65-68 and '74-85, Monaghan S.D. '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1819
355	*M'Lagan, P.	G.L.	Linlithgowshire '65-86, '86	Windham.	1823
356	Matthews, Rt. Hon. H.	C.	Dunferman '68-74, Birm. E.D. '86	Carlton . .	1826

	No.
Biographical.	
s. s. E. of Portsmouth; E. Balliol C. Oxon. B.A. '79; V-Chanc. Lond. Univ. '74-80, D.L., J.P. Kent, Com. Lieut. Lond., F.R.S., D.C.L. (Ox.) '75, LL.D. (Camb.) '83, Pres. Linnean Soc.	398
s. s. John W. E. Macartney M.P. co. Tyrone '74-85; E. Eton and Exeter C. Ox.; In. Temp. '78	399
s. s. Matthew Norman Macdonald Hume, E. Univ. of Basle and Edin., LL.D.; Sol.-Gen. Scot. '76-80, Q.C. '80, Ld. Advoc. Scot. '85-86, and '86-8, Dean Fac. of Advoc., memb. Committee Counc. Educat. Scot., D.L., J.P. co. Edin., Col. com. Queen's Edin. Rifles, etc.; app. Lord Justice Clerk Oct. '88, retiring thereupon from Parliament.	399
s. s. late Gen. Macinnes; E. Rugby and Balliol C., Oxon; banker, Direc. L. & N.W.R. Co.	399
s. late Alexander Fraser; solic. retd., assd. 57 by royal licence addit. name Mackintosh, J.P. Inverness Co.; author "Antiquarian Notes," etc.	399
s. s. late D. M'Laren, long M.P. Edin.; E. Edin. Univ. M.A. '73; Director of Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Middlesbrough.	397
s. late A. Maclean, Carshalton, S.W.; E. Trin. Camb.; In. Temp. '68, mem. Linc. Inn, Q.C. '86	398
s. Alex. Maclean; E. Fellow Bombay Univ.; Propr. <i>Western Mail</i> , Chm. Bombay Town Council, author "Guide to Bombay," etc.	399
s. J. Maclure, Manchester; E. Gram. Sch. Manchester; Hon. Sec. Lanc. Cotton Famine Fund '62-65, was Maj. 40th Lanc. R.V., J.P. Manchester, D.L., J.P. Lancs.	400
s. s. late Sir E. C. W. Macnaghten, Bart.; E. Camb. Univ., B.A. '52, M.A. '55, Fellow Trin. C. Dub.; Q.C. '80.	401
s. late P. K. Mahony, Kilmorna, co. Kerry; E. Magd. C. Oxon, Roy. Agric. C.; Assist. Land Commissioner '81-84, J.P. Kerry and Limerick, Haygarth gold medal Royal Agricultural College '75.	402
s. C. Makins, Craven Hill, W.; E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; J.P. Essex, Lt.-Col. com. 3rd Essex Artill. Vol. '72, Hon. Col. '74, Direc. G.E.R., D.L. Lond.	403
s. J. Malcolm, Poltalloch, Argyllshire; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Col. Argyllshire Highland R.V., D.L., J.P. Argyllshire and Kent.	404
s. late C. H. Mallock, Cockington Court, Devon; E. Harrow, Roy. Mil. Acad., & Wool.; Lt. R.A. '65-76, J.P. Devon.	405
and s. of 5th, and b. of late D. of Rutland; E. Eton & Trin. C. Camb.; Commr. of Works '52, '58-59, '66-68, Postmaster-Gen. '74-80, '85, Chanc. Duchy Lanc. '86, D.C.L. (Oxon.) '76.	406
s. Jos. Mappin, Sheffield; Direc. M.R. Co., Chm. Sheffield Gas Co., Mayor Sheffield '77-78, Master Cutler '55-56, J.P., W.R. Yorks and Sheriff, appointed Legion of Honour.	407
s. s. D. Richmond and Gordon; E. Eton; Gren. Gds. '65-69, Lt.-Col. 3rd and 4th Batt. Roy. Sussex Reg., J.P. Sussex and Banffshire.	408
s. s. Ld. Tweedmouth; E. Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon; D.L. and J.P. Berwick and Inverness cos., Comptroller of Household Jan. to July '86; 2nd Liberal Whip since Jan. '86.	408
s. late C. Marriott, Crumpsall, Manchester; E. S. John's C. Camb.; Q.C. '77, Bench'r '79, Judge Advocate Gen. '85-86, reappointed July '86; formerly Liberal.	410
s. s. late R. C. Marum, Queen's Co.; E. Carlow C. and Lond. Univ., M.A. and LL.B.; Irish bar '46, J.P. Kilkenny and Queen's Co., author works on Irish Land Question.	411
s. s. David Mason; merchant Glasgow, author of pamphlets on land and monetary questions, Direc. and late Pres. Glasgow Chamb. Commerce.	412
s. Rev. J. M'Arthur, Wesleyan minister late Londonderry, b. of Sir W. M'Arthur, K.C.M.G.; memb. Legis. Assen. N.S.W.; memb. Legis. Council; memb. 1st Lond. Sch.Bd.; D.L. Lond.	413
s. s. A. M'Arthur, M.P.; D.L. London, Com. N.S. Wales to Colonial and Indian Exhibition; Director Bank of Australia.	414
s. of late J. M'Calmont, Abbeylands, Belfast; E. Eton; Cornet 8th Huss. '66, ret. Capt. '74, A.D.C. to Duke of Marlborough and Earl Cowper during their successive viceroys.	415
s. John M'Cartan, Castlewellan; E. S. Malachy's C. Belfast and French C. Blackrock, Dublin; solicitor '82, took a leading part in establishing the Land League in co. Down.	416
see biographical notice.	417
only s. J. M'Carthy, M.P.; journalist, historian, and wrote the comedy of the <i>Candidate</i> .	418
s. Angus M'Donald, a Skye crofter; E. Glasgow Normal Sch. and Univ.; physician and surgeon; a leader in Crofter movement; elected coroner for N. E. Middlesex '88.	419
s. Randal M'Donald, Kilfinane; E. Blackrock C.; wine merchant and rectifying distiller.	420
s. Arch. Macdonald, Dublin; E. Trin. C. Dub., B.A. '66, M.A. '76; lost his sight at age of thirteen; author of pamphlets on various subjects, was in orders in Irish Protest. Church.	421
s. J. M'Ewan, shipowner, Alloa; E. Alloa Acad.; a brewer in Edinburgh, D.L. Edin.	422
s. s. late Sir J. Weir Hogg; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; 1st Life Gds. '43, retired as Maj. and Lt.-Col. '59, Chm. Metrop. Board Works since '70.	423
s. Michael M'Kenna, Dublin; E. Trin. C. Dublin; Irish bar '48, D.L. Cork Co., J.P. Cork and Waterford; knighted '67.	424
s. late P. M'Lagan, Pumpherston, Midcalder; E. Edin. Univ.; D.L. Linlithgowsh., J.P. Edin. and Linlith., memb. Counc. Edin. Univer., was memb. Hypothec and other Comms.	425
See biographical notice	426

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
427	*Maxwell, Sir H. E., Bart. .	C.	Wigtownshire '80-86, '86	Carlton . .	1845
428	Mayne, Adm. R. C. . . .	C.	Pembroke and Haverfordwest District '86	United Serv., Carlton.	1835
429	*Mayne, T.	P.	Tipperary '83-85, Mid D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	. . . . .	1832
430	*Mensies, R. S.; died Jan. '80.	G.L.	Perthshire E.D. '85-86, '86	Brooks's . .	1856
431	*Mildmay, F.	U.L.	Devon, Totnes D., '85-86, '86	White's . .	1861
432	*Mills, Hon. C. W. . . .	C.	Kent, W. or Sevenoaks D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	White's . .	1855
433	*Milnes-Gaskell, C. . . .	G.L.	Yorkshire, West Riding South, Morley D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Brooks's . .	1842
434	*Milvain, T.	C.	Durham City '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1844
435	*Molloy, B. C.	P.	King's Co. '80-85, Birr D. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1842
436	*Montagu, S.	G.L.	Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel D., '85-86, '86.	Reform, Nat. Liberal, Devonshire.	1832
437	*More, R. J.	U.L.	Shropshire S.D. '65-68, Ludlow D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Brooks's . .	1836
438	*Morgan, Col. Hon. F. C. .	C.	Monmouthshire '74-85, S.D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Army & Navy.	1834
439	*Morgan, Rt. Hon. G. O. .	G.L.	Denbighshire '68-85, East or Bromfield D., '85-86, '86.	Athenæum.	1826
440	*Morgan, O. V.	G.L.	Battersea '85-86, '86	Devonshire, Junior Athenæum.	1837
441	*Morley, Rt. Hon. John . .	G.L.	Newcastle-on-Tyne '85-86, '86	Athenæum .	1838
442	*Morley, A.	G.L.	Nottingham '80-85, E.D. '85-86, '86 .	Reform, Brooks's, Athenæum.	1849
443	Morrison, W.	U.L.	Plymouth '61-74; Yorks W.R.N., Skipton D., '86.	Reform . .	1836
444	*Mount, W. G.	C.	Berks, S. or Newbury D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1824
445	Mowbray, R. G. C. . . .	C.	Lancashire S.E., Prestwich D., '86 .	Carlton . .	1850
446	*Mowbray, Rt. Hon. Sir J.R.	C.	Durham '53-68, Oxford Univ. '68-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1815
447	*Mulholland, H. L. . . .	C.	Londonderry N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	. . . . .	1854
448	*Muncaster, Lord	C.	Cumberland W.D. '72-80, Egremont D., '85-86, '86.	Marlborough, Carlton.	1834
449	*Mundella, Rt. Hon. A. J. .	G.L.	Sheffield, Brightside D., '68-85, '86 .	Athenæum, Nat. Liberal, Reform.	1825
450	*Muntz, P. A.	C.	Warwickshire N.D. '84-85, Tamworth D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Union . .	1839
451	*Murdoch, C. T.	C.	Reading '85-86, '86	Carlton and Jun. U. Ser.	1837
452	*Murphy, W. M.	P.	Dublin, St. Patrick's D., '85-86, '86 .	Leinster (Dublin). Guards.	1844
453	*Newark, Visct.	C.	Notts, Newark D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton.	1854
454	*Newnes, George	G.L.	Cambridgeshire, East or Newmarket D., '85-86, '86.	Nat. Liberal, Devonshire.	1851
455	Noble, W.	C.	Hastings '86	. . . . .	1854
456	*Nolan, Col. J. P.	P.	Galway Co. '74-85, N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Army and Navy.	1838
457	*Nolan, Joseph	P.	Louth N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.). . . .	. . . . .	—
458	*Norris, Edward S. . . .	C.	Tower Hamlets, Limehouse D., '85-86, '86.	Jun. Carlton Constitut'n'l.	1832
459	*Northcote, Sir (H.) Staf- ford, Bart., C.B.	C.	Exeter '80-86, '86	Athenæum and Carlton.	1846

Biographical.	No.
s. late Sir W. Maxwell; <i>E. Eton</i> and <i>Ch. Ch. Oxon</i> ; D.L. and J.P. Wigtownsh., Maj. 4th Batt. Scots Fusil., app. a Jun. Lord of Treasury July '86.	437
s. late Sir R. Mayne, K.C.B., Chief Comm. of Met. Police; <i>E. Eton</i> ; Navy '47, served Crimea, severely wounded New Zealand '63, ret. Rear-Adm. '79, has order of the Medjidie, is Chevalier of Legion of Honour, C.B.	438
s. John Mayne, Dublin; <i>E. Roy. C. Sci. and Cath. Univ. Dub.</i> ; warehouseman, late town councillor Dublin, is member Port and Docks Bd., Dublin.	439
s. late Graham Menzies, Hallyburton; <i>E. Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon.</i> , B.A. '80; Lincoln's Inn '82, J.P. Perthshire and Forfarshire.	439
s. H. B. Mildmay of Flete, S. Devon, <i>g.g.s.</i> and <i>E. Grey</i> ; <i>E. Eton</i> and <i>Trin. C. Camb.</i> . . .	431
s. Lord Hillingdon; <i>E. Eton</i> ; Glynn, Mills & Co.	438
s. late J. Milnes-Gaskell, M.P.; <i>E. Eton</i> and <i>Trin. C. Camb.</i> , B.A. '63; called to bar '66; D.L. and J.P. West Riding, Yorks.	438
s. H. Milvain, N. Elswick, Newcastle; <i>E. Trin. Hall Camb.</i> ; M. Temp. '69, LL.M., LL.B.; Q.C. '88	434
s. late Kedo Molloy, Cornolaur, King's Co.; <i>E. S. Edmund's C. Herts.</i> and <i>Univ. of France</i> ; Mid. Temple '72, is Private Chamberlain at Vatican, and has been in the French army.	435
s. L. Samuel, L'pool, a n. late Sir M. Montefiore; <i>E. High School of L'pool Inst.</i> ; Foreign banker, London; name reversed by parents; J.P., D.L.; Pres. of Jewish Working Men's Club, and has promoted the establishment of many Jewish benevolent institutions.	436
s. Rev. T. F. More; <i>E. Balliol C. Oxon.</i> , M.A. and B.C.L. '62; Lincoln's Inn '63, D.L. Shropsh., J.P. Shropsh., Montgomerysh., and Wenlock, author "Under the Balkans."	437
s. 1st Lord Tredegar; <i>E. Winchester</i> ; served in Crimea, Capt. Rifle Brig., ret., Lt.-Col. com. 1st Monmouth Admin. Batt. R.V.	438
s. Rev. Morgan Morgan, vicar of Conway; <i>E. Balliol C. Oxon.</i> , Fell. Univ. Coll.; Q.C. '69, Bench of his Inn, Judge-Adv. Gen. '80-'85; Under Sec. Col. Jan. to July '86; a Chm. Grand Committees '88, '89.	439
s. late Thomas Morgan, of Glasbury, Breconshire; <i>E. Abergavenny Sch.</i> ; merchant and banker, crucible manufacturer, one of founders of <i>European Mail</i> , memb. of Imp. Fed. League and of Mun. Reform League.	440
s. late Dr. Morley; <i>E. Cheltenham</i> and <i>Lincoln C. Oxon.</i> , M.A. '73. See biographical notice.	441
s. late Samuel Morley, M.P.; <i>E. Trin. C. Camb.</i> , (B.A. '71, M.A. '74); In. Temp. '73, a mem. of Senate Camb. Univ., Patronage Sec. to the Treas. Feb. to July '86; is principal "Whip" of the G.L. party.	442
s. late J. Morrison, M.P.; <i>E. Eton</i> and <i>Balliol C. Oxon</i> ; has been Capt. 15th W.R. Rifle Vol., is J.P. W. Riding, was Sheriff '83.	443
s. W. Mount, D.L. and J.P. Berks; <i>E. Eton</i> and <i>Balliol C. Oxon</i> ; J.P. and Chm. Berks Quarter Sessions; chm. Berks C.C.	444
s. Sir J. Mowbray, M.P.; <i>E. Eton</i> and <i>Balliol C. Oxon</i> ; In. Temp. '75, is one of the Joint Bd. of Examiners Inns of Court.	445
s. R. S. Cornish, of Exeter, m. Elizabeth, d. of G. I. Mowbray, whose name he assumed; <i>E. Ch. Ch. Oxon</i> (M.A. '39, hon. D.C.L. '69); In. Temp. '41, D.L. and J.P. Durham, J.P. Berks, a Church Estates Commr., Judge-Advocate-Gen. '58-'59, '66-'68.	446
s. J. Mulholland, Esq., Ballywater Park, Down Co.; <i>E. Eton</i> , R. Mil. Acad. Woolwich and <i>Balliol C. Oxon</i> ; Lieut. R.E. '74-'78, and is Capt. 5th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, J.P. co. Down, Direc. Belfast and Co. Down Railway Co.	447
s. 3rd Lt. Muncaster; <i>E. Eton</i> ; an Irish Peer, served in Crimea, was in Rifle Brig. and 90th Foot, and has been Hon. Col. Cumberland Vol., is L.L. of Cumberland.	448
s. late Antonio Mundella, of Como, Italy, an Italian refugee; a Nottingham manufacturer for many years, J.P. Nottingham and Middx., Vice-Pres. Coun. on Education '80-'85, Pres. Bd. of Trade Feb. to July '86, with seat in Cabinet; F.R.S.	449
s. late G. F. Muntz, M.P.; J.P. Warwickshire	450
s. late J. G. Murdoch, Berkhamstead; <i>E. Eton</i> ; D.L. and J.P. Berks, was in Rifle Brig. and served in Crimea, is a member of Barclay, Ransom & Co., bankers.	451
s. D. W. Murphy, Bantry, co. Cork; <i>E. Jesuit Sem.</i> , Belvedere House, Dublin; C.E., Director Waterford and Limerick, and Cork and Brandon Railway Cos., J.P. Co. Cork.	452
s. Earl Manvers; <i>E. Eton</i> ; Gren. Guards '78-'80, has been Capt. S. Notts Yeo. Cav., is D.L., J.P. Notts.	453
s. Rev. T. M. Newnes, late of Matlock; <i>E. City of Lond. Sch.</i> , propr. of <i>Tu-Bits</i> and other serial publications.	454
s. J. Noble, D.L., J.P., Henley; <i>E. Eton</i> and <i>Camb.</i> ; In. Temp. '80	455
s. John Nolan, Ballinderry, co. Galway; <i>E. Trin. C. Dublin</i> , Roy. Milit. Acad. Woolwich, etc.; Lt. R.A. '57, ret'd. '81, J.P. Galway Co.	456
Manager Aquarium, New Brighton	457
s. late S. E. Norris, Upper Clapton; D.L. and J.P. Tower Hamlets, J.P. Westminster and Middx., Treas. Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, V.-Chm. Southampton Dock Co., Treas. E. London Hospital for Children; Direc. Lond. and St. Kath., and Lond. and India Docks.	458
s. E. Iddelesleigh; <i>E. Eton</i> and <i>Merton C. Oxon</i> ; Clerk Foreign Office '68-'71, attached to E. de Grey's special mission to arrange Washington Treaty, app. 3rd sec. Dip. Service '76, Finan. Sec. War Office '85-'86, Surv.-Gen. Ordnance '86-'87, when the office was abolished; created a Bart. '87.	460

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HAZELL'S ANNUAL, 1890.

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No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
460	*Norton, R.	C.	Kent, S.W. or Tonbridge D., '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton, Union.	1838
461	*O'Brien, J. F. X.	P.	Mayo S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . . .	. . . . .	—
462	*O'Brien, Patrick	P.	Monaghan N.D. Feb. '86, '86 . . . .	. . . . .	—
463	*O'Brien, Patrick J.	P.	Tipperary N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . .	Nenagh . .	1835
464	*O'Connor, A.	P.	Queen's Co. '80-85, Donegal E. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1844
465	*O'Connor, John	P.	Kerry S. '85-86, '86	Catholic, Dub.	—
466	*O'Connor, John	P.	Tipperary Co. '85, S.D. '85-86, '86 . .	Nat. Liberal.	1850
467	*O'Connor, T. P.	P.	Galway Borough '80-85, Galway and L'pool, Scotland D., '85-86 (elect. to sit for latter), '86	Nat. Liberal.	1848
468	*O'Doherty, J. E.	P.	Donegal N.D. '85-86, '86	Buncrana, co. Donegal.	1848
469	*O'Hanlon, T.	P.	Cavan E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . . .	. . . . .	—
470	*O'Hea, P.	P.	Donegal W.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . .	Buxton Ter., Cork.	1852
471	*O'Kelly, J.	P.	Roscommon '80-85, N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Democratic, Roscommon.	1845
472	*O'Neill, Hon. R. T.	C.	Antrim Mid D. '85-86, '86	Junior Carlton.	1845
473	*Orr-Ewing, Sir A., Bart.	C.	Dumbartonshire '68-86, '86	Carlton . .	1819
474	*Paget, Col. Sir R. H., Bart.	C.	Somerset E.D. '65-68, Somerset M.D. '68-85, Wells D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton . .	1832
475	*Palmer, Sir C. M., Bart.	G.L.	Durham N. '74-85, Jarrow D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Reform and Brooks's.	1822
476	*Parker, C. S.	G.L.	Perth City '78-86, '86	Athenæum .	1829
477	Parker, Hon. F.	C.	Oxfordshire, S. or Henley D., '86 . .	Carlton . .	1851
478	*Parnell, C. S.	P.	Meath '75-80, Cork '80-86, '86 (unop.)	. . . . .	1846
479	*Paulton, J. M.	G.L.	Durham, Bishop Auckland D., '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Devonshire.	1857
480	Peacock, R.; died Mar. '89	G.L.	Lancashire S.E., Gorton D., '85-86, '86	Reform . .	1820
481	Pearce, Sir W., Bart.; died Dec '88	C.	Lanarkshire, Govan D., '85-86, '86 . .	Carlton . .	1835
482	*Pease, A. E.	G.L.	York '85-86, '86	Reform and Brooks's.	1857
483	*Pease, H. F.	G.L.	Cleveland D. '85-86, Yorkshire N.R. '86 (unop.)	Devonshire & Nat. Lib.	1838
484	*Pease, Sir J. W., Bart.	G.L.	Durham S.D. '65-85, Barnard Castle D. '85-86, '86	Brooks's, Reform.	1828
485	*Peel, Right Hon. A. W.		Warwick '65-85, Warwick and Leamington '85-86, '86	United University.	1829
486	*Pelly, Sir L., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	C.	Hackney N.D. '85-86, '86	United Serv. Carlton.	1825
487	Penton, Capt. F. T.	C.	Finbury, Central D., '86	Carlton . .	1851
488	*Percy, Lord A.; res. Jan. '87	C.	Westminster '82-85, S. George's, Hanover Square, '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton . .	1851
489	*Pickard, B.	G.L.	Yorks. W.R., Normanton D. '85-86, '86	Cobden . .	1842
490	*Pickersgill, E. H.	G.L.	Bethnal Green S.W.D. '85-86, '86 . .	. . . . .	1850
491	*Picton, J. A.	G.L.	Leicester '84-86, '86	Reform . .	1832
492	Pinkerton, J.	P.	Galway City '86 (unop.) . . . . .	. . . . .	1845
493	*Pitt-Lewis, G.	U.L.	Devonshire N.W., Barnstaple D., '85-86, '86	Reform.	1845

Biographical.	No.
s. late W. Norton, Barcott Ho., Northants; Mid. Temp. '66, J.P. Kent.	460
Tea and wine merch., Dublin; tried '67 for high treason and sentenced to death; sentence commuted, released.	461
Entered parliament when Mr. Healy, returned for N. Monaghan and S. Derry, elected to sit for the latter; imp. under the Crimes Act, '88.	462
s. J. O'Brien, merchant, Nenagh; E. Nenagh; Chm. Nenagh Town Commn. from '80 to '87, and Bd. Gdns. since '85.	463
s. late William O'Connor, M.D., of Dingle, Kerry; E. S. Cuthbert's C., Ushaw, Durham; for some years clerk War Office, In. Temp. '83; a Chm. Grand Committees '88 and '89.	464
s. E. O'Connor, co. Kildare; Alderm. Dublin '83, Ld. Mayor '85, Pres. Court of Conscience '86, resigned Sept. '87.	465
s. W. O'Connor, Mallow; E. Sch. Christian Bros. Cork; imp. under Crimes Act, '89.	466
s. T. O'Connor, Athlone; E. Queen's C. Galway, M.A. Queen's Univ.; journalist, author "Life of Ld. Beaconsfield," "The Parnell Movement," "Gladstone's House of Commons." See biographical notice.	467
s. B. P. O'Doherty, Buncrana; E. Maynooth C.; gold medal Incorporated Law Society, solicitor '70.	468
Wine merchant, etc., Derry and London; has been memb. Derry Town Council and Bd. Gdns.	469
s. late Dr. O'Hea, Clonakilty; E. Gayfield (Dublin); solicitor '75, memb. Cork Town Council.	470
s. J. O'Kelly, Roscommon; E. Univ. of Dub. and the Sorbonne; formerly officer in French army; became journalist 1870, connected with <i>New York Herald</i> , taken prisoner while corresponding in Cuba, war correspondent <i>Daily News</i> , Soudan, '84; imprisoned under the Crimes Act, Oct. '88.	471
2 s. of 1st Baron O'Neill, and b. of present peer; E. Harrow and Brasenose Ox. (M.A. '70); was Major 4th Batt. Royal Innisk. Fus., D.L., J.P. Derry Co., J.P. Antrim Co.	472
7 s. of William Ewing, Ardruvillam, Glasgow; D.L., J.P. Stirlingshire, J.P. Lanark, Inverness, and Dumbarton cos., creat. Bart. '86, Dean of Faculties Glasgow Univ., Brig.-Gen. Royal Company of Archers.	473
s. John Moore Paget, Cranmore, Somerset; E. Sandhurst; Served 66th Foot '48-'63, ret'd. as Capt., has been Capt. N. Somerset Yeo, and Lt.-Col. 3rd Som. Batt. R.V., D.L., J.P., Chm. Quarter Sessions Somerset; Chm. Somersetsli. C. C.	474
s. of Geo. Palmer, merchant and shipowner; D.L., J.P. N. Riding and Durham, Lt.-Col. com. 1st Newcastle and Durham Engin. Vol.; creat. Bart. '86.	475
s. late C. S. Parker, Fairlie, Ayrshire; B. Eton and Univ. C. Oxon (B.A. '52, M.A. '56); Fellow and Tutor Univ. C. Oxon, Public Exam. '59, '60, '63, '68, Maj. Oxford Univ. R.V., memb. Roy. Comm. Milit. Educ. 69-70, app. Chm. Referees on Private Bills '86.	476
4 s. 6th E. of Macclesfield; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; In. Temp. '75	477
See biographical notice	478
s. late A. W. Paulton, editor of <i>Manchester Examiner</i> ; E. Trin. Hall, Camb.; war correspondent in Soudan '84, priv. sec. Rt. Hon. H. Childers, Home Sec., '86.	479
s. late R. Peacock, Swaledale, Yorks; E. Gram. Sch. Leeds; C.E., partner Gorton Lane Foundry, Manchester, J.P. Lancs.	480
s. J. G. Pearce, Admiralty; Chm. Scottish Oriental S.S. Co. and Guion Line Co., served upon Coms. on Loss of Life at Sea and Tonnage, J.P. Lanarkshire; creat. a Bart. '87.	481
s. Sir J. W. Pease M.P.; E. Trin. C. Camb.; Director, J.P. N. Riding, Dep. Com. of Lieutenancy City of London.	482
s. late H. Pease, M.P. S. Durham '57-65; Director several public and private cos., J.P. N. Riding Yorks. and Durham, Pres. Nat. Lib. Fed. '81-83, Mayor Darlington '74-75.	483
s. J. Pease, Darlington, merchant, M.P. S. Durham '32-41; Pease and Partners, Lim., D.L. N. Riding and J.P. Durham and N. Riding; dep. chm. North-Eastern Raily. Company.	484
See biographical notice	485
s. late J. Hinde Pelly, H.E.I.C.S.; E. Rugby; Lieut.-Gen. Indian Staff Corps, Hon. E. I. Co.'s military service '40, author "North-West Frontier of India" and other works.	486
s. late Col. Penton, D.L., J.P., London; E. Harrow & Ch. Ch. Oxon; 4th Drag. Gds. '73, served Egyptian campaign, retired '84, D.L. and J.P. Middx., Hon. Col. 22nd Middx. R.	487
2 s. 6th D. of Northumberland; E. Eton & Ch. Ch. Oxon. (M.A. '71); Lt. & Adjut. Gren. Gds. '77, retired '80, is Maj. 3rd Batt. 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, J.P. Surrey.	488
s. T. Pickard, miner, Kippax, Leeds; E. Kippax Grammar Sch.; sec. Yorkshire Miners' Association '73.	489
s. late T. Pickersgill, architect, York; E. Lond. Univ. (B.A. '72); In. Temp. '84, volunteer lecturer for London and Co. Liberal Union.	490
s. Sir James A. Pictou, F.S.A., Sandy Knowe, Liverpool; E. Liverpool Inst., Lanc. Ind. C., Owens C., and Lond. Univ.; formerly Congreg. minister, memb. Lond. Sch. Bd. '70-79, author of "Life of Oliver Cromwell" and other works.	491
s. John Pinkerton, Ballymoney, co. Antrim; tenant farmer, J.P. co. Antrim, memb. Coleraine Board of Guardians.	492
s. s. Rev. G. T. Lewis, Exminster; assd. surname Pitt '76; Mid. Temp. '70, Q.C. and Recorder of Poole '85, author of legal works.	493

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
494	*Playfair, Rt. Hon. Sir L., K.C.B., F.R.S.	G.L.	Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '68-85; Leeds S.D. '85-86, '86.	Athenæum, Nat. Liberal.	1819
496	Plowden, Sir Wm., K.C.S.I.	G.L.	Wolverhampton W.D. '86	Nat. Liberal, Devonshire.	1832
498	*Plunket, Right Hon. D. R.	C.	Dublin University '70-86, '86	Carlton . .	1838
497	<i>Plunkett, Hon. J. W.</i>	C.	Gloucestersh. S. or Thornbury D., '86	Carlton . .	1853
498	*Pomfret, W. P.	C.	Kent, Ashford D., '85-86, '86 (unop.) .	Carlton . .	1828
499	*Portman, Hon. E. B. . . .	G.L.	Dorset N.D. '85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1830
500	*Potter, T. B.	G.L.	Rochdale '65-86, '86	Reform, Cobden.	1817
501	*Powell, F. S.	C.	Wigan '57-59, Cambridge '63-68, N.W. Riding '73-74, Wigan '85-86, '86 . .	Carlton . .	1827
502	*Powell, W. R. H.; died June '89.	G.L.	Carmarthenshire '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1819
503	*Power, P. J.	P.	Waterford Co. '84-'85, E.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1850
504	*Power, R.	P.	Waterford City '74-86, '86 (unop.) .	Garrick.	1831
505	*Price, Captain G. E. . . .	C.	Devonport '74-86, '86	Carlton . .	1851
506	*Price, T. P.	G.L.	Monmouthshire N. D. '85-86, '86 . .	Union, Devonshire.	1844
507	*Priestley, B.	G.L.	Yorks. W.R., Pudsey D., '85-86, '86.	Nat. Liberal	1831
508	Provand, A. D.	G.L.	Glasgow, Blackfriars and Hutcheson- town D., '86	Carlton . .	1838
509	*Pugh, D.	G.L.	Carmarthenshire '57-68, E.D. '85-86, '86.	Oxford and Cambridge.	1806
510	*Puleston, Sir J. H.	C.	Devonport '74-86, '86	Carlton . .	1830
511	*Pynes, J. D.; died Nov. '88	P.	Waterford W.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) .	Carlton . .	1847
512	*Quilter, W. Cuthbert . . .	U.L.	Suffolk, S. or Sudbury D., '85-86, '86 (unop.)	74, S. Audley Street, W.	1841
513	Quinn, T.	P.	Kilkenny City '86 (unop.)	Carlton . .	1838
514	*Raikes, Rt. Hon. H. C. . .	C.	Chester '68-80, Preston '82, Camb. Univ. '82-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton, United Univ.	1838
515	Rankin, J.	C.	Herefordshire, N. or Locominster D., '80-85, '86.	Carlton, New Univ.	1842
516	Rasch, Major F. C.	C.	Essex S.E.D. '86	Windham .	1846
517	*Rathbone, W.	G.L.	Liverpool '68-80, Carnarvonshire '80-85, N. or Arfon D. '85-86, '86.	Reform, Athenæum.	1819
518	*Redmond, J. E.	P.	New Ross '81-85, Wexford N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Union (Wexford).	1856
519	*Redmond, W.	P.	Wexford Borough '83-85, Fermanagh N.D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1861
520	*Reed, Sir E. J., K.C.B. . .	G.L.	Pembroke Dist. '74-80, Cardiff '80-86, '86.	National Liberal.	1830
521	Reed, H. Byron	C.	Bradford E.D. '86	Carlton, St. Stephen's	1855
522	Reid, R. T.	G.L.	Hereford '80-85, Dumfries Dist. '86 .	Devonshire, Garrick.	1846
523	*Rendel, S.	G.L.	Montgomeryshire '80-86, '86	Athenæum, Brooks's.	1834
524	*Reynolds, W. J.	P.	Tyrone E.D. '85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1856
525	*Richard, H.; died Aug. '88	G.L.	Merthyr Tydvil '68-86, '86 (unop.) .	Carlton . .	1812
526	*Richardson-Gardner, Col. R.	C.	Windsor '74-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton . .	1827
527	*Richardson, T.	U.L.	Hartlepool '74-75, '80-86, '86	Reform . .	1821
528	*Ritchie, Rt. Hon. C. T. . .	C.	Tower Hamlets '74-85, St. George's D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1838
529	*Roberts, J.	G.L.	Flint District '78-86, '86	Reform . .	1835
530	*Roberts, J. B.	G.L.	Carnarvonshire, S. or Eifion D., '85- '86, '86.	Nat. Lib. .	1843

Biographical.	No.
s. Dr. G. Playfair, Insp.-Gen. Hosp., Bengal; E. St. And. U. Edin. U. and Giessen; Gov. Insp. R. Sch. Mines '53-58, Prof. Chem. Edin. '58-60, Spec. Comm. Exhib. '51, C.B. '51, Postmaster-Gen. '73-74, Chm. Ways and Means '80-83, Vice-Pres. Com. Coun. '86, 4th Charity Com. '86.	494
s. late W. H. C. Plowden, M.P. Newport, I. W.; E. Harrow; Bengal Civil Serv. '52-85, was mem. Viceroy's Legis. Coun., Bd. Revenue N.W. Provs., and Imperial Census Comm. India, specially thanked for services rendered during Mutiny.	495
32 s. 3rd Baron Plunket; E. Trin. C. Dub.; O.C. '68, Law Adviser to Crown in Ireland '69, Sol.-Gen. Ire. '75-77, Paymaster-Gen. '80, First Commiss. Works '85-86, reapp. Aug. '86.	496
c. surviving s. 16th Baron Dunsany; E. Trin. C. Camb.	497
c. s. late William Burra, banker; E. Shrewsbury Sch.; assumed name of Pomfret (his mother's maiden name) by royal licence '82, J.P. Kent.	498
2 s. Visct. Portman; E. Rugby and Balliol C. Oxon; In. Temple '52, has been private sec. to the First Commr of Works.	499
s. late Sir Thomas Potter; E. Rugby and Univ. C. Lond.; retired merchant, D.L. and J.P. Lanc.; J.P. Manchester, hon. sec. Cobden Club.	500
s. late Rev. Benj. Powell; E. S. John's C. Camb. (Fellow '51); In. Temp. '53, J.P. W. Riding and Lancs.	501
c. s. late W. R. H. Powell, Maesgwynne; E. Ch. Ch. Oxon; D.L. and J.P. Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, High Shif. Carmarthenshire '49, J.P. Cardiganshire.	502
s. Pierce Power; E. Stonyhurst; J.P. Waterford, and Chairman Waterford Bd. Guardians.	503
s. P. W. Power, J.P.; E. Old Hall C. Herts.	504
s. G. Price; R.N. '55, Lt. '62, Commander '72.	505
s. late Rev. W. Price, vicar Llanarth; L. Winchester and Univ. C. Oxon; In. Temp. '69, J.P. Monmouthshire, High Shif. '82, Capt. Monmouth Eng. Mil. '79-83.	506
Worsted manufacturer Bradford	507
s. George Provand, Glasgow merchant; India and China merchant in Manchester. . . .	508
1 s. late D. H. Pugh, Manoravon, Llandilo; E. Rugby and Ball. C. Oxon; In. Temp. '37, D.L. and J.P. Cardiganshire, J.P. Carmarthenshire, Chm. Quar. Sess. '43-52, High Sheriff '74.	509
c. s. John Puleston, Ruthin; E. King's C. Lond.; knighted '87.	510
s. Rev. W. M. Pyne, rector Oxted, Surrey; tenant farmer, Waterford; sentenced under Crimes Act '88. Is believed to have fallen overboard between Holyhead and Dublin, Nov. 14th, '88.	511
c. s. W. Quilter, founder Quilter, Ball & Co.; memb. of Stock Exch. since '62, Quilter, Balfour & Co., J.P. Suffolk.	512
s. Matthew Quinn, Longford; E. Longford and Mullingar; chosen to sit for a division of Longford in '85, but being indirectly interested in a Govt. contract withdrew candidature.	513
c. s. late H. Raikes, Llwynegrin, Flintshire; E. Shrewsbury School and Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '63; Mid. Temp. '63, Bench. '80, is J.P. Cheshire, D.L. & J.P. Flintshire; Chm. of Ways and Means and Dep.-Speaker '74-80, app. Postmaster-General '86.	514
s. late R. Rankin, Pollock, Gilmour & Co., L'pool, merchants; E. Trin. C. Camb., B.A. '65; D.L. and J.P. Herefordshire, J.P. Hereford, Chief Steward Hereford '78, author of papers on scientific subjects.	515
s. late F. C. Rasch, Woodhill, Danbury, Chelmsford; E. Eton and Trin. C. Camb.; 6th Drag. Guards '67, is Maj. 4th Essex Regt., D.L. and J.P. Essex.	516
s. late W. Rathbone, Greenbank, Liverpool; merchant and shipowner at L'pool, D.L. and J.P. Lancs.	517
c. s. late W. A. Redmond, M.P.; E. Trin. C. Dub.; Gray's Inn '86; imp. under the Crimes Act, Sept. '88.	518
2 s. late W. A. Redmond, M.P.; E. Clongowes C.; imp. under the Crimes Act, Sept. '88. .	519
s. late J. Reed, of Sheerness Dockyard; E. Sch. of Math. and Nav. Constr. Portsmouth; Chief Constructor Navy '63-70, Kt. Com. St. Joseph '74, Jun. D.L. Admiralty '86, author naval works, K.C.B.	520
s. H. D. Reed, and n. Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., M.P.; director of Northern Counties Constitutional Newspaper Co., J.P. Darlington.	521
2 s. late Sir J. J. Reid, Chief Justice of Ionian Islands; E. Balliol C. Oxon., B.A. '68; In. Temp. '71, O.C. '82. See biographical notice.	522
3 s. late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S., C.E.; E. Eton and Oriel C. Oxon., B.A. '56; In. Temp. '61, J.P. Montgomeryshire, mem. Sir W. Armstrong & Co., engineers.	523
s. late R. Reynolds, Dunganon; E. Roy. Sch., Dunganon; solicitor '79.	524
s. late Rev. E. Richard, a Calvinistic Method. min. of Tregaron, Cardiganshire; E. High-bury Congl. Coll.; formerly Independent minister, sec. Peace Society since '48; author.	525
s. J. Richardson, Swansea, n. a d. H. Gardner, whose name he assumed; Mid. Temp. '53, D.L. Tower Hamlets, Commr. Orders Leopold of Belgium and Crown of Italy.	526
c. s. late J. Richardson, Durham; D.L. and J.P. Durham Co., J.P. N. Riding, J. Richardson and Sons, Hartlepool, marine engine builders.	527
See biographical notice.	528
s. late D. Roberts, Tanyralt, Denbighshire; timber merchant, J.P. Liverpool and Denbighsh.	529
s. late D. Roberts, Bryn Adda, Bangor; E. Cheltenham Sch.; solicitor '68, memb. Council of Univ. C. of North Wales.	530

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
531	*Robertson, Edmund . . .	G.L.	Dundee '85-86, '86	Reform . .	1846
532	*Robertson, Rt. Hon. J. P. B.	C.	Buteshire '85-86, '86	Jun. Carlton.	1845
533	Robinson, B.	C.	Dudley '86	Jun. Carlton.	1836
534	*Robinson, T.	G.L.	Gloucester '80, '85-86, '86	Reform . .	1827
535	*Roe, T.	G.L.	Derby '83-86, '86	Reform . .	1832
536	Rollit, Sir Albert K. . . .	C.	Islington S.D. '86	Carlton, Constitutional.	1842
537	*Roscoe, Sir H. E. . . .	G.L.	Manchester S.D. '85-86, '86	Athenæum.	1833
538	*Ross, Major A. H. . . .	C.	Maidstone '80-85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1829
539	*Rothschild, Baron F. J. de	U.L.	Aylesbury July to Nov. '85, Bucks, Mid or Aylesbury D., '85-86, '86.	Reform, Turf.	1839
540	*Round, J.	C.	Essex E.D. '68-85, Essex, N.E. or Harwich D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1842
541	Rowlands, W. Bowen . . .	G.L.	Cardiganshire '86	National Liberal.	1836
542	Rowlands, J.	G.L.	Finsbury E.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1851
543	Rowntree, J.	G.L.	Scarborough '86	National Liberal.	1844
544	*Royden, T. B.	C.	Liverpool W., Toxteth D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1833
545	*Russell, Sir Charles . . .	G.L.	Dundalk '80-85, Hackney S.D. '85-86, '86.	Reform . .	1833
546	*Russell, E. R.; res. Aug. '87.	G.L.	Glasgow, Bridgeton D., '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1834
547	*Russell, Sir George, Bart.	C.	Berks June to Nov. '85, Wokingham D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1828
548	Russell, T. W.	U.L.	Tyrone S.D. '86	National Liberal.	1841
549	*Rylands, P.; died Feb. '87.	U.L.	Warrington '68-74, Burnley '76-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1820
550	*St. Aubyn, Sir J. (see Ld. St. Levan, Peerage).	U.L.	Stafford '59-65, '69-80, '81-85, Corn- wall, W. or St. Ives D., '86.	Brooks's . .	—
551	Salt, T.	L.C.	Stafford since '59 (not continuously)	Carlton . .	1830
552	*Samuelson, Sir B., Bart. .	G.L.	Banbury Feb. to April '59, '65-85, Ox- fordsh., N. or Banbury D., '85-86, '86	Reform . .	1820
553	*Sandys, Lt.-Col. T. M. . .	C.	Lancs. S.W., Bootle D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1837
554	*Saunderson, Col. E. J. . .	C.	Cavan Co. (as a Liberal) '65-74, N. Armagh '85-86, '86.	Brooks's . .	1837
555	Schwann, C. E.	G.L.	Manchester N.D. '86	Nat. Liberal.	1844
556	*Slater-Booth, Rt. Hon. G. (see Ld. Basing, Peerage).	C.	Hampshire N.D. '57-85, N. or Basing- stoke D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton and Athenæum.	1826
557	*Seale-Hayne, C.	G.L.	Devonshire, Mid or Ashburton D., '85-86, '86.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1833
558	*Sellar, A. Craig	U.L.	Haddington Dist. '82-85, Lanark- shire, Partick D., '85-86, '86.	Reform, Brooks's.	1835
559	*Selwin-Ibbetson, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Bart.	C.	S. Essex '65-68, W. Essex '68-85, Essex, W. or Epping D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1826
560	Selwyn, Capt. C. W. . . .	C.	Cambridgeshire, Wisbech D., '86	Carlton, White's.	1858
561	*Seton-Karr, H.	C.	St. Helen's '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1853
562, 563	Sexton, Thomas	P.	Sligo '80-85, Sligo S.D. '85-86, Belfast W.D. 86, and Sligo S.D. '86.	Mansion Ho., Dublin.	1848
564	*Shaw, T.	G.L.	Hallifax '82-86, '86	Reform . .	1823

Biographical.	No.
s. late E. Robertson, Kinnaird, Dundee; <i>E. Linc. C. Oxon</i> , Prizeman and Vinerian Sch.; Lincoln's Inn '79, Fell. Corpus Ch. C., hon. LL.D. St. Andrews.	531
s. late Rev. R. J. Robertson, Forteviot, Perthshire; <i>E. Edin. Univ.</i> , M.A. '64; Q.C. '85, Sol.-Gen. Scotland June '85 to Jan. '86, and July '86 to Oct. '88, when he was app. Lord Adv.	532
s. late W. Robinson, sol., Dudley; <i>E. Rugby</i> ; ret. sol., was Capt. Dudley Troop Worc. Yeos. J.P. Gloucester, four times Mayor.	533
e. s. late Alderman Roe, J.P. Derby; timber merchant, Derby, Mayor of Derby '67.	534
s. John Rolitt, sol., Hull; <i>E. King's C. Lond. & Lond. Univ.</i> , B.A. '63, LL.D. '66, First & Univ. Gold Medallist, Fell. & M.C. King's; sol., '63, Prizeman Incorp. Law Soc. '63, steamship owner, Lt.-Col. Com. Submarine Engrs., Sheriff Hull '75-76, Mayor '83-85, knighted '86.	535
See biographical notice.	536
s. late C. Ross, M.P.; <i>E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon.</i> , M.A.; Inn. Temple '54, J.P. Middlesex, was memb. Mct. Asylums Bd., served W. Kent Mil., retired Major; ob. Dec. 3rd, '88.	537
s. late Baron A. de Rothschild, Vienna; D.L. & J.P. Bucks, High Shff. '83, founder Evelina Hospital, Southwark Bridge Road.	538
e. s. Rev. J. T. Round, rector All Saints, Colchester; <i>E. Eton & Ch. Ch. Ox.</i> (B.A. '64, M.A. '72); In. Temp. '68, D.L., J.P. Essex, formerly Major West Essex Militia.	539
e. s. T. Rowlands, J.P. Glenowen, Pembrokesh.; <i>E. Jesus C. Oxon</i> ; Gray's Inn '71 (1st class cert. of hon. '70), Q.C. and Bench, Gray's Inn '82, J.P. Pembrokesh. and Haverfordwest.	540
<i>E. Working Men's C.</i> , Gt. Ormond St.; watch-case maker, one of the founders and now sec. Leascholds Enfranchisement Association.	541
s. J. Rowntree, Scarborough; <i>E. Friends' Sch. York</i> ; sol., '65, Mayor Scarboro' '85, but resigned on being elected M.P.	542
s. T. Royden, L'pool; <i>E. Liverpool C.</i> ; shipbuilder, memb. L'pool City Council since '73, Mayor '78-79, J.P. L'pool, was memb. Comms. Unseaworthy Ships and Tonnage, and Load Line Commission.	543
See biographical notice.	544
s. E. H. Russell; editor <i>Liverpool Daily Post</i> since '69, Life Gov. Univ. Coll., and Pres. Lit. and Philos. Soc., L'pool, 1st Pres. L'pool Reform Club.	545
s. late Sir H. Russell; <i>E. Eton and Exeter C. Oxon</i> ; Linc. Inn '53, Recorder Wokingham, was County Court Judge Kent and Derbyshire, is D.L., J.P. Berks, succeeded his brother Sir Charles as Bart. '83.	546
s. David Russell, Scotch mason; <i>E. Madras Acad.</i> , Cupar, Fife; Temperance hotel propr. and insurance agent, Dublin.	547
s. late J. Rylands, Bewsey House, Warrington; <i>E. Warrington Gram. Sch.</i> ; direc. various companies.	548
e. s. late Sir E. Aubyn, Bart.; <i>E. Eton and Trin. C. Camb.</i> (B.A. '52); D.L., J.P. Cornwall, Deputy Special Warden Staineries, Devon and Cornwall, formerly Col. 3rd Batt. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.	549
s. late Thos. Salt, Weeping Cross, Stafford; <i>E. Rugby and Balliol C. Oxon</i> (B.A. '53); retired banker, D.L., J.P. Staffs, an Eccles. Commr. '80, Parl. Sec. Local Gov. Bd. '76-80, Hon. Chm. Lunacy '83, app. on panel of Chm. of Committees '83.	550
s. late S. H. Samuelson, L'pool; J.P. Oxon, F.R.S., M.I.C.E., was Chm. Royal Commn. Technical Education (made Bart. for his services), memb. Roy. Comm. Scientific Instruction.	551
e. s. Capt. T. Sandys, R.N.; <i>E. Shrewsbury</i> ; H.F.I Co.'s milit. serv., served in Bengal thro' Mut., joined 7th Roy. Fusil., retd. as Capt., now Hon. Lt.-Col. 3rd Roy. Lanc. Militia.	552
s. late Col. Sanderson; D.L., J.P. co. Cavan, High Sheriff '59, Army, retd. as Major, now Col. 4th Battn. Regt.	553
s. late F. Schwann, Hyde Park, W.; <i>E. Univ. C. Lond.</i> ; Direc. Manchester Chamber of Commerce and V.-Pres. Nat. Reform Union.	554
s. W. L. Sclater, Hoddington Ho., Hants, assumed name of Booth by roy. licence '57; <i>E. Balliol C. Oxon</i> , M.A. '48; In. Temp. '51, F.R.S., J.P. Hants, an Official Verderer New Forest, Public Works Loan Commr., Parit. Sec. Poor Law Bd. '67-68, Fin. Sec. Treas. Feb. to Dec. '68, Pres. Local Govt. Bd. '74-80, and a Chm. Grand Committees '83.	555
s. Charles H. Seale-Hayne; <i>E. Eton</i> ; Linc. Inn '57, J.P. Devon and Dartmouth; Col. commandg. 3rd Batt. Devon Regt., Chm. Texas Land & Mortg. Co., & Buenos Ayres N. Ry.	556
s. late Patrick Sellar, Westfield, Morayshire; <i>E. Rugby and Balliol C. Oxon</i> ; Scotch bar '62, Asst. Commr. Education (Scotland) '64, Legal Sec. Ld. Advoc. 70-74, memb. Royal Commn. Endowed Institutions Scotland '73, D.L., J.P. Argyllshire; a deputy Chm. of Committees '88 and '89.	557
s. late Sir J. Selwin; <i>E. S. John's C. Camb.</i> ; Under Sec. Home Dep. '74-78, Finan. Sec. Treas. '78-80, is J.P. and Chm. Quar. Sess. Essex, app. 2nd Church Estates Commr. '85; a Chm. Grand Committees '88 and '89.	558
e. s. late Rt. Hon. Sir C. J. Selwyn, Lord Justice of Appeal; <i>E. Eton and Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; Capt. Roy. Horse Gds., served with distinction in Egyptian campaign '82.	559
s. late G. B. Seton-Karr, of Indian Civil Service; <i>E. Harrow and Corp. Ch. Oxon</i> ; Linc. Inn '79, Direc. Capital Freehold Land and Cattle Co.	560
e. s. late J. Sexton, Waterford; Belfast return petitioned against, but declared duly elected; decided to sit for Belfast; High Sheriff Dublin '87, Lord Mayo '88 and '89.	561
s. late Joseph Shaw, Halifax; <i>E. Huddersfield C.</i> ; woollen manufacturer and merchant, J.P. Halifax, D.L. W. Riding, Mayor Halifax '66-68, Pres. Chamb. Commerce '74-76.	562

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
865	*Shaw-Lefevre, Rt. Hon. G.	G.L.	Reading '63-85, Bradford, Central D., April to June '86, '86.	Brooke's .	1832
866	Shaw-Stewart, M. H. . . .	C.	Renfrewshire E.D. '86	Carlton .	1854
867	*Sheehan, J. D.	P.	Kerry E.D. '86, '86 (unop.) . . . . .	. . . . .	—
868	*Sheehy, D.	P.	Galway S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . . . .	. . . . .	1844
869	*Shell, E.	P.	Athlone '74-80, Meath '82-85, Meath S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Garrick .	1851
870	*Shepherd-Cross, H. . . .	C.	Bolton '85-86, '86	Junior Carlton.	1847
871	*Shirley, W.S.; res. Feb. '88	G.L.	Yorks W.R.S., Doncaster D., '85-86, '86.	National Liberal.	1851
872	Sidebotham, J. W.	C.	Cheshire, Hyde D., '86	Carlton .	1857
873	*Sidebottom, T. H.	C.	Stalybridge '74-80, '85-86, '86	Carlton, Constitutnl.	1826
874	*Sidebottom, W.	C.	Derbyshire, High Peak D., '85-86, '86	Carlton .	1841
875	*Simon, Sir John; res. Oct. '88.	G.L.	Dewsbury '68-86, '86	Reform, Cobden.	1818
876	Sinclair, W. P.	U.L.	Falkirk District '86	Devonshire.	1837
877	*Smith, A.	C.	Herts '54-57, '59-65, '66-85, Hertford D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton .	1829
878	*Smith, D.	C.	Brighton '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1826
879	*Smith, Rt. Hon. W. H. . .	C.	Westminster '68-85, Strand '85-86, '86	Carlton .	1825
880	*Smith, Samuel	G.L.	Liverpool '82-85, Flintshire Feb. to June '86, '86 (unop.)	Reform .	1836
881	Smith-Barry, A. H.	C.	Cork '67-74 (Lib.), Huntingdonshire, S. or Huntingdon D., '86.	Travellers' .	1843
882	Spencer, J. E.	C.	West Bromwich '86	S. Stephen's.	1848
883	*Spencer, Hon. C. R. . . .	G.L.	Northamptonshire '80-85, Mid D. '85-86, '86.	Brooks's .	1857
884	*Stack, J.	P.	Kerry N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . . . .	. . . . .	—
885	*Stanhope, Right Hon. E. .	C.	Lincolnshire, Mid D., '74-85, Horn-castle D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton, Athenæum.	1840
886	Stanhope, Hon. P. J. . . .	G.L.	Wedgebury '86	S. James's .	1847
887	*Stanley, E. J.	C.	Somerset W.D. '82-85, Bridgwater D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton .	1826
888	*Stanley, Sir F. (see Ld. Stanley of Preston, Peerage).	C.	Lancashire N.D., Blackpool D., '86 .	Carlton .	—
889	*Stansfeld, Right Hon. J. .	G.L.	Halifax '59-86, '86	Reform, Athenæum.	1820
890	*Stepney-Cowell, Sir Arthur K., Bart.	G.L.	Carmarthen Dist. '76-78, '86	Travellers' .	1834
891	*Stevenson, F. S.	G.L.	Suffolk, N.E. or Eye D., '85-86, '86 .	Devonshire.	1862
892	*Stevenson, J. C.	G.L.	South Shields '68-86, '86 (unop.) . .	Reform .	1825
893	*Stewart, M. J.	C.	Wigtown Burghs '74-80, Kirkcudbrightshire '85-86, '86.	Carlton .	1834
894	*Storey, S.	G.L.	Sunderland '81-86, '86	Devonshire.	1840
895	*Story-Maskelyne, M. N. .	U.L.	Cricklade '80-85, Wiltshire, N. or Cricklade D., '85-86, '86.	Athenæum.	1823
896	*Stuart, J.	G.L.	Hackney '84-85, Shoreditch, Hoxton D., '85-86, '86.	National Liberal.	1843
897	*Stuart-Wortley, C. B. . . .	C.	Sheffield '80-85, Hallam D., '85-86, '86	Carlton .	1851
898	*Sullivan, Donal	P.	Westmeath S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) .	Nat. Liberal.	1838
899	*Sullivan, T. D.	P.	Westmeath '80-85, College Green D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	co. Middle Abbey St., Dublin.	1827

Biographical.	No.
* See biographical notice	565
s. Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart. ; Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon. ; D.L. and J.P. Stirlingshire and J.P. Renfrewshire.	566
Hotel proprietor; Vice-Pres. local branch National League; prosecuted under Crimes Act '88, but allowed to come up for judgment when called on.	567
s. R. Sheehy; E. Jesuit Seminary Limerick and Paris; in business at Mallow; imp. under Crimes Act '88 and '89.	568
s. late Gen. Sir Justin Sheil, E. Ch. Ch. Oxon	569
s. T. Cross, J.P., banker, Bolton, assumed the name of Shepherd '84; E. Harrow and Exeter C. Oxon.; J.P. Herts and Lancs., Capt. Duke of Lancaster's Regt. of Yeo.	570
s. W. E. Shirley, twice Mayor Doncaster; E. Rugby and Ball. C. Oxon.; Inner Temple '76, author of law books and popular pamphlet "Politics made Easy."	571
s. late J. Sidebotham, J.P., Bowdon, Cheshire; E. Owens C., Manchester (Mus. Bac. Oxon.); colliery proprietor.	572
s. s. late W. Sidebottom, J.P., Hadfield, Cheshire; E. Manchester Gram. Sch.; Manchester merchant, cotton spinner in Derbyshire and Cheshire, J.P. Derbyshire and Cheshire.	573
y. s. late W. Sidebottom, Harewood Lodge, Broadbottom; J.P. Cheshire and Glossop and Maj. 4th Cheshire Rifle Vol.	574
s. Isaac Simon, Jamaica; E. Univ. C. & Univ. Lond. (LL.B. '41); called to bar Mid. Temp. '42, Sergeant-at-Law '64, received a patent of precedence '68, knighted '86.	575
s. John Sinclair, The Grove, co. Antrim; E. Queen's C. Belfast, and Heidelberg; merchant and shipowner in L'pool and Glasgow, J.P. L'pool, memb. Mersey Docks and Harbour Bd.	576
s. late Abel Smith, Woodhall Park, Herts; E. Trin. C. Camb., B.A.; extensive landowner Herts.	577
s. Alex. Smith; J.P. Brighton, Mayor '80-81, D.L. City London and Sussex, ob. Nov. 3rd, '86	578
See biographical notice	579
s. J. Smith, J.P., S. Carleton, Kirkcudbrightshire; E. Edin. Univ.; merchant and cotton broker, Liverpool, J.P. Liverpool and Kirkcudbrightshire, has been memb. L'pool City Council, Pres. Chamber Commerce '76-77.	580
s. s. late J. H. Smith-Barry, Fota Island, Queenstown; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon.; D.L., J.P., and High Sheriff Cork Co., J.P. Cheshire and High Sheriff '73, Vice-Pres. Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, Chm. Cork Defence Union.	581
y. s. late J. Spencer, W. Bronwich; retired merchant, Mid. Temp. '85, chose Oxford Circuit.	582
y. s. late Earl Spencer, and heir-presump. to present Earl his <i>h.-b.</i> ; E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; D.L., J.P. Northamptonshire, Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting Jan. to July '86.	583
Draper, Listowel; farmer, president Listowel branch Nat. League	584
s. 5th Earl Stanhope; E. Harrow & Ch. Ch. Ox. (B.A. '62, M.A. '65), Fell. All Souls '62; In. Temp. '65, Parl. Sec. Bd. Trade '75-78, U.-Sec. India '78-80, V.-Pres. Council on Ed. June to Aug. '85, Pres. Bd. Trade Aug. '85 to Jan. '86, Col. Sec. Aug. '86 to Jan. '87, War Sec. Jan. '87.	585
s. 5th Earl Stanhope; R.N. '62-65, is a civil engineer, but does not now practise	586
s. E. Stanley, Cross Hall, Lancs.; E. Ch. Ch. Oxon. (B.A. '49, M.A. '53); D.L. Lancashire, J.P. Somersetshire, Sheriff '80.	587
y. s. 14th Earl of Derby; E. Eton	588
s. late J. Stansfeld, Judge of Halifax County Court; E. Univer. C. Lond.; In. Temp. '49, Ld. of Admiralty '63-64, Und. Sec. India '66, Ld. of Treasury '68-69, Pres. Poor Law Bd. Mar. to Aug. '71, Pres. Local Govt. Bd. 71-74, and Mar. to July '86.	589
s. Sir J. Cowell-Stepney, M.P.; E. Eton; Foreign Office clerk '52-73, accompanied E. of Clarendon on special mission to coronation of King of Prussia '61, J.P. Carmarthenshire, High Sheriff '84.	590
s. late Sir W. Stevenson, Gov. of Mauritius; E. Harrow and Balliol C. Oxon	591
s. late J. Stevenson, Glasgow merch.; E. Univ. Glasgow; chemical manufacturer, S. Shields, Chm. Tyne Improvement Commissioners, late Lt.-Col. comdt. 3rd Durham Art. Vol.	592
s. s. M. S. Stewart, Southwick; Ch.Ch. Oxon. (B.A. '58); In. Temp. '62, D.L. and J.P. Kirkcudbrightshire, J.P. Wigtownshire, Lt.-Col. Ayr and Galloway Art. Vol.	593
s. R. Storey, Whitburn, Durham; E. Training C. Durham; newspaper proprietor, Alderm. Sunderland, has been thrice Mayor.	594
s. s. late A. Story-Maskelyne, Swindon, <i>g.s.</i> Dr. Maskelyne, Astron. Royal; E. Wadhams C. Oxon. (M.A.); Prof. Mineralogy Univ. Oxon. '56, Keeper Min. Dep. Brit. Museum '57-80, author works on chem. and mineralogy, D.L. Brecknockshire, J.P. Wilts and Gloucester.	595
s. J. G. Stuart, Markinch, Fifeshire; E. Trin. C. Camb. (3rd Wrangler '66, Fell. '67, Prof. of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics '75), Asst. M.I.C.E., prolific writer on social and scientific questions. LL.D. St. Andrews.	596
s. Rt. Hon. J. Stuart-Wortley, Q.C., Recorder of Lond., Sol.-Gen. and grandson of 1st Earl Wharncliffe; E. Rugby and Ball. C. Oxon.; In. Temp. '76, N.E. Circuit; Parly. Und.-Sec. Home Dept. '85-86, reapp. Aug. '86.	597
s. b. of T. D. Sullivan, M.P.; formerly manager of publishing department of <i>The Nation</i> . .	598
s. s. late D. Sullivan, Dublin; E. Bantry Sch.; editor and proprietor of <i>Nation</i> , <i>Young Ireland</i> , and <i>Dublin Weekly News</i> , memb. Dublin Corp., Lord Mayor '86 and '87. Imprisoned under Crimes Act '87.	599

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
900	Summers, W.	G.L.	Stalybridge '80-85, Huddersfield '86	Reform . .	1853
901	Sutherland, A.	G.L.	Sutherlandshire '86.	Nat. Liberal.	1843
902	*Sutherland, T.	U.L.	Greenock '84-86, '86.	Reform . .	1834
903	Swetenham, E.	C.	Carnarvon District '86.	Carlton . .	1822
904	*Swinburne, Sir J., Bart. .	G.L.	Staffordshire, Lichfield D., '85-86, '86	Brooks's . .	1831
905	*Talbot, C. R. M.	G.L.	Glamorganshire '30-85, Mid. D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Travellers'. .	1803
906	*Talbot, J. G.	C.	W. Kent '68-78, Oxford University '78-86, '86.	Carlton, Travellers'. .	1835
907	*Tanner, Dr. C. K. D. . .	P.	Cork, Mid D., '85-86, '86 (unop.) . .	78, Ebury Street, W.	1850
908	Tapling, T. K.	C.	Leicestershire, S. or Harborough D., '86.	Carlton . .	1855
909	*Taylor, F.	U.L.	Norfolk S.D. '85-86, '86.	Reform . .	1845
910	*Temple, Sir Richard, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	C.	Worcestershire, S. or Evesham D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1826
911	Theobald, J.	C.	Essex, S. or Romford D., '86 . . .	Jun. Carlton, Carlton.	1829
912	*Thomas, A.	G.L.	Glamorgan E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) .	Devonshire. . .	
913	Thorburn, W.	U.L.	Peebles and Selkirk shires '86 . . .	Devonshire. .	1842
914	*Tollemache, H. J.	C.	West Cheshire '81-85, Cheshire, Eddisbury D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton. . .	1846
915	*Tomlinson, W. E. M. . . .	C.	Preston '82-86, '86	Carlton . .	1838
916	*Tottenham, A.L.; d. Dec. '87	C.	Co. Leitrim '80-85, Winchester '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1838
917	Townsend, F.	C.	Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon D., '86.	Carlton . .	1823
918	Trotter, H. J.; died Dec. '88	C.	Colchester '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1840
919	*Tuite, J.	P.	Westmeath N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) .	. . . . .	1849
920	*Tyler, Sir H. W.	C.	Harwich '80-85, Great Yarmouth '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1827
921	Tyssen-Amherst, W. H. .	C.	Norfolk W.D. '80-85, '86	Carlton . .	1835
922	Verdin, R.; died July '87 .	U.L.	Cheshire, Northwich D., '86 . . . .	. . . . .	1835
923	Vernon, Hon. G. R.	U.L.	Ayrshire S.D. '86	Travellers'. .	1835
924	*Villiers, Rt. Hon. C. P. .	U.L.	Wolverhampton '35-86, '86 (unop.) .	Reform . .	1802
925	*Vincent, C. E. H., C.B. .	C.	Sheffield, Central D., '85-86 . . .	Carlton, Marlboro'. .	1849
926	*Vivian, Sir H. H. . . .	L.	Truro '52-57, Glamorganshire '57-85, Swansea Dist. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Athenæum. .	1821
927	Waddy, S. D.	G.L.	Barnstaple '74-9, Sheffield '79-80, Edin. '82-85, Lincolnshire, Brigg D., '86.	National Liberal.	1830
928	Wallace, R.	G.L.	Edinburgh E.D. '86	Reform . .	1831
929	*Walrond, Sir W. H., Bart.	C.	E. Devon '80-85, Tiverton D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, Guards'. .	1849
930	*Walsh, Hon. A. H. J. . .	C.	Radnorshire '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1859
931	*Wardle, H.	G.L.	Derbyshire S.D. '85-86, '86	National. . .	1832
932	*Waring, Colonel T.	C.	Down N.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1828
933	*Warmington, C. M. . . .	G.L.	Monmouthshire W.D. '85-86, '86 . .	. . . . .	1842
934	*Watkin, Sir E. W., Bart. .	U.L.	Stockport '64-68, Hythe '74-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform . .	1819

Biographical.	No.
s. late J. Summers, iron merchant, Stalybridge; <i>E. Lond. Univ.</i> , <i>Univ. C. Oxon.</i> , <i>M.A. Lond.</i> , and <i>Gold Medallist</i> , <i>B.A. Oxon.</i> ; <i>Lincoln's Inn</i> , '81, <i>Gov. Vict. Univ. Manchester</i> .	900
Mathematical master <i>Glasgow Academy</i> in '76 and several subsequent years.	901
s. Robt. Sutherland, Aberdeen; <i>E. Univ. of Aberdeen</i> ; <i>Dir. P. & O. Co.</i> '73, now <i>Chm.</i> , <i>Dir. Suez Canal Co.</i> , <i>D.L. City London</i> .	902
s. C. Swetenham, <i>Somerford Booths Hall</i> , <i>Cheshire</i> ; <i>E. Brasenose C. Oxon</i> ; <i>Lincoln's Inn</i> '48, <i>Q.C.</i> '80, <i>J.P. Denbighshire</i> .	903
s. late E. Swinburne, <i>Calgarth</i> ; <i>R.N.</i> , <i>Burmah campaign</i> '52, and <i>Russian campaign</i> , <i>ret.</i> <i>Capt.</i> '80, <i>J.P. Northumberland</i> , <i>High Sheriff</i> '66.	904
s. late T. M. Talbot, <i>Margam</i> ; <i>E. Harrow</i> and <i>Oriel C. Oxon</i> ; <i>L.L. Glamorgansh.</i> , <i>F.R.S.</i> , <i>F.L.S.</i> , <i>Dir. G.W.R. Co.</i> , has been <i>M.P.</i> uninterruptedly since '30, and is "father" of the <i>House of Commons</i> ; declined a <i>peerage</i> '69.	905
s. late Hon. J. C. Talbot, <i>Q.C.</i> ; <i>E. Ch. Ch. Oxon.</i> (<i>M.A.</i> '60, <i>Hon. D.C.L.</i> '78); <i>Chairman West Kent Quarter Sessions</i> since '67, <i>Parl. Sec. Board of Trade</i> '78-80; <i>Vice-Chm. Met. Asylums Board</i> '88; <i>Charity Commissioner</i> '89.	906
s. Dr. Tanner, <i>Professor of Surg.</i> , <i>Q. Coll. Cork</i> ; <i>E. Queen's C. Cork, B.A.</i> ; <i>Univs. Paris</i> , <i>Leipsig</i> , and <i>Berlin, M.A.</i> , <i>M.D.</i> and <i>Ch. Queen's U. Irel.</i> , <i>L.R.C.S.I.</i> , <i>Conserv. River Lea</i> , <i>Imp. under Crimes Act</i> '89.	907
s. T. Tapling, <i>Gresham Street, E.C.</i> ; <i>E. Harrow</i> and <i>Trin. C. Camb.</i> (<i>M.A.</i> and <i>LL.M.</i>); <i>In. Temp.</i> '80, <i>head of T. Tapling & Co.</i>	908
s. late T. L. Taylor, <i>Starston, Norfolk</i> ; <i>E. Univ. C. London</i> ; <i>brewer, Diss, Norfolk</i> , <i>J.P. Norfolk</i> , <i>Capt. 4th Vol. Batt. Norfolk Regt.</i>	909
s. late R. Temple, <i>J.P. Worc.</i> ; <i>E. Rugby</i> and <i>Haileybury</i> ; <i>Bengal C.S.</i> '47, <i>Fin. Min. in Govt. of India</i> '68-73, <i>Lt.-Gov. Beng.</i> '74-77, <i>Gov. Bomb.</i> '77-80, <i>cr. Bart.</i> '76, <i>Vice-Chm. London Sch. Bd.</i> '85-88, <i>J.P. Worc.</i> , <i>D.C.L. Oxon.</i> , <i>LL.D. Cantab.</i>	910
s. late J. Theobald, <i>J.P. Hyde Abbey, Winchester</i> ; <i>E. Trin. C. Ox.</i> ; extensive landowner in <i>Essex</i> , <i>lord of manor of Grays-Thurrock</i> .	911
s. Mercht. Cardiff and Mayor '82, <i>J.P. Cardiff and Glamorgan</i> , <i>memb. Council S. Wales Univ. C.</i>	912
s. late W. Thornburn, <i>Peebles</i> ; <i>E. Musselburgh Acad.</i> ; <i>woollen manufr.</i> , <i>J.P. for co. Peebles</i> .	913
s. W. Tollemache, <i>Dorfold Hall, Nantwich</i> ; <i>E. Eton</i> and <i>Ch. Ch. Oxon.</i> , <i>B.A.</i> '70; <i>J.P. Cheshire</i> , <i>Major in E. of Chester's Yeomanry</i> .	914
s. late T. Tomlinson, <i>Heysham Ho., Lancs.</i> ; <i>E. Ch. Ch. Oxon.</i> , <i>M.A.</i> '62; <i>Inner Temp.</i> '63	915
s. late N. L. Tottenham, <i>Glenarne, Inniskillen</i> ; <i>E. Eton</i> ; <i>Rifle Brig.</i> '54, <i>Capt.</i> '58, <i>ret.</i> '61, <i>D.L.</i> and <i>J.P. Leitrim</i> , <i>High Sheriff</i> '66, <i>J.P. Fermanagh and Cavan</i> ; <i>ob. Dec. 5th</i> , '87.	916
s. Rev. E. J. Townsend; <i>E. Harrow</i> and <i>Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; <i>J.P. Worc.</i> , <i>J.P. and D.L. Warwickshire</i> , <i>F.L.S.</i> , <i>author of papers on botanical subjects</i> .	917
s. Lt.-Col. W. Trotter; <i>E. Oriel C. Oxon.</i> , <i>M.A.</i> '63; <i>In. Temp.</i> '64, <i>D.L.</i> and <i>J.P. Durham</i> , <i>Dir. N.B. and G.E. Railway Cos.</i> , <i>Lt.-Col. Durham Light Infantry</i> .	918
s. late J. Tuitt; <i>E. S. Mary's C. Mullingar</i> ; <i>wtchmkr.</i> , <i>Chm. Mullingar Town Comrs.</i> since '81	919
s. late J. C. Tyler; <i>E. Roy. Mil. Acad. Wool.</i> ; <i>R.E.</i> '44, <i>Capt.</i> '53, <i>ret.</i> '67, <i>Bd. of Trade Insp. Rlys.</i> '53-79, <i>Chief Insp.</i> '70-77, <i>Chm. Grand Trunk Railway, Canada</i> , <i>Dir. G.E.R.</i>	920
s. late W. G. T. T. Amhurst, <i>Didlington House, Norfolk</i> ; <i>E. Eton</i> and <i>Ch. Ch. Oxon</i> ; <i>J.P. Westminster, Norfolk</i> , <i>Middx.</i> , <i>D.L. Middx.</i> ; assumed name <i>Amherst</i> by royal licence.	921
s. late J. Verdin, <i>Winsford</i> ; <i>J.P. Cheshire</i>	922
s. late Lord Lyveden; <i>E. Harrow</i> ; <i>J.P. Ayrshire</i> , <i>Foreign Office</i> '55-59, attached to <i>Sir H. Bulwer's</i> special mission to <i>Danubian Provinces</i> '56-57.	923
s. late Hon. G. Villiers; <i>E. Camb.</i> , <i>M.A.</i> '27; <i>Judge-Adv.-Gen.</i> '52-58, <i>Pres. Poor Law Bd.</i> (with seat in <i>Cab.</i> '59-66), <i>D.L. Hertford</i> , took a leading part in <i>Anti-Corn Law</i> agitation.	924
s. late Rev. Sir F. Vincent, <i>Bart.</i> , <i>Canon of Chichester</i> ; <i>E. Westminster</i> and <i>Roy. Mil. C. Sandhurst</i> ; <i>Lt.-Col. Queen's Westminster Vol.</i> , <i>In. Temp.</i> '76, <i>Director Criminal Investigations</i> '78-84, <i>author works on law of libel, volunteers, police, etc.</i> ; <i>J.P. Middx.</i> and <i>Berks</i> ; <i>mem. Lond. County Council</i> .	925
s. late J. H. Vivian, <i>Singleton, Swansea</i> ; <i>E. Eton</i> and <i>Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; <i>D.L.</i> and <i>J.P. Glamorgan</i> , <i>late Col. 4th Glamorgan Rifle Vol.</i> ; voted against the second reading of the <i>Home Rule Bill</i> , but now generally votes with the <i>Opposition</i> on questions of <i>Irish policy</i> ; <i>chm. Glamorganshire C. C.</i>	926
s. Dr. Waddy, formerly <i>Principal Wesley C. Sheffield</i> ; <i>E. Wesley C. Sheffield (B.A. Lond. '50)</i> , <i>In. Temp.</i> '58, <i>Q.C.</i> '74, <i>Bench. '76</i> , <i>Dir. Star Life Assur. Soc.</i>	927
s. J. Wallace, <i>Culross, Perthshire</i> ; <i>E. Univs. Edin.</i> and <i>S. Andrews</i> ; formerly <i>minister at Old Grey Friars</i> and <i>editor Scotsman</i> , <i>Examiner in Philosophy S. Andrews</i> , <i>Prof. Church History Edin. Univ.</i> , <i>Mid. Temp.</i> '83.	928
s. late Sir J. Walrond-Walrond, <i>Bart.</i> , <i>Bradfield, Devon</i> ; <i>E. Eton</i> ; <i>Gren. Gds.</i> '69, <i>Capt.</i> '73, <i>ret.</i> '73, is <i>Lt. Col. 1st Devon R.V.</i> , <i>D.L. & J.P. Devon</i> , a <i>Jun. Lord of Treas.</i> '85-86, <i>reap. Aug.</i> '86.	929
s. s. and <i>Lord Ormathwaite</i> ; <i>E. Eton</i> ; <i>Lieut. in 1st Life Guards</i> , <i>J.P. Radnorshire</i>	930
s. late F. Wardle, <i>Salt & Co.</i> , <i>brewers</i> , <i>Burton, J.P. & D.L. Staffs.</i> & <i>Derbysh.</i> , <i>Aldn. Burton</i>	931
s. late Major H. Waring; <i>E. Trin. C. Dub.</i> ; <i>Irish bar</i> '52, <i>D.L. & J.P. Down Co.</i> , <i>High Sheriff</i> '68, <i>J.P. Armagh</i> , <i>Lt.-Col.-comdt. Roy. S. Down Militia</i> .	932
s. E. Warrington, <i>Colchester</i> ; <i>E. Univ. C. Sch. Lond.</i> ; <i>In. Temp.</i> '69, <i>Q.C.</i> '82, <i>Bench. '85</i>	933
s. late A. Watkin, <i>J.P.</i> ; <i>J.P. Kent, Lancs. & Cheshire</i> , <i>D.L. Tower Hamlets</i> , <i>High Sheriff Cheshire</i> '80, <i>Chm. S.E., Metropolitan</i> , and <i>M. S. & L. Railway Companies</i> ; has written <i>political pamphlets</i> .	934

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
626	*Watson, J.	C.	Shrewsbury '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Conservative	1817
628	*Watson, T.; died March '87	G.L.	Derbyshire, Ilkeston D., '85-86, '86	—	—
627	*Watt, H.	G.L.	Glasgow, Camlachie D., '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1848
628	*Wayman, T.	G.L.	Yorkshire, West Riding North, Elland D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Nat. Liberal, Reform	1833
629	Webster, R. G.	C.	St. Pancras E.D. '86	Carlton	1845
630	*Webster, Sir R. E. . . .	C.	Launceston June to Nov. '85, Isle of Wight '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1842
641	*West, Colonel Cornwallis.	U.L.	Denbighshire, W. or Vale of Clwyd D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Devonshire.	1835
642	Weymouth, Visct. . . .	C.	Somersetshire, Frome D., '86 . . .	Carlton and White's.	1862
643	Wharton, J. L.	C.	Yorkshire W.R.E., Ripon D., '86 .	Carlton	1837
644	*Whitbread, S.	G.L.	Bedford '52-86, '86	Brooks's	1830
645	*White, J. B.	C.	Gravesend '85-86, '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1847
646	*Whitley, E.	C.	Liverpool '80-85, Everton D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton	1825
647	Whitmore, C. A.	C.	Chelsea '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1851
648	*Wiggin, H.	U.L.	E. Staffordshire '80-85, Handsworth D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform	1824
649	*Will, J. Shiress	G.L.	Montrose Group '85-86, '86	Reform	1840
650	*Williams, A. J.	G.L.	Glamorganshire S.D. '85-86, '86 . .	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1836
651	*Williams, J. P.	U.L.	Birmingham S.D. '85-86, '86. . . .	Devonshire.	1840
652	Williamson, J.	G.L.	Lancashire N., Lancaster D., '86 . .	Nat. Liberal	1844
653	Williamson, S.	G.L.	St. Andrews Dist. '80-85, Kilmarnock Dist. '86.	Reform	1827
654	*Wilson, C. H.	G.L.	Hull '74-85, W.D. '85-86, '86	Reform, Bachelors'.	1833
655	*Wilson, I.	G.L.	Middlesbrough '78-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform	1822
656	Wilson, Sir S.	C.	Portsmouth '86	Carlton	1832
657	*Wilson, Henry J. . . .	G.L.	Yorks, Holmfirth D., '85-86, '86 . . .	Osgathorpe Hills, Sheffield	1833
658	*Winn, Hon. R.	C.	Pontefract '85-86, '86	Carlton	1857
659	*Winterbotham, A. B. . .	G.L.	Gloucestershire, E. or Cirencester D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Devonshire.	1839
660	*Wodehouse, E. R. . . .	U.L.	Bath '80-86, '86	Travellers', Brooks's.	1835
661	*Wolmer, Viscount . . .	U.L.	Hants, E. or Petersfield D., '85-86, '86	White's	1859
662	Wood, N.	C.	Durham, Houghton-le-Spring D., '86	Carlton	1832
663	*Woodall, W.	G.L.	Stoke '80-85, Hanley '85-86, '86 . . .	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1832
664	*Woodhead, J.	G.L.	Yorks, W.R.E., Spen Valley D., '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1824
665	*Wright, C.	G.L.	Lancs., S.W., Leigh D., '85-86, '86	Tyldesley	1830
666	Wright, H. S.	C.	Nottingham S.D. '86 . . . . .	. . . . .	1839
667	*Wroughton, P.	C.	Berks '76-85, Abingdon D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton	1846
668	*Yeo, F. A.; died March '88	G.L.	Glamorgan, Gower D., '85-86, '86 .	Devonshire.	1832
669	Yerburgh, R. A.	C.	Chester '86	Carlton	1853
670	*Young, C. E. B.	C.	Christchurch '85-86, '86	Ox. & Camb.	1850

Biographical.	No.
s. late J. Watson, Edgbaston; merchant at Liverpool and Birmingham, J.P. Worcester-shire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire.	635
J.P. Rochdale, Chairman Rochdale School Board	636
s. J. Watt, J.P. Ayrshire; <i>E. Univ. Geneva</i> ; received for distinguished commercial services in connection with Venezuela the Grand Cross of the Order of Simon Bolivar.	637
s. late W. H. Wayman, Halifax; Gov. Crossley Orphan Home, J.P., Mayor Halifax '73-74	638
s. late R. Webster, advocate, Montrose; <i>E. Trin. C. Camb. (LL.B. '68)</i> ; <i>In. Temp. '69</i> , J.P. Middlx., memb. Metrop. Bd. Works; author of "The Trade of the World," "The Law relating to Canals," etc.	639
See biographical notice.	640
2 s. late F. R. West; <i>E. Eton</i> ; barrister, does not practise; Lt.-Col. 1st Vol. Batt. Royal Welch Fusiliers, L.L. Denbighshire.	641
c. s. 4th Marquis of Bath; <i>E. Eton</i> and Balliol C. Oxon; Lt. Wilts Yeo. Cav., was assist. sec. late Earl Idlesleigh Aug. '86 to Jan. '87, sec. to Mr. Goschen Feb. '87.	642
s. J. T. Wharton, Dryburn, Durham; <i>E. Eton</i> and Trin. C. Camb.; <i>In. Temp. '62</i> , D.L., Chm. Quarter Sessions Durham, J.P. West Riding Yorks; a Commr. under the Local Govt. (England and Wales) Act, '88; Chm. Durham C. C.	643
s. late S. C. Whitbread; <i>E. Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; D.L. Beds, a Ld. of the Admiralty '59-63	644
2 s. J. B. White, Swanscombe; <i>E. Blackheath Prop. Sch.</i> ; Direc. J. Bazley White Bros. (Ld.), cement manufacturers.	645
s. late J. Whitley, Liverpool, solicitor; <i>E. Rugby</i> ; solicitor '49, Pres. L'pool Law Soc. '77-78, J.P. L'pool, Mayor '68.	646
c. s. late C. S. Whitmore, Q.C.; <i>E. Eton</i> and Balliol C. Oxon; Fellow All Souls' '74, Mid. Temp. '76, appointed assistant private sec. Home Sec. Aug. '86.	647
s. late W. Wiggins, Cheadle; D.L. and J.P. Staffs, J.P. Worc. and Birmingham, Mayor '65, Direc. Muntz's Metal Co. and M.R. Co.	648
s. late J. Will, Jamaica; <i>E. Edin. Univ.</i> , King's C. Lond.; Mid. Temp. '64, Q.C. '83; author of several legal works.	649
2 s. J. M. Williams, Bridgend; <i>In. Temp. '67</i> , hon. sec. Law Amendment Soc. and Legal Educ. Assoc., one of founders Nat. Lib. Club, is sec. Accidents in Mines Commission.	650
s. late J. Williams, Worcester; <i>E. Edgbaston Prop. Sch.</i> ; J.P. B'ham, Town Councillor '77, Chm. Finance Committee '79, Alderman '83, was hon. sec. Nat. Liberal Federation.	651
s. late J. Williamson, Parkfield, Lancaster; <i>E. Royal Giam. Sch. Lancaster</i> ; manufacturer, D.L., J.P. Lancs. and Lancaster, High Sheriff Lancs. '85.	652
c. s. late A. Williamson, Anstruther; <i>E. St. Andrews</i> ; Balfour, Williamson & Co., ship-owners, V.-Pres. L'pool Chamb. Comm., J.P. Cheshire; author pamphlets on currency.	653
s. late T. Wilson, Hull; <i>E. Kingston C. Hull</i> ; Wilson, Sons & Co., shipowners; was Sheriff of Hull.	654
s. late I. Wilson, Kendal; <i>E. Tottenham Sch.</i> ; ironmaster; D.L. and J.P. N. Riding.	655
s. S. Wilson, co. Autrim; extensive landowner Australia, was twice elected Legislative Assembly and Upper House, Victoria, knighted for services to Colony; D.L. Middlesex.	656
s. late W. Wilson, Sherwood Hall, Mansfield; <i>E. Univ. C. Lond.</i> ; partner Sheffield Smelting Co., J.P. Sheffield, memb. Sheffield School Board since '76, Chairman in '85.	657
c. s. Ld. St. Oswald; <i>E. Eton</i> ; Coldst. Guards '79, served in Sudan, J.P. W. Riding Yorks.	658
s. Lindsey Winterbotham, Stroud; <i>E. Amersham Hall Sch.</i> ; woollen manufacturer, J.P. Gloucestershire; voted against the Home Rule Bill, but is in favour of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy as modified by retention of Irish Members in Supreme Parlt.	659
s. Sir P. E. Wodehouse, G.C.S.I.; <i>E. Eton</i> and Balliol C. Oxon.; Linc. Inn '61, private sec. E. Kimberley '64-66, and '68-74.	660
c. s. E. Selborne; <i>E. Univ. C. Oxon.</i> ; J.P. S. Hants, Capt. 3rd Battn. Hants Regt., was private sec. to Mr. Childers '82-84, and to Ld. Selborne '84-85.	661
s. N. Wood, J.P., Hetton, Durham; <i>E. Repton Sch.</i> ; Coal owner, D.L. and J.P. Durham.	662
Pottery manufacturer, Chm. Sneyd Colliery Co., J.P. Staffs, was memb. Roy. Commns. Technical Instruction and Deaf and Blind, Surveyor-Gen. Ordnance Feb. to July '86.	663
s. G. Woodhead, Holmfirth; newspaper proprietor and editor, formerly woollen manufacturer, memb. Huddersfield Town Council, Alderman, has been twice Mayor.	664
Cotton spinner, Chm. Tyldesley Sch. Bd., J.P. Lancs.	665
3 s. late J. C. Wright, Mapperley, Notts; <i>E. Trin. C. Camb.</i> ; <i>In. Temp. '65</i> , became banker, retd. '78, has published translation of Homer.	666
c. s. late P. Wroughton, Ibstone House, Bucks; <i>E. Ch. Ch. Oxon. B.A. '68</i> ; formerly Major Berks Yeo., D.L. and J.P. Berks.	667
s. late T. Yeo, Bideford; <i>E. Bideford</i> ; Chm. Swansea Harbour Trust '78-86, Direc. Swansea Bank, Mayor '74 and '87, J.P. Glamorganshire.	668
3 s. Rev. R. Yerburgh; <i>E. Univ. C. Oxon</i> ; Mid. Temp. '80, private sec. Patronage Sec. Treas. '85-86, now hon. private sec. in Commons to 1st Lord of Treasury.	669
c. s. late C. B. Young; <i>E. Eton</i> and Trin. C. Camb.; <i>In. Temp. '76</i>	670

MEMBERS RETURNED SINCE

See also

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
1	Aird, John	C.	Paddington N., July '87	14, Hyde Pk. Terrace.	1838
2	Allsopp, Alfred Percy	C.	Taunton April '87	Jun. Carlton.	1861
3	Balfour, Jabez Spencer	G.L.	Tamworth '80-5, Burnley Feb. '89 . . . . .	. . . . .	1843
4	Ballantine, Wm. Henry W.	G.L.	Coventry July '87 . . . . .	. . . . .	1847
5	Baring, T. C.	C.	Essex, S. D., '74-85, City of London July '87.	. . . . .	1813
6	Beaufoy, Mark Hanbury	G.L.	Lambeth, Kennington Div. March '89.	Coombe Ho., near Shaftesbury.	1854
7	*Bigwood, J.	C.	Finbury E.D. '85-86; Middlesex, Brentford D., Dec. '86.	Carlton	1839
8	Birrell, Augustine	G.L.	Fifeshire, West Div., July '89	Inn. Temple.	1851
9	Bolithe, Thos. Bedford	U.L.	Cornwall, St. Ives D., July '87 . . . . .	. . . . .	1835
10	Boulnois, Edmund	C.	Marylebone, East Div., July '89	Cavendish Road, St. John's Wood.	1838
11	Bowles, Capt. Henry Ferryman.	C.	Middlesex, Enfield Div., March '89	Myddelton Ho., Enfield.	1858
12	Bright, John Albert	L.U.	Birmingham, Central Div., April '89	Reform	1848
13	Brooke, Lord	C.	Colchester Dec. '88 . . . . .	. . . . .	1853
14	Bruce, Gainsford	C.	Finbury, Holborn D., Nov. '88	Carlton	1831
15	*Brunner, J. Tomlinson	G.L.	Chester, Northwich D., '85-6, and Aug. '87.	Devonshire, Nat. Lib.	1842
16	Carmarthen, Marquis of	C.	Lambeth, Brixton D., July '87 . . . . .	. . . . .	1862
17	Causton, Richard Knight	G.L.	Colchester '80-5; Southwark (West) Feb. '88.	Reform, Devonshire, City Liberal.	1843
18	*Compton, Earl	G.L.	S. Warwickshire '85-6, Yorks, W.R., Barnsley Div., March '89.	. . . . .	1851
19	Cornwallis, Fiennes Stanley Wykeham.	C.	Maidstone Dec. '88 . . . . .	. . . . .	1861
20	Cross, William Henry	C.	Liverpool (West Derby D.) Aug. '88	Carlton Club.	1856
21	Darling, Charles John	C.	Deptford Feb. '88	Grosvenor Rd Westminster, Carlton.	1849
22	Darling, Moir Tod Stormonth.	C.	Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univ. Nov. '88.	Gt. Stuart St. Edinburgh.	1844
23	Davey, Sir Horace	G.L.	Christ Church '80-85, Stockton, Dec. '88.	. . . . .	1833
24	Dickson, Thomas Alexander	P.	Dungannon '74-80, and co. Tyrone '81-5 (as a Liberal); Dublin (St. Stephen's Green Div.) May '88 (as a Parnellite).	St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin, Reform.	1833
25	Evans, F. H.	G.L.	Southampton, May '88 . . . . .	. . . . .	—
26	Evershed, Sydney	G.L.	Staffordshire, Burton D., Aug. '86	Nat. Lib.	1825
27	Fellowes, Ailwyn Edward	C.	Hunts, N. or Ramsey D., Aug. '87	Honingham, Norwich.	1855
28	Firth, Joseph F. B.; died Sept. '89.	G.L.	Chelsea '80-5; Dundee Feb. '88 . . . . .	. . . . .	1842
29	Fitzgerald, James	P.	Longford S.D. since June '88	Arundel Ldg., Balham.	—

THE GENERAL ELECTION.
Elections, Bye.

Biographical.	No.
s. J. Aird, contractor; Lucas and Aird, contractors	1
7 s. 1st Ld. Hindlip; E. Eton and Trin. Camb.; Allsopp and Sons	2
e.s. late James Balfour, of Leith, formerly Capt. 2nd Surrey R.V.; J.P. Surrey; first Mayor of Croydon; unsuccessfully contested Croydon '85, Walworth Div. '86, Doncaster Div. '88; chairman London and General Banking Co.; formerly a Parliamentary agent.	3
e. s. late Serjt. Ballantine; E. Trin. Hall Camb. (LL.B. '70); In. Temp. '71, S.E. Circuit	4
e. s. late Bp. of Gloucester & Bristol, and Bp. of Durham, n. 1st L. Northbrook; E. Harrow and Wadham, Oxon (scholar of Wadham, and Fellow Brasenose, M.A. '55); Baring Bros.; J.P., D.L. Essex; author.	5
only s. late George Beaufoy, of South Lambeth; E. Eton and Trin. Hall, Camb.; head of the firm of Messrs. Beaufoy, distillers and vinegar makers, of South Lambeth Road; an Alderman London County Council; J.P. Wilts and Surrey.	6
s. J. Bigwood; E. S. John's Camb.; memb. Champion & Co.	7
y.s. Rev. Charles Mitchell Birrell, of Liverpool; E. Lond. Univ. and Trin. Hall, Camb.; called bar Inner Temple '75; is the author of "Obiter Dicta," 1st and 2nd series.	8
E. Harrow; banker Penzance; J.P. Cornwall; High Sheriff '84.	9
5 s. late William Boulnois, of Baker Street, Marylebone; E. Bury St. Edmunds and St. John's Coll., Camb. (B.A. '69, M.A. '68); member of the firm of W. and E. Boulnois, of the Baker Street Bazaar; J.P. and D.L. Middlesex; Chairman Marylebone Justices and Marylebone Guardians; member of Marylebone Vestry and of London County Council.	10
e.s. Henry Carrington Bowles, Capt. 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade	11
e.s. late Rt. Hon. John Bright by his second wife, Margaret Elizabeth (née Leatham); E. privately for commercial life; is a manufacturer at Rochdale.	12
e.s. Earl of Warwick; E. Oxford; formerly Capt. Warwicksh. Yeo.; a Gov. Rugby School; J.P. Somerset, Essex, and Warwickshire; and D.L. Warwickshire.	13
e. s. J. C. Bruce; called to the bar '59; Q.C.; Recorder of Bradford since '77	14
s. Rev. J. Brunner, Zurich; proprietor alkali works, Northwich; J.P. Cheshire; member Council Liverpool University.	15
e. s. D. of Leeds; E. Eton and Camb.; J.P. N. Riding Yorks.; and Lt. Yorks. Hussars '81; unpaid private sec. to Sir H. Holland, Colonial Sec., retired Jan. '88.	16
2 s. late Sir Joseph Causton; member of the firm of Sir J. Causton & Sons, a Commr. of Lieutenancy for London, Chm. of general committee London Lib. and Rad. Union, memb. of London Cham. of Com.	17
c. (surviving) s. Marq. of Northampton; E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A.) ; attached to Marq. of Northampton's special mission to Spain '81; private sec. to Earl Cowper, Viceroy of Ireland '80-2; D.L. Warwickshire.	18
e.s. Major Fiennes Cornwallis, and a g.g.s. of the last Earl Cornwallis; E. Eton; J.P. Kent; Lt. W. Kent Yeo.	19
e. s. Viscount Cross; E. Rugby, and Univ. Coll. Oxford (B.A. '79), Bar. Inn. Temp. '82; m. '83, Mary, d. late W. Lewthwaite.	20
e. s. late Charles Darling, of Langham Hall, Langham, Essex; E. privately; called bar Inn. Temp. '74, and joined Oxford Circuit; Q.C. '85; twice unsuccessfully contested Hackney S. Division.	21
* y. s. late J. S. Darling, W.S., of Lednathie, Forfarsh.; E. Grammar Sch., Kelso, and Edinburgh Univ., M.A.; called Scottish bar '67; Q.C., app. Sol. Gen. for Scotland Oct. '88.	22
2 s. late Peter Davey, of Horton, Bucks; E. Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxon. (afterwards Scholar and Fellow); called bar Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '75; bencher '78; Sol.-Gen. Feb.-Aug. '86.	23
s. late James Dickson, of Dungannon, co. Tyrone; E. public sch. Dungannon; a linen manufacturer and merchant Belfast, Dungannon, and Drogheda; J.P. co. Tyrone; a Liberal, and supporter of Mr. Gladstone's policy for Ireland.	24
Deputy chairman Union Steamship Co.	25
s. J. Evershed, late of Albury, near Guildford; brewer, Hurton-on-Trent, Aldm., twice Mayor, memb. Endowed Schools Governors; Commr. of Taxes; J.P. Staffordshire.	26
y. s. 1st Lord de Ramsey, and 6. of present peer; Capt. 3rd Batt. Norfolk Militia Regt.; J.P. Norfolk and Huntingdon.	27
B. or. Huddersfield, family belong to Soc. of Friends; grad. LL.B. Lond. '75; called bar Mid. Temp. '66; joined N.E. Circuit; author "Municipal Lond.; or, Lond. Govt. as it is and Lond. Govt. as it ought to be"; was seven years Pres. Munic. Ref. League, app. Dep. Chm. London C.C., which office he held at his death in Sept. '89.	28
Member Royal College of Surgeons since '76	29

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
30	Fitzwilliam, Hon. William Henry Wentworth.	U.L.	Wicklow co. (L.) '68-74, West Riding S. Div. '80-85, Yorkshire W.R., S. (Doncaster Div.), Feb. '88.	The Lodge, Malton, Yorkshire.	1840
31	*Foster, Sir B. Walter . . .	G.L.	Chester City '85-6, Derbyshire, Ilk- eston D., March '87.	Nat. Lib., Reform.	1840
32	*Goschen, Rt. Hon. G. J. . .	U.L.	City of London '63-'80, Ripon '80-5, Edinburgh E.D. '85-6, St. George. Hanover Sq., Feb. '87.	Athenæum, City Liberal.	1831
33	Granby, Marquis of . . .	C.	Leicestershire (Melton Div.) Mar. '88	23A, Bruton St., S.W., Carlton.	1852
34	Harland, Sir Edward James, Bart.	C.	Belfast, North Div., Aug. '89 . . .	Ormiston, Strandtown, Belfast.	1831
35	*Healy, Timothy Michael . .	P.	Wexford '80 to July '83, Monaghan July '83-5, Londonderry S.D. '85-6, Longford N.D. Feb. '87.	. . . . .	1855
36	Hoare, Edward Brodie . . .	C.	Hampstead Feb. '88	Queen's Gate Gardens, Kensington.	1841
37	Jarvis, A. W.	C.	King's Lynn '86	Carlton, Bachelors'.	1855
38	Jeffreys, A. F.	C.	Hants, N. or Basingstoke D., July '87.	Carlton.	1848
39	Keay, J. Seymour	G.L.	Elgin and Nairn Oct. '89 . . . . .	. . . . .	1839
40	Kennedy, E. J.; res. June '88	P.	Sligo, S. D., Feb. '87	Duke St.	—
41	Kilbride, Denis	P.	Kerry, South, Sept. '87	Atley, co. Kildare.	1843
42	Kinloch, Sir John George Smyth, Bart.	G.L.	Perthshire, East Div., Feb. '89' . .	Kinloch Ho., Perthshire.	1842
43	Knatchbull - Hugessen, Hon. E.	G.L.	Rochester April '89	Guards', Brooks'.	1857
44	*Leamy, Edmund	P.	Sligo (South Div.) July '88 . . . . .	. . . . .	1848
45	Legh, T. W.	C.	Lancashire S.W., Newton D., Aug. '86.	White's . .	1857
46	Leng, John	G.L.	Dundee Sept. '89	Finbrae, Newport-on- Tay.	1823
47	Lennox, Lord Walter Gordon.	C.	Sussex (Chichester Div.) March '88	Carlton . .	1865
48	*Lewis, Sir Charles E. . .	C.	Antrim, N. D., Feb. '87 . . . . .	. . . . .	—
49	Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine.	C.	Brighton Oct. '89	38, Cadogan Sq., W.	1861
50	Lowther, Rt. Hon. James .	C.	York City '65-80, N. Lincolnshire '81-5, Kent (Isle of Thanet Div.) June '88.	. . . . .	1840
51	M'Arthur, William A. . .	G.L.	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
52	Mac Neill, J. G. Swift . .	P.	Donegal S. Feb. '87	Nat. Liberal.	1849
53	Madden, Dodgson Hamilton	C.	Dublin University July '87; re- elected Jan. '88.	Carlton.	1840
54	Maple, John Blundell . .	C.	Camberwell, Dulwich D., Dec. '87 .	Carlton, St. Stephen's.	1845
55	*Mather, William	G.L.	S. Salford '85-6; Lancashire, S.E., Gorton Div., March '89.	Devonshire.	1838
56	Mattinson, Miles Walker .	C.	Liverpool (Walton Div.) Feb. '88 . .	. . . . .	1854
57	Morgan, John Lloyd . . .	G.L.	Carmarthenshire, West Div., July '89	. . . . .	1861
58	Morgan, William Pritchard	G.L.	Merthyr Tydfil Oct. '88 . . . . .	. . . . .	1844

Biographical.	No.
<p><i>e.</i> surviving <i>s.</i> of Earl Fitzwilliam; <i>E.</i> Eton and Trin. Coll. Cambs.; D.L. co. Wicklow; late Hon. Major West Yorks. Yeo. Cav.; <i>m.</i> '77 Lady Mary Butler, <i>s. d.</i> late and sister present Lord Ormonde. Drogheda Gram. Sch. and Dublin; F.R.C.P. '60, M.D. Erlangen, Pres. Council Brit. Med. Assn., Sen. Prof. Med. Queen's Coll., Phys. Gen. Hosp. B'ham, J.P. Warwicksh.; author. See biographical notice</p>	<p>30 31 32</p>
<p><i>e.</i> <i>s.</i> Duke of Rutland (who sat for many years in the Ho. of Comms. as Ld. John Manners); <i>E.</i> Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.; formerly a Capt. in 3rd Batt. Leicestersh. Regt.; principal private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury; <i>m.</i> '82 Marion Margaret Violet, and <i>d.</i> of Col. the Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay, C.B., <i>s. s.</i> of the 4th Earl of Crawford. 4th <i>s.</i> late William Harland, M.D., of Scarborough; is head of the famous shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff, Belfast; mayor of Belfast '84-5; J.P. Down and Belfast; Chairman Belfast Harbour Commissioners; created a bart. '85. See biographical notice</p>	<p>33 34 35</p>
<p><i>e.</i> <i>s.</i> Rev. Edward Hoare, of Tunbridge Wells, Hon. Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, by his <i>m.</i> with Maria Eliza, <i>d.</i> of Sir Benj. Brodie, the eminent surgeon; <i>E.</i> Tunbridge Sch. and Trin. Coll. Camb.; formerly a partner in the banking firm of Messrs. Barnett's, Hoare & Co., and now a director of Lloyd's, Barnett's and Bosanquet's Banking Co.; <i>m.</i> '68 <i>d.</i> of Rear Ad. Sir W. E. Parry, the Arctic explorer. <i>s.</i> Sir Lewis Jarvis, Middleton Towers, Lynn; <i>E.</i> Harrow; J.P. Norfolk</p>	<p>36 37</p>
<p><i>s.</i> late Lt. A. Jeffreys, R.N.; <i>E.</i> Ch. Ch. Oxon; In. Temp. '79, J.P. and Cnty. Ccllr. Hants. Is a native of Linlithgowshire; <i>E.</i> St. Andrews; has been engaged in banking business in Scotland and India.</p>	<p>38 39</p>
<p><i>s.</i> Thomas Kilbride; <i>E.</i> Clongowes Wood Coll., Co. Kildare; was a tenant farmer under the Marquis of Lansdowne; imprisoned under Crimes Act '89.</p>	<p>40 41</p>
<p>succ. his father, Sir George, in baronetcy, '81; <i>E.</i> Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A.); J.P. Perthshire and Forfarshire; D.L. Perthshire. <i>e.s.</i> Lord Brabourne; <i>E.</i> Eton and Magdalen Coll., Oxon.; formerly Lt. Coldstream Gds.</p>	<p>42 43</p>
<p>Barrister-at-law <i>e.</i> <i>s.</i> W. J. Legh, Lyme Park; <i>E.</i> Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxford; entered Dip. Service '80, app. at British Embassy, Paris '81, 3rd sec. '82. 2 <i>s.</i> late Adam Leng, of Hull, and younger <i>br.</i> of Sir W. Leng, of Sheffield; <i>E.</i> Hull Grammar School; was '47 sub-editor <i>Hull Advertiser</i>; '51 editor and managing proprietor <i>Dundee Advertiser</i>; and has since established several popular daily and weekly publications in Scotland, including the <i>People's Journal</i>; J.P. Forfar and Fife. 3 and <i>y. s.</i> Duke of Richmond and Gordon; <i>E.</i> Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxford; sometime one of Lord Salisbury's private secretaries. (See House of Commons, <i>supra</i>) 4 <i>s.</i> late Sir Robert Loder, Bart.; <i>E.</i> Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. and LL.B. '84); called bar Inner Temple '88; app. private sec. to Mr. Ritchie (Pres. Loc. Gov. Bd.) '88. Younger <i>s.</i> Sir Charles Hugh Lowther, of Swillington, Yks.; <i>E.</i> Westminster Sch. and Trin. Coll. Camb.; called bar In. Temp. '64; Parl. Sec. Poor Law Bd. '68; Und. Sec. Colonies '74-8, Chf. Sec. for Ireland '78-80; is J.P. and D.L. N. Riding; a Steward of Jockey Club. See House of Commons, <i>supra</i></p>	<p>44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51</p>
<p><i>e. s.</i> Rev. J. G. S. Mac Neill, M.A.; <i>E.</i> Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A. '73, M.A. '75; Irish bar '76; author important works on Irish subjects. <i>E.</i> Trin. Coll. Dub. (B.A. '62); King's Inns Dublin '64, Q.C. '80, Serjeant '87, Sol.-Gen. for Ireland Jan. '88.</p>	<p>52 53</p>
<p><i>e. s.</i> John Maple, of Haverstock Hill, and Tottenham Court Road; <i>E.</i> King's Coll.; is a partner in business estab. by his father. only <i>s.</i> late William Mather, of Salford; <i>E.</i> England and Saxony; partner in the ironworks of Messrs. Mather and Platt, of Salford; J.P. Salford. Only <i>s.</i> late Thomas Mattinson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; ent. as a student at Gray's Inn '74, and gained the Bacon scholarship, a first-class studentship and certificate of honour; called to bar in Jan. '77; joined the N. Circuit; app. '86 Recorder of Blackburn; joint author of the "Law of Corrupt Practices at Elections," and other works. younger <i>s.</i> Rev. William Morgan, Prof. of Theology, Presbyterian Coll., Carmarthen; called bar Inner Temple '84; S.W. circuit. For some time in a lawyer's office at Newport (Mon.); emigrated to Queensland; went to Gympie gold mine '67; speculated on mines in the colony, and also practised as a lawyer; returned to England '83, and has since interested himself in gold mining in North Wales. Is known as the "Gold King."</p>	<p>54 55 56 57 58</p>

No.	Name.	Party.	Present and Past Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
59	Morrogh, John	P.	Cork, South-East Div., June '89 . .	Nat. Lib.	—
60	Moss, Richard	C.	Winchester '80-5, re-elect. Jan. '88	Carlton.	1823
61	Morton, Alpheus Cleophas	G.L.	Peterborough Oct. '89	Chancery La., London.	1840
62	Munro-Ferguson, R. C. . .	G.L.	Ross and Cromarty '84-85; Leith District Aug. '86.	Brooks's . .	1860
63	Neville, Ralph	G.L.	Liverpool, Exchange D., Jan. '87 . .	Nat. Liberal.	1848
64	*O'Brien, William	P.	Mallow '83-5, Tyrone S.D. '85-6, Cork, N.E. D., May '87.	. . . . .	1852
65	*O'Gorman Mahon, The . .	P.	Clare '30-1, Ennis '47-52, Clare '79-85, Carlow Co. Aug. '87	St. George's.	1802 or 1803
66	Oldroyd, Mark	G.L.	Dewsbury, Nov. '88 . . . . .	. . . . .	—
67	O'Keeffe, F. A.	P.	Limerick City, April '88 . . . . .	. . . . .	1856
68	Phillips, John Wynford . .	G.L.	Lanarkshire (Mid Div.) April '88 . .	Mid. Temple.	1860
69	Randell, David	G.L.	Glamorgansh. (Gower Div.) Mar. '88	. . . . .	—
70	Ridley, Sir M. W., Bart. . .	C.	North Northumberland '68-85; Lancashire, Blackpool D., Aug. '86.	Carlton . .	1842
71	<i>Robertson, Sir W. Tindal; died Oct. '89.</i>	C.	Brighton, Nov. '86	St. Stephen's	1825
72	Samuelson, G. B.	G.L.	Gloucester, Forest of Dean D., July '87.	Reform . .	1863
73	Sinclair, John	G.L.	Ayr Burghs, June '88	Grangemouth nr. Falkirk.	—
74	<i>Slagg, John; res. Feb. '89.</i>	G.L.	Manchester '80-5, Burnley Feb. '87 .	Reform.	1841
75	*Stewart, Halley	L.	Lincoln, Spalding D., July '87 . . .	Nat. Liberal.	1838
76	Stephens, H. C.	C.	Middlesex, Hornsey D., July '87 . .	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	1841
77	Stokes, Sir Geo. Gabriel . .	C.	Cambridge University '87	Athenæum.	1819
78	*Sykes, C.	C.	Beverley '65-68, Yorks, E. Riding '68, Buckrose D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1831
79	Thomas, David Alfred . . .	G.L.	Merthyr Tydfil March '88	Devonshire.	1856
80	*Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto	G.L.	Tynemouth '65-8, Hawick Dist. '68-86, Glasgow, Bridgeton D., Aug. '87 .	Reform, Athenæum	1838
81	*Verney, Capt. Edmund Hope	G.L.	Bucks, North Div., '85-6, and since Oct. '89.	Rhianva, Anglesey; Travellers.	1838
82	Wilson, John	G.L.	Lanarkshire, Govan Div., Jan. '89 .	. . . . .	1828
83	Wyndham, George	C.	Dover July '89	Carlton.	1863

§ 1: the foregoing List the Members of the House are divided into the usual four broad Parties—Conservative, Liberal Unionist, Gladstonian Liberal, and Parnellite, as they stood at the close of the General Election; but the following gentlemen desire to be described as follows:—

Bright, Jacob	"Liberal, not Gladstonian Liberal."
Byrne, G. M.	"Nationalist and Parnellite."
Corbett, J.	"Independent Unionist."
Flynn, J. G.	"Nationalist and Parnellite."
Grove, Sir T. F.	"Liberal."
Hunter, W. A.	"Liberal, not Gladstonian Liberal."
Leamy, Edmund	"Nationalist."
Monley, A.	"Liberal."
O'Gorman Mahon, The . . .	"Liberal and Irish Home Ruler, not Parnellite."
Palmer, Sir G. M.	"Liberal."
Stewart, Halley	"Liberal, not Gladstonian Liberal."
Storey, B.	"Radical, not Gladstonian Liberal."
Tanner, Dr. G. E. D. . . .	"Nationalist, not Parnellite."
Wilson, Henry J.	"Radical and Home Ruler, not Gladstonian Liberal."

, For Tabulated Summary of Present Position of Political Parties, see end of article.

Biographical.	No.
Brewer at Winchester	59
2nd s. late Francis Morton; <i>E.</i> privately; is by profession an architect and surveyor; is a member of the Common Council of the City of London, of Clapham Vestry, and of Vestry of St. Dunstan-in-the-West.	60
<i>s.</i> late Col. R. Munro-Ferguson, M.P.; <i>E.</i> Roy. Mil. C. Sandhurst; late Lt. Gren. Guards is D.L. and J.P. Fifeshire, D.L. Ross-shire, holds commission in 1st Fifeshire Light Horse R.V.	61
<i>s.</i> Henry Neville, M.D., Esher, Surrey; <i>E.</i> Emman. C. Camb.; Linc. Inn '72; is leader of the local Chancery bar; Q.C. '88.	62
<i>s.</i> J. O'Brien, Mallow; <i>E.</i> Queen's Coll. Cork; journalist, editor <i>United Ireland</i> ; imp. under the Crimes Act '87 and '89.	63
<i>s.</i> late Pahlraic Mör, J.P., by Barbara, <i>d.</i> of The O'Gorman; <i>E.</i> Clongowes Wood C. and Trin. Dub. (M.A.); Irish bar '31; J.P. and D.L. Clare; formerly Capt. Clare Militia; Col. C.R., C.A.; proposed Mr. O'Connell for Clare Co. in 1828 and '29.	64
Many years connected with the manufacturing interests of Dewsbury, his native town, of which he has been town councillor, alderman, and mayor.	65
<i>s.</i> Laurence O'Keeffe, High Sheriff City of Limerick; solicitor; Mayor of Limerick '87-9.	66
<i>s.</i> Rev. Sir James Erasmus Philipps, Vic. of Warminster and Probandary of Salisbury; <i>E.</i> Keble Coll. Oxford; called bar Mid. Temp. July '86.	67
<i>s.</i> late Sir M. W. Ridley; <i>E.</i> Harrow and Balliol C. Ox. (B.A. '65, Fell. All Souls, M.A. '67); Chm. Quar. Sess. Northumb.; Und. Sec. Home Dept. '78-80, Fip. Sec. Treas. Sept. '85 to Jan. '86, one of Chm. Grand Comtees, '83, and also in '88; Chm. Civ. Serv. (Cler. Establs.) Inquiry Commission; Chm. Northumberland County Council.	68
<i>s.</i> late F. F. Robertson, Bath; <i>E.</i> Univ. C. Hosp., Univs. Edin. and Paris; F.R.C.P. '74, able contributor to medical press, memb. Roy. Comm. Blind, Deaf, and Dumb; knighted Jan. '38.	69
3rd <i>s.</i> Sir B. Samuelson, M.P.; unsuccessfully contested Tewkesbury D. '85, and Frome D. '86.	70
An advanced minister of the Free Kirk of Scotland; nominated for the St. Andrews Burghs at the General Election of '85, but retired before the poll.	71
Manchester merchant; Pres. Manch. Chamber of Commerce and Administr. Suez Canal	72
<i>s.</i> late Rev. A. Stewart, Barnet; Stewart Bros. & Spencer, Rochester	73
<i>E.</i> Versailles, Univ. Coll. Lond., Royal Sch. Mines; F.C.S., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., the well-known writing-ink manufacturer; memb. Parl. Committee Liberty and Prop. Defence League; J. P. Wiltshire and Middx.	74
<i>s.</i> Rev. G. Stokes, rector Skreen, co. Sligo. (See biographical notice)	75
2 <i>s.</i> late Sir T. Sykes; <i>E.</i> Rugby and Trin. Coll. Camb.; D.L. and J.P. E. Riding Yorks	76
<i>s.</i> late Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart.; <i>E.</i> Harrow, Trin. Camb. (and in first cl. of Classical Tripos).	77
<i>s.</i> Sir Harry Verney, Bart., P.C.; <i>E.</i> Harrow; cnt. R.N. '51, Comm. '66, Capt. '77, retired '84; served in Crimea and India with distinction; D.L. and J.P. Bucks and Anglesey; Chairman Quarter Sessions, Anglesey; member London County Council, Brixton Div.	78
<i>s.</i> John Wilson, of Ferguslie, Paisley; <i>E.</i> Paisley High School; head of the firm of Wilson & Co., iron tube manufacturers.	79
<i>s.</i> Hon. Percy S. Wyndham, formerly M.P. for W. Cumberland; late Lieut. Coldstream Guards; served in Suakin expedition '85; private sec. to Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour since '87.	80

The following is an alphabetical list of the **Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom**, with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures polled by the candidates, at the last general election (July '86), and at every subsequent bye-election to Nov. 21st, '89. The great majority of the old constituencies were by the last Redistribution Act split up into divisions each returning one member, and the name of these divisions is given in parentheses after the name of the county or borough, but as under an alphabetical arrangement of counties and boroughs it may not be easy to readily find some of these divisions which bear local names, a special list has been compiled, showing in one column the local name of the division and in the other the name of the county or borough in which it is situate. This list will be found at

the beginning of the alphabetical list of constituencies. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., were not broken up into single-member divisions, and still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure thus (2). The figures in brackets, e.g. [5280], show the number of electors on the register in force; black figures [9874] show register as revised for '90.

Local Names of Divisions and the County or Borough in which each is situate.

DIVISION.	COUNTY OR BOROUGH.
Abercromby - - -	Liverpool.
Abingdon - - -	Berks.
Accrington - - -	Lancs, N.E.
Altrincham - - -	Cheshire.
Andover - - -	Hants.
Appleby - - -	Westmoreland.

Arfon	-	-	Carnarvon.	Everton	-	-	Liverpool.
Ashburton	-	-	Devon.	Evesham	-	-	Worcestershire.
Ashford	-	-	Kent.	Exchange	-	-	Liverpool.
Attercliffe	-	-	Sheffield.	Eye	-	-	Suffolk.
Aylesbury	-	-	Bucks, Mid.	Fareham	-	-	Hants.
Banbury	-	-	Oxfordshire.	Faversham	-	-	Kent.
Barkston Ash	-	-	Yorks, W.R.E.	Frome	-	-	Somerset.
Barnard Castle	-	-	Durham.	Gainsborough	-	-	Lincolnshire.
Barnsley	-	-	Yorks, W.R.S.	Gorton	-	-	Lancs, S.E.
Barnstaple	-	-	Devon.	Govan	-	-	Lanark.
Basingsstoke	-	-	Hants.	Gower	-	-	Glamorgan.
Bassettlaw	-	-	Notts.	Guildford	-	-	Surrey.
Bermondsey	-	-	Southwark.	Haggerston	-	-	Shoreditch.
Berwick	-	-	Northumberland.	Hallam	-	-	Sheffield.
Bewdley	-	-	Worcestershire.	Hallamshire	-	-	Yorks, W.R.S.
Biggleswade	-	-	Bedfordshire.	Handsworth	-	-	Staffordshire.
Birt	-	-	King's County.	Harborough	-	-	Leicestershire.
Bishop Auckland	-	-	Durham.	Harbour	-	-	Dublin.
Blackfriars and Hutche-	-	-	Glasgow.	Harrow	-	-	Middlesex.
sonstown	-	-	Lancs, N.	Harwich	-	-	Essex.
Blackpool	-	-	Cornwall.	Henley	-	-	Oxfordshire.
Bodmin	-	-	Lancs, S.W.	Hexham	-	-	Northumberland.
Bootle	-	-	Birmingham.	Heywood	-	-	Lancs, S.E.
Bordeale	-	-	Leicestershire.	High Peak	-	-	Derbyshire.
Bosworth	-	-	Tower Hamlets.	Hitchin	-	-	Herts.
How and Bromley	-	-	Middlesex.	Holborn	-	-	Finsbury.
Brentford	-	-	Glasgow.	Holderness	-	-	Yorks, E.R.
Bridgeton	-	-	Somerset.	Holland	-	-	Lincolnshire.
Bridgewater	-	-	Lincolnshire.	Holmfrith	-	-	Yorks, W.R.S.
Brigg	-	-	Sheffield.	Honiton	-	-	Devon.
Brightside	-	-	Lambeth.	Horncastle	-	-	Lincolnshire.
Brixton	-	-	Yorks, E.R.	Hornsey	-	-	Middlesex.
Huckrose	-	-	Staffordshire.	Horsham	-	-	Sussex.
Burton	-	-	Cornwall.	Houghton-le-Spring	-	-	Durham.
Camborne	-	-	Glasgow.	Howdenshire	-	-	Yorks, E.R.
Camslachie	-	-	Essex.	Hoxton	-	-	Shoreditch.
Chelmsford	-	-	Surrey.	Hyde	-	-	Cheshire.
Chertsey	-	-	Derbyshire.	Ilkeston	-	-	Derbyshire.
Chesterfield	-	-	Durham.	Ince	-	-	Lancs, S.W.
Chester-le-Street	-	-	Cambridge.	Isle of Wight	-	-	Hants.
Chesteron	-	-	Sussex.	Jarrow	-	-	Durham.
Chichester	-	-	Wilts.	Keighley	-	-	Yorks, W.R.N.
Chippenham	-	-	Lancs, N.	Kendal	-	-	Westmoreland.
Chorley	-	-	Gloucestershire.	Kennington	-	-	Lambeth.
Cirencester	-	-	Battersca.	Kirsteven, N. & S.	-	-	Lincolnshire.
Clapham	-	-	Yorks, N.E.	Kingston	-	-	Surrey.
Cleveland	-	-	Lancs, N.E.	Kingswinford	-	-	Stafford.
Clitheroe	-	-	Cumberland.	Kirkdale	-	-	Liverpool.
Cockermouth	-	-	Dublin.	Knutsford	-	-	Cheshire.
College Green	-	-	Yorks, W.R.S.	Launceston	-	-	Cornwall.
Colne Valley	-	-	Galway.	Leek	-	-	Stafford.
Connemara	-	-	Cheshire.	Leigh	-	-	Lancs, S.W.
Crewe	-	-	Wilts.	Leix	-	-	Queen's County.
Cricklade	-	-	Kent.	Leominster	-	-	Hereford.
Dartford	-	-	Lancs, N.E.	Lewes	-	-	Sussex.
Darwen	-	-	Gloucestershire.	Lichfield	-	-	Stafford.
Dean, Forest of	-	-	Liverpool.	Linchouse	-	-	Tower Hamlets.
Derby, West	-	-	Wilts.	Lindsy, N., E., S., & W.	-	-	Lincolnshire.
Devises	-	-	Yorks, W.R.S.	Louth	-	-	Lincolnshire.
Doncaster	-	-	Worcestershire.	Loughborough	-	-	Leicestershire.
Droitwich	-	-	Camberwell.	Lowestoft	-	-	Suffolk.
Dulwich	-	-	Middlesex.	Ludlow	-	-	Shropshire.
Ealing	-	-	Sussex.	Luton	-	-	Bedfordshire.
Eastbourne	-	-	Sussex.	Macclesfield	-	-	Cheshire.
East Grinstead	-	-	Lancs, S.E.	Malton	-	-	Essex.
Eccles	-	-	Sheffield.	Mansfield	-	-	Yorks.
Eccleall	-	-	Cheshire.	Medway	-	-	Notts.
Eddisbury	-	-	Birmingham.	Melton	-	-	Kent.
Edgbaston	-	-	Cumberland.	Middleton	-	-	Leicestershire.
Egremont	-	-	Carnarvon.	Mile End	-	-	Lancs, S.E.
Elfron	-	-	Yorks, W.R.N.	Morley	-	-	Tower Hamlets.
Elland	-	-	Middlesex.	Newbury	-	-	Yorks, W.R.S.
Enfield	-	-	Essex.	New Forest	-	-	Berks.
Epping	-	-	Surrey.	Newark	-	-	Hants.
Epson	-	-	Cumberland.	Newport	-	-	Notts.
Exdale	-	-			-	-	Shropshire.

Newton	-	-	Lancs, S.W.	South Molton	-	-	Devon.
Newmarket	-	-	Cambridgeshire.	Southport	-	-	Lancs, S.W.
Normanton	-	-	Yorks, W.R.S.	Spenn Valley	-	-	Yorks, W.R.E.
North Lonsdale	-	-	Lancs, N.	Spalding	-	-	Lincolnshire.
Northwich	-	-	Cheshire.	Stamford	-	-	Lincolnshire.
Norwood	-	-	Lambeth.	Stepney	-	-	Tower Hamlets.
Nuneaton	-	-	Warwickshire.	Stowmarket	-	-	Suffolk.
Ormskirk	-	-	Lancs., S.W.	Stratford-on-Avon	-	-	Warwickshire.
Osgoldcross	-	-	Yorks, W.R.E.	Stretford	-	-	Lancs, S.E.
Ossory	-	-	Queen's County.	Stroud	-	-	Gloucestershire.
Oswestry	-	-	Shropshire.	Sudbury	-	-	Suffolk.
Otley	-	-	Yorks, W.R.E.	Tullamore	-	-	King's County.
Partick	-	-	Lanarkshire.	Tamworth	-	-	Warwickshire.
Peckham	-	-	Camberwell.	Tavistock	-	-	Devon.
Penrith	-	-	Cumberland.	Tewkesbury	-	-	Gloucestershire.
Penryn	-	-	Falmouth.	Thanet	-	-	Kent.
Petersfield	-	-	Hants.	Thirsk and Malton	-	-	Yorks, N.R.
Poplar	-	-	Tower Hamlets.	Thornbury	-	-	Gloucester.
Priestwich	-	-	Lancs, S.E.	Tiverton	-	-	Devon.
Pudsey	-	-	Yorks, W.R.E.	Torquay	-	-	Devon.
Radcliffe - cum - Farn-	-	-	Lancs, S.E.	Totnes	-	-	Devon.
worth	-	-	Surrey.	Tottenham	-	-	Middlesex.
Rigate	-	-	Yorks, N.R.	Toxteth, East	-	-	Liverpool.
Richmond	-	-	Yorks, W.R.E.	Toxteth, West	-	-	Liverpool.
Ripon	-	-	Glamorgan.	Tradeston	-	-	Glasgow.
Rhondda	-	-	Essex.	Truro	-	-	Cornwall.
Romford	-	-	Lancs, N.E.	Tunbridge	-	-	Kent.
Rosendale	-	-	Hereford.	Tyneside	-	-	Northumberland.
Ross	-	-	Yorks, W.R.S.	Uxbridge	-	-	Middlesex.
Rotherham	-	-	Southwark.	Walthamstow	-	-	Essex.
Rotherhithe	-	-	Warwickshire.	Walton	-	-	Liverpool.
Rugby	-	-	Huntingdon.	Walworth	-	-	Newington.
Ramsey	-	-	Notts.	Wansbeck	-	-	Northumberland.
Rushcliffe	-	-	Sussex.	Watford	-	-	Herts.
Rye	-	-	Essex.	Wellington	-	-	Shropshire.
Saffron Walden	-	-	Herts.	Wellington	-	-	Somerset.
St. Albans	-	-	Kent.	Wells	-	-	Somerset.
St. Augustine's	-	-	Cornwall.	Westbury	-	-	Wilts.
St. Austell	-	-	Cornwall.	Westhoughton	-	-	Lancs, S.E.
St. Ives	-	-	Tower Hamlets.	Widnes	-	-	Lancs, S.W.
St. George-in-the-East	-	-	Dublin.	Wilton	-	-	Wilts.
St. Stephen's Green	-	-	Dublin.	Wimbledon	-	-	Surrey.
St. Patrick's	-	-	Glasgow.	Wirral	-	-	Cheshire.
St. Rolox	-	-	Liverpool.	Wisbech	-	-	Cambridgeshire.
Scotland	-	-	Kent.	Whitby	-	-	Yorks, N.R.
Sevenoaks	-	-	Yorks, W.R.N.	Whitechapel	-	-	Tower Hamlets.
Slapley	-	-	Yorks, W.R.N.	Wokingham	-	-	Herts.
Slapton	-	-	Lincolnshire.	Woodbridge	-	-	Suffolk.
Slough	-	-	Yorks, W.R.N.	Woodstock	-	-	Oxfordshire.
Slowerby	-	-	Yorks, W.R.N.	Wycombe	-	-	Bucks.

Aberdeen (N.) [8377].	Ordinary (polling Feb. 11th, '87) :-	given to Mr. Addison, who was thereupon declared duly elected.
W. A. Hunter (GL) unopp.	Sir C. E. Lewis (C) - 3858	Aston Manor [10,048].
Aberdeen (S.) [8337].	S. C. M'Elroy (GL) - 2526	G. Kynoch (C) - 3495
J. Bryce (GL) unopp.	W. A. Trail (Ind. C) - 424	H. G. Reid (GL) - 2713
Aberdeenshire (E.) [12,522].	Antrim (S.) [10,824].	Ayr (District) [5449].
J. F. F. Lumsden (GL) - 4952	W. G. E. Macartney (C) unopp.	R. F. F. Campbell (LU) - 2673
W. H. Lumsden (LU) - 2544	Argyllshire [9670].	Capt. Sinclair (GL) - 1498
Aberdeenshire (W.) [10,500].	Col. Malcolm (C) - 3658	On decease of Mr. Campbell
Dr. Farquharson (GL) - 3854	D. H. Macfarlane (P) - 3043	(polling June 15th '88) :-
F. H. Irvine (C) - 1657	Armagh (Mid.) [8347].	John Sinclair (GL) - 2321
Anglesea [9678].	Sir J. P. Corry (C) - 4160	Hon. E. Ashley (LU) - 2268
T. P. Lewis (GL) - 3727	R. R. Gardner (P) - 2522	Ayrshire (N.) [12,465].
Captain Rayner (C) - 3420	Armagh (N.) [9157].	Hon. H. F. Elliot (LU) unopp.
Antrim (E.) [8773].	Major Sanderson (C) - 4572	Ayrshire (S.) [15,109].
Capt. J. M'Calmont (C) unopp.	J. Williamson (P) - 1677	G. R. Vernon (LU) - 6123
Antrim (Mid.) [8307].	Armagh (S.) [10,824].	Eugene Watson (GL) - 6118
R. T. O'Neill (C) - 463	A. Blane (C) unopp.	Banffshire [7144].
J. H. McKelvey (P) - 933	Ashton-under-Lyne [6831].	R. W. Duff (GL) - 2581
Antrim (N.) [8943].	J. E. Addison (C) - 3049	Sir C. Grant (LU) - 1394
E. Macnaghten (C) - 4429	A. B. Rowley (GL) - 3049	Barrow-in-Furness [8094].
S. C. M'Elroy (P) - 1910	The Mayor's casting vote was	W. S. Caine (LU) - 3212
On Mr. Macnaghten being appointed a Lord of Appeal in		J. Ainsworth (GL) - 1882

Bath (S) [6767].
E. R. Woodhouse (L U) - 3309
Col. R. P. Laurie (C) - 3244
Sir A. D. Hayer (G L) - 2588
F. Verney (G L) - 2599

BATTERSEA AND CLAPHAM.
Battersea Div. [12,062].
O. V. Morgan (G L) - 3683
E. C. Willis (C) - 3497
Clapham Div. [11,745].
J. S. Gilliat (C) - 3816
J. F. Moulton (G L) - 3347

Bedford [3378].
S. Whitbread (G L) - 1309
J. H. de Ricci (C) - 1376
Beds (N. or Biggleswade) [13,401].
Visc. Baring (L U) - 4853
C. Magniac (G L) - 4371

Beds (S. or Luton) [12,628].
Cyril Flower (G L) - 4275
W. G. Barttelot (C) - 3602
Belfast (E.) [8631].
E. de Cobain (C) - 5068
J. M'Calmont (P) - 1239

Belfast (N.) [6469].
W. Ewart (C) - 4522
C. Dempsey (P) - 712
 On death of Sir W. Ewart,
Sir E. J. Harland (C) was
 (Aug. 12th, '89) returned unopp.

Belfast (S.) [6931].
W. Johnston - 4442
A. M'Erlean (P) - 657
Belfast (W.) [8464].
T. Sexton (P) - 3834
J. H. Hamlett (C) - 3729

Berks (N. or Abingdon) [8666].
P. Wroughton (C) - 3899
E. C. Keevil (G L) - 1914
Berks (S. or Newbury) [10,408].
W. G. Mount (C) unopp.

Berks (E. or Wokingham) [9793].
Sir G. Russell, unopp.
Berwickshire [5887].
E. Marjoribanks (G L) - 2778
R. H. Elliot (L U) - 1177

Bethnal Green (N.E.) [7061].
G. Howell (G L) - 2278
E. J. Stoneham (L U) - 1906
Bethnal Green (S.W.) [7715].
E. H. Pickersgill (G L) - 2550
Capt. Aylmer (C) - 2001

Birkenhead [11,895].
Gen. Sir E. Hamley (C) - 5255
W. R. Kennedy (G L) - 4086
Birmingham [Bordenley] [12,224].
J. Collings (L U) - 4475
L. Tait (G L) - 1040

Birmingham (Central) [11,736].
Rt. Hon. J. Bright (L U) unopp.
 On death of Rt. Hon. John
 Bright (polling April 15th, '89):—
John Albert Bright (L U) - 5021
Phipson Beale (C) - 2561

Birmingham (E.) [9808].
H. Matthews (C) - 3347
A. Ernau Cook (G L) - 2552
 On Mr. Matthews accepting
 office of Home Secretary; no
 opposition (Aug. 11th, '86).

Birmingham (Edgbaston) [9644].
George Dixon (L U) unopp.
Birmingham (N.) [9506].
W. Kenrick (L U) unopp.

Birmingham (S.) [11,204].
J. P. Williams (L U) unopp.
Birmingham (W.) [11,194].
J. Chamberlain (L U) unopp.

Blackburn (S) [17,578].
W. Coddington (C) unopp.
W. H. Hernby (C) unopp.
Bolton (S) [17,338].
H. Shepherd Cross (C) - 7779
Col. Bridgman (C) - 7669
J. C. Haslam (G L) - 6460
R. C. Richards (G L) - 6230

Boston [3251].
H. J. Atkinson (C) - 1192
W. J. Ingram (G L) - 1142
Bradford (Cent.) [10,901].
G. Shaw-Lefevre (G L) - 4410
C. M. Norwood (L U) - 3951

Bradford (E.) [11,310].
H. Byron Reed (C) - 4519
A. Holden (G L) - 4223
Bradford (W.) [9590].
A. Illingworth (G L) - 3975
A. W. Stirling (L U) - 2623

Brooknookshire [9338].
W. Fuller-Maitland (G L) unopp.
Brighton (S) [15,596].
Alderman D. Smith (C) - 5963
W. T. Marriott (C) - 5875
W. Hall (G L) - 2633

On Mr. Marriott accepting
 office of Judge Advocate-Gen.;
 no opposition (Aug. 11th, '86).
 On death of Alderman Smith,
Dr. William Tindal Robertson
 (C) returned without contest
 (Nov. 29th, '86).

On death of Sir W. Tindal
 Robertson, there was a contest
 (polling Oct. 25th, '89):—
Gerald Loder (C) - 7132
Sir R. Peel (G L) - 4625

Bristol (E.) [1506].
H. Cossham (G L) - 3672
J. Inskip (C) - 1936
Bristol (N.) [9002].
Lewis Fry (L U) - 3587
Dr. A. Carpenter (G L) - 2737

Bristol (S.) [10,384].
Lieut.-Col. Hill (C) - 4447
J. D. Weston (G L) - 3421
Bristol (W.) [7657].
Sir M. Hicks-Beach (C) - 3819
James Judd (G L) - 1801

On Sir M. Hicks-Beach
 accepting office of Chief Secretary
 for Ireland; no opposition
 (Aug. 11th, '86).

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, on being
 appointed Pres. of the Board of
 Trade, was re-elected without
 opposition (Feb. 20th, '88).

Bucks (Mid. or Aylesbury) [10,919].
Bar. F. de Rothschild (L U) 4723
C. D. Hodgson (G L) - 1780

Bucks (N. or Buckingham) [11,479].
E. Hubbard (C) - 4460
Capt. Verney (G L) - 4389
 On succession of Mr. Hubbard
 to the peerage, there was a con-
 test (polling Oct. 11th, '89):—

Capt. E. H. Verney (G L) - 4855
Hon. E. Hubbard (C) - 4647
 (G L gain.)
Bucks (S. or Wycombe) [11,698].
Visc. Curzon (C) - 4620
A. Gilbey (G L) - 3537

Burnley [10,764].
P. Rylands (L U) - 4209
J. Greenwood (G L) - 4166
 On death of Mr. Rylands
 (polling Feb. 19th, '89):—
J. Slagg (G L) - 5026
J. O. S. Thursby (C) - 4481
 (G L gain.)

On resignation of Mr. Slagg,
Mr. J. Spencer Balfour (G L) was
 (Feb. 27th, '89) returned unopp.

Bury (Lancs.) [7776].
Sir H. James (L U) unopp.
Bury St. Edmunds [2439].
Lord F. Hervey (C) - 1135
F. Goodwin (G L) - 800

Buteahire [3153].
J. P. R. Robertson (C) - 1364
Rev. N. McNeill (G L) - 819
 On Mr. Robertson accepting
 office of Sol.-Gen. for Scotland;
 no opposition (Aug. 12th, '86).

Caithness-shire [3878].
Dr. Clark (G L) - 2034
R. Niven (C) - 584
Camberwell (Dulwich) [9542].
J. Morgan Howard (C) unopp.

On Mr. Morgan Howard being
 appointed a County Court Judge
 (polling Dec. 1st, '87):—
J. Bunnell Maple (C) - 4021
Mr. Henderson (G L) - 2609

Camberwell (N.) [10,104].
J. R. Kelly (C) - 2717
F. H. Bailey (G L) - 2352
W. P. Duff (L U) - 246

Camberwell (Peckham) [9856].
A. A. Baumann (C) - 3439
W. Willis (G L) - 2688
Cambridge [6585].
R. Penrose Fitzgerald (C) 2937
Cyril Dodd (G L) - 2497

Camb. (W. or Chesterton) [10,207].
C. Hall (C) - 4248
C. Smith (G L) - 3272
Camb. (E. or Newmarket) [10,233].
George Newnes (G L) - 3405
Marq. of Carmarthen (C) - 3105
W. Hall (L U) - 298

Camb. (N. or Wimbich) [9801].
Capt. Selwyn (C) - 4169
J. Rigby (G L) - 3082
Cambridge Univ. (S) [about 6450].
A. J. Beresford Hope (C) and
H. Cecil Raikes (C) unopp.

On Mr. Raikes accepting office
 of Postmaster-General; no op-
 position (Aug. 13th, '86).
 On death of Mr. Beresford

Hope, Prof. Stokes (C) was returned unopp. (Nov. 17th, '87).

Canterbury [3783].

J. Henniker Heaton (C) unopp. Cardiff [14,989].

Sir E. J. Reed (G L) - 5307
Hon. H. B. Brand (L U) - 4965

Cardiganhire [12,308].

W. Bower Rowlands (G L) - 4252
D. Davis (L U) - 4243

Cardials [5976].

W. Gully (G L) - 2448
F. Bentinck (C) - 2155

Carlisle [7341].

J. A. Blake (P) unopp.
On death of Mr. Blake, The
Gorman Mahon (P) was returned unopp. (Aug. 24th, '87).

Carmarthen Dist. [5400].

Sir A. Cowell Stepney (G L) - 2120
Sir J. J. Jenkins (L U) - 1897

Carmarthenhire (E.) [8669].

David Pugh (G L) unopp.

Carmarthenhire (W.) [9969].

W. R. H. Powell (G L) - 4181
Sir J. C. Lawrence (L U) - 1016
On decease of Mr. Powell
(polling July 17th, '89):—
John Lloyd Morgan (G L) - 4252
Hugh Williams - Drummond (C) - 2533

Carnarvon (Dist.) [4488].

E. Swetenham (C) - 1820
L. Jones Parry (G L) - 1634
Carnarvonah. (or Eifion) [8978].
J. Bryn Roberts (G L) - 4244
G. Farren (L U) - 1267
Carnarvonah. (N. or Arfon) [9163].
W. Rathbone (G L) - 4272
Col. H. Platt (C) - 2950

Cavan (E.) [8920].

T. O'Hanlon (P) unopp.
Cavan (W.) [10,109].
J. G. Bigger (P) unopp.

Chatham [8153].

Sir J. Gorst (C) - 3187
Sir A. Clarke (G L) - 2422

Chelms [12,207].

C. A. Whitmore (C) - 4304
Sir Charles Dilke (G L) - 4128

Cheltenham [6697].

J. T. Agg-Gardner (C) - 3323
R. Biggs (G L) - 2260

Chester [8816].

R. A. Yerburgh (C) - 2549
Dr. R. W. Foster (G L) - 2483

Cheshire (Altringham) [10,407].

Sir W. Cunliffe-Brooks (C) unopp.

Cheshire (Eddisbury) [10,436].

H. J. Tolemache (C) - 4357
J. Tomkinson (G L) - 3698

Cheshire (Crewe) [10,815].

W. S. B. M'Laren (G L) - 4690
F. R. Twemlow (C) - 4045

Cheshire (Hyde) [9328].

J. W. Sidebotham (C) - 4328
G. G. Ashton (G L) - 3885

Cheshire (Knuttsford) [10,060].

Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton (C) unopp.

Cheshire (Macclesfield) [7211].

W. Bromley Davenport (C) 3283
W. C. Brocklehurst (G L) - 2756

Cheshire (Northwich) [12,051].

R. Verdin (L U) - 4416
J. T. Brunner (G L) - 3758
On decease of Mr. Verdin
(polling Aug. 13th, '87):—
J. T. Brunner (G L) - 5112
Lord H. Grosvenor (L U) - 3983
(G L gain.)

Cheshire (Wirral) [9772].

Capt. Cotton (C) unopp.

Christchurch [5224].

C. E. B. Young (C) - 2072
A. C. Morton (G L) - 1853

Clackmannan and Kinross [7295].

J. B. Balfour (G L) - 3159
C. C. Bethune (L U) - 1844

Clare (E.) [10,128].

J. R. Cox (P) unopp.

Clare (W.) [9813].

J. Jordan (I) unopp.

Colchester [4630].

H. J. Trotter (C) - 1996
R. K. Causton (G L) - 1701
On death of Col. Trotter there
was a contest (polling Dec. '88):—
Lord Brooke (C) - 2126
Sir W. B. Gurdon (G L) - 1687

Cork City (S.) [14,569].

C. S. Parnell (P) and Maurice
Healy (P) unopp.

Cork Co. (E.) [6934].

W. J. Lane (P) unopp.
Cork Co. (Mid.) [7409].
Dr. Tanner (P) unopp.

Cork Co. (N.) [7827].

J. C. Flynn (P) unopp.

Cork Co. (N.E.) [8175].

Edmund Leamy (P) unopp.
On resignation of Mr. Leamy,
Mr. W. O'Brien (P) was returned
without opposition (May '87).

Cork Co. (S.) [7299].

Dr. Kenny (P) unopp.
Cork Co. (S.E.) [8007].
J. Hooper (P) unopp.

An resignation of Alderman
Hooper, Mr. J. Morrogh (P) was
(June 4th, '89) returned unopp.

Cork Co. (W.) [6126].

P. Gilhooly (P) unopp.

Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin) [10,213].

L. H. Courtney (L U) - 3763
J. Abraham (G L) - 2101

Cornwall (N.W. or Camberne) [7372].

C. A. V. Conybeare (G L) - 3056
Drew Gay (L U) - 1969

Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston) [9288].

C. T. D. Ackland (G L) unopp.

Cornwall (Mid. or St. Austell) [10,278].

W. C. Borlase (G L) unopp.
On resignation of Mr. Borlase
(polling May 18th, '87):—

W. M'Arthur (G L) - 3540
Brydges Willyams (L U) - 3329

Cornwall (W. or St. Ives) [7338].

Sir J. St. Aubyn (L U) - 3395
S. Barrow (G L) - 888

On Sir J. St. Aubyn being
elevated to the peerage under
the title of Lord St. Levan, Mr.
T. B. Bolitho (L U) was returned
unopposed (July 9th, '87).

Cornwall (Truro) [3094].

W. Bickford Smith (L U) - 3522
T. Lough (G L) - 1546

Coventry [9670].

H. W. Eaton (C) - 4201
W. Ballantine (G L) - 3796

On resignation of Mr. Eaton,
with a view to his elevation to
the peerage under the title of
Lord Cheylesmore (polling
July 9th, '87):—

W. Ballantine (G L) - 4229
Col. W. Eaton (C) - 4213
(G L gain.)

Croydon [13,611].

Hon. Sidney Herbert (C) unopp.
On Mr. Herbert accepting
office of a Junior Lord of the
Treasury; no opp. (Aug. 11, '86).

Cumberland (Cocker-mouth) [10,415].

Sir W. Lawson (G L) - 4130
H. Fraser Curwen (L U) - 3126

Cumberland (W. or Egremont) [9980].

Lord Muncaster (C) - 3583
D. Ainsworth (G L) - 3419

Cumberland (N. or Eakdale) [10,243].

R. A. Allison (G L) - 4112
Rt. Hon. J. Lowther (C) - 3226

Cumberland (Mid. or Penrith) [10,315].

J. W. Lowther (C) - 3676
W. Lawson (G L) - 3932

Darlington [5983].

T. Fry (G L) - 2620
H. Arnold Forster (L U) - 2563

Denbigh (Dist.) [3236].

G. T. Kenyon (C) - 1657
J. E. Barlow (G L) - 1446

Denbighshire (E.) [8297].

G. O. Morgan (G L) - 3536
Sir W. W. Wynn (C) - 3510

Denbighshire (W.) [8809].

Col. Cornwallis West (L U) unopp.

Deftford [10,473].

W. J. Evelyn (C) - 3682
L. Ghose (G L) - 3055

On resignation of Mr. Evelyn,
who disapproved the Irish policy
of the Government, there was a
contest (polling Feb. 29th, '88):—
C. J. Darling (C) - 4345
W. S. Blunt (G L) - 4070

Derby (S.) [15,286].

T. Roe (G L) - 6571
Sir W. Harcourt (G L) - 6431

T. W. Evans (L U) - 4446

Derbyshire (Chesterfield) [8836].

A. Barnes (L U) - 3567
T. Bayley (G L) - 3453

Derbyshire (High Peak) [9465]. Capt. W. Sidebottom (C) - 4162 H. Rhodes (G L) - 4001	Donagall (W.) [6931]. P. O'Rea (P) unopp.	ral for Ireland, was re-elected without opposition (Feb. 3rd, '88).
Derbyshire (Ilkeston) [11,272]. T. Watson (G L) - 4055 S. Leake (C) - 3793 On decease of Mr. Watson (polling March 24th, '87) Sir Walter Foster (G L) - 5512 S. Leake (C) - 4180	Donnet (E.) [10,257]. G. H. Bond (C) - 4317 P. C. Glyn (G L) - 3662 Donnet (N.) [8610]. E. R. Portman (G L) - 3571 Evelyn Ashley (L U) - 3356 Donnet (S.) [7537]. Col. C. Hambro (C) - 3477 H. P. Sturgis (G L) - 2486 Donnet (W.) [8041]. H. R. Farquharson (C) - 3672 H. C. G. Batten (G L) - 2467 Dover [5173]. Major Dickson (C) unopp. On decease of Major Dickson, George Wyndham (C) was (July 12th, '89) returned unopposed.	Dudley [14,918]. B. Robinson (C) - 6475 H. B. Sheridan (G L) - 4545 Dumbartonshire [10,746]. Sir A. Orr-Ewing (C) - 4249 R. Munro Ferguson (G L) - 421 Dumfries (Dist.) [3314]. R. T. Reid (G L) - 1547 M. Mattinson (C) - 1217 Dumfriesshire [9278]. Sir R. Jardine (L U) - 4106 T. M'Kie (G L) - 3252 Dundee (S) [16,780]. E. Robertson (G L) - 8236 C. C. Lacaita (G L) - 8216 B. Nixon (L U) - 3545 Gen. Sir H. Daly (L U) - 3346 On the resignation of Mr. Lacaita there was a contest (polling Feb. 16th, '88) — F. B. Firth (G L) - 7856 Gen. Sir H. Daly (L U) - 4217 On the decease of Mr. Firth (G L) Mr. John Leng (G L) was (Sept. 25th, '89) returned unopp.
Derbyshire (Mid.) [9673]. J. A. Jacoby (G L) - 4569 C. H. Seely (L U) - 3706 Derbyshire (N.E.) [9370]. T. D. Bolton (G L) - 3879 C. Markham (L U) - 3758 Derbyshire (S.) [12,175]. H. Wardle (G L) - 5102 Hon. E. Coke (L U) - 3949 Derbyshire (W.) [10,419]. Lord E. Cavendish (L U) unopp.	Down (E.) [9788]. R. W. Ker (C) - 5093 H. M'Grath (P) - 2561 Down (N.) [9274]. Col. Waring (C) - 4959 R. M'Nabb (P) - 964 Down (S.) [7537]. M. M'Cartan (P) - 4786 R. S. Corbett (L U) - 3816 Down (W.) [8041]. Lord A. Hill (C) - 6589 J. M'Hugh (P) - 1199 On Lord A. Hill accepting office of Comptroller of the Household; no opposition (Aug. 13th, '86).	Durham (Bishop Auckland) [9906]. J. M. Paulton (G L) unopp. Durham (Chester-le-Street) [12,804]. J. Joicey (G L) unopp. Durham (Jarrow) [4840]. C. M. Palmer (G L) unopp. Durham (Houghton-le-Spring) [13,808]. N. Wood (C) - 5871 J. Wilson (G L) - 5059 Durham (Mid.) [11,398]. W. Crawford (G L) unopp. Durham (N.W.) [9647]. A. Atherby Jones (G L) unopp. Durham (S.E.) [13,758]. Gen. Sir H. Havelock Allan (L U) - 4984 H. Boyd (G L) - 4045 Edinburgh (Cent.) [8139]. W. M'Ewan (G L) - 3760 J. Wilson (L U) - 2236 Edinburgh (E.) [8237]. Dr. Wallace (G L) - 3694 G. J. Goschen (L U) - 2253 Edinburgh (S.) [9587]. H. C. E. Childers (G L) - 3778 R. Purvis (L U) - 2191 Edinburgh (W.) [7993]. T. R. Buchanan (L U) - 3083 R. Wallace (G L) - 2393 Mr. Buchanan (L U), having changed his views on the Irish Question, resigned, and offered himself for re-election as a G L (polling Feb. 18th, '88) — J. R. Buchanan (G L) - 3994 T. Ruleigh (L U) - 3248 (G L gain.)
Devon (Mid. or Aabburton) [9316]. C. Seale-Hayne (G L) - 3413 K. B. Martin (L U) - 3007 Devon (N.W. or Barnstaple) [9886]. G. Pitt-Lewis (L U) - 4222 J. S. Leadam (G L) - 2960 Devon (E. or Honiton) [8980]. Sir J. Kennaway (C) unopp. Devon (N. or S. Molton) [8886]. Visc. Lymington (L U) - 4041 W. H. Walker (G L) - 2352 Devon (N.E. or Tiverton) [9339]. Col. Walrond (C) unopp. On Col. Walrond accepting office as a Junior Lord of the Treasury; no opposition (Aug. 12th, '86).	Dublin (College Green) [10,797]. T. D. Sullivan (P) unopp. Dublin (Harbour) [11,013]. T. Harrington (P) unopp. Dublin (St. Stephen's Green) [10,446]. E. D. Gray (P) - 5008 Sir E. Sullivan (L U) - 2565 On death of Mr. Gray there was a contest (polling May 12th, '88): T. A. Dickson (P) - 4819 Mr. Sexton (C) - 2932 Dublin (St. Patrick's) [8952]. W. M. Murphy (P) unopp. Dublin Co. (N.) [11,113]. J. J. Clancy (P) unopp. Dublin Co. (S.) [10,711]. Sir T. Esmonde (P) - 5022 J. T. Pim (L U) - 3254 Dublin University (S) [4146]. D. Plunket (C) - 1871 H. Holmes (C) - 1867 H. H. Johnson (P) - 57 E. Counsel (P) - 56 On Mr. Plunket accepting office as First Commissioner of Works, and Mr. Holmes that of Attorney-General for Ireland; no opposition (Aug. 13th, '86).	Durham (Bishop Auckland) [9906]. J. M. Paulton (G L) unopp. Durham (Chester-le-Street) [12,804]. J. Joicey (G L) unopp. Durham (Jarrow) [4840]. C. M. Palmer (G L) unopp. Durham (Houghton-le-Spring) [13,808]. N. Wood (C) - 5871 J. Wilson (G L) - 5059 Durham (Mid.) [11,398]. W. Crawford (G L) unopp. Durham (N.W.) [9647]. A. Atherby Jones (G L) unopp. Durham (S.E.) [13,758]. Gen. Sir H. Havelock Allan (L U) - 4984 H. Boyd (G L) - 4045 Edinburgh (Cent.) [8139]. W. M'Ewan (G L) - 3760 J. Wilson (L U) - 2236 Edinburgh (E.) [8237]. Dr. Wallace (G L) - 3694 G. J. Goschen (L U) - 2253 Edinburgh (S.) [9587]. H. C. E. Childers (G L) - 3778 R. Purvis (L U) - 2191 Edinburgh (W.) [7993]. T. R. Buchanan (L U) - 3083 R. Wallace (G L) - 2393 Mr. Buchanan (L U), having changed his views on the Irish Question, resigned, and offered himself for re-election as a G L (polling Feb. 18th, '88) — J. R. Buchanan (G L) - 3994 T. Ruleigh (L U) - 3248 (G L gain.)
Devon (W. or Tavistock) [1160]. Visc. Ebrington (L U) - 3917 Sir J. Phear (G L) - 2722 Devon (Torquay) [8146]. R. Mallock (C) - 3135 L. M'iver (L U) - 3035 Devon (S. or Totnes) [9034]. F. Mildmay (L U) - 4652 P. Edgcumbe (G L) - 1141 Devonport (S) [7332]. J. H. Puleston (C) - 2954 Capt. Price (C) - 2943 Major Ford (G L) - 1963 Gen. Showers (G L) - 1918 Dewsbury [10,806]. Sir John Simon (G L) - 5177 J. S. Colfax (C) - 2759 On retirement of Sir John Simon (polling Nov. 16th, '88): Mark Oldroyd (G L) - 6071 H. G. Arnold Forster (L U) 3969 Donagall (E.) [7642]. A. O'Connor (P) - 3972 J. B. Stoney (L U) - 2551 Donagall (N.) [7058]. J. E. O'Doherty (P) - 4263 Col. Stewart (L U) - 914 Donagall (S.) [6173]. B. Kelly (P) - 4905 A. H. Foster (L U) - 1399 On death of Mr. Kelly (polling Feb. 3rd, '87): Mr. M'Neil (P) - 4604 Mr. Munster (L U) - 933	Down (E.) [9788]. R. W. Ker (C) - 5093 H. M'Grath (P) - 2561 Down (N.) [9274]. Col. Waring (C) - 4959 R. M'Nabb (P) - 964 Down (S.) [7537]. M. M'Cartan (P) - 4786 R. S. Corbett (L U) - 3816 Down (W.) [8041]. Lord A. Hill (C) - 6589 J. M'Hugh (P) - 1199 On Lord A. Hill accepting office of Comptroller of the Household; no opposition (Aug. 13th, '86).	Durham (Bishop Auckland) [9906]. J. M. Paulton (G L) unopp. Durham (Chester-le-Street) [12,804]. J. Joicey (G L) unopp. Durham (Jarrow) [4840]. C. M. Palmer (G L) unopp. Durham (Houghton-le-Spring) [13,808]. N. Wood (C) - 5871 J. Wilson (G L) - 5059 Durham (Mid.) [11,398]. W. Crawford (G L) unopp. Durham (N.W.) [9647]. A. Atherby Jones (G L) unopp. Durham (S.E.) [13,758]. Gen. Sir H. Havelock Allan (L U) - 4984 H. Boyd (G L) - 4045 Edinburgh (Cent.) [8139]. W. M'Ewan (G L) - 3760 J. Wilson (L U) - 2236 Edinburgh (E.) [8237]. Dr. Wallace (G L) - 3694 G. J. Goschen (L U) - 2253 Edinburgh (S.) [9587]. H. C. E. Childers (G L) - 3778 R. Purvis (L U) - 2191 Edinburgh (W.) [7993]. T. R. Buchanan (L U) - 3083 R. Wallace (G L) - 2393 Mr. Buchanan (L U), having changed his views on the Irish Question, resigned, and offered himself for re-election as a G L (polling Feb. 18th, '88) — J. R. Buchanan (G L) - 3994 T. Ruleigh (L U) - 3248 (G L gain.)

Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities [7493].		Finabury (Cent.) [7627].		Glasgow (St. Rallex) [12,480].	
J. H. A. Macdonald (C) unopp.		Capt. Penton (C) - - - 2245		J. Caldwell (L U) - - - 4788	
On Mr. Macdonald accepting office of Lord Advocate; no opposition (Aug. 13th, '86) :-		H. Spensley (G L) - - - 2240		P. S. MacIver (G L) - - - 4569	
On Mr. Macdonald being appointed Lord Justice Clerk, Mr. Stormonth Darling (C), Sol-Gen. for Scotland was (Nov. 6th, '88) returned without opposition.		Finabury (E.) [5925].		Glasgow (Tradeston) [8864].	
Elgin Burghs [6431].		J. Rowlands (G L) - - - 1973		A. C. Corbett (L U) - - - 3878	
Alexander Asher (G L) unopp.		J. Bigwood (C) - - - 1912		Prof. Meiklejohn (G L) - - - 3274	
Elgin and Nairn [5878].		Finabury (Halborn) [11,773].		Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities [7456].	
C. H. Anderson (G L) - - - 1907		Col. Duncan (C) - - - 3651		J. A. Campbell (C) unopp.	
Sir G. Grant (L U) - - - 1872		D. Naoraji (G L) - - - 1950		GloUCESTER City [6387].	
On death of Mr. Anderson (polling Oct. 8th, '89) :-		On death of Col. Duncan (polling Nov. 29th, '88) :-		T. Robinson (G L) - - - 1908	
J. Seymour Keay (G L) - - - 2573		Gainsford Bruce (C) - - - 4398		J. Ward (C) - - - 1713	
C. B. Logan (L U) - - - 2044		Earl Compton (G L) - - - 3433		GloUCESTERSHIRE (Forest of Dean) [12,107].	
Essex (Mid. or Chelmsford) [9227].		Flint (Dist.) [3737].		T. Blake (G L) - - - 3822	
W. J. Beadel (C) unopp.		J. Roberts (G L) - - - 1827		F. L. Lucas (L U) - - - 2415	
Essex (W. or Epping) [9239].		Sir H. Jackson (L U) - - - 1403		On resignation of Mr. Blake (polling July 30th, '87) :-	
Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson (C) unopp.		Flintshire [20,082].		G. R. Samuelson (G L) - - - 4286	
Essex (N.E. or Harwich) [10,141].		Samuel Smith (G L) unopp.		E. Wyndham (C) - - - 2736	
J. Round (C) - - - 4623		Forfarshire [11,232].		GloUCESTER (S. or Thornbury) [13,136].	
J. Wicks (G L) - - - 2322		J. Barclay (L U) - - - 3839		J. W. Plunkett (C) - - - 4935	
Essex (E. or Malden) [9869].		D. C. Guthrie (G L) - - - 3432		E. S. Howard (G L) - - - 4954	
T. W. Gray (C) - - - 4141		Fulham [11,232].		GloUCESTER (Mid. or Stroud) [11,613].	
L. B. Barnard (G L) - - - 3686		W. Hayes Fisher (C) - - - 2557		G. Holloway (C) - - - 4620	
Essex (S. or Romford) [12,591].		G. W. E. Russell (G L) - - - 2247		J. Stanton (L U) - - - 3911	
G. Theobald (C) - - - 4233		Galway (City) [1598].		GloUCESTER (N. or Tewkesbury) [12,695].	
J. H. Webster (G L) - - - 1755		J. Pinkerton (P) unopp.		Sir John Dorington (C) unopp.	
J. Westlake (L U) - - - 1457		Galway Co. (E.) [8253].		GloUCESTER (E. or Cirencester) [10,666].	
Essex (N. or Saffron Walden) [9306].		Matthew Harris (P) unopp.		A. B. Winterbotham (L U) unopp.	
H. Gardner (L U) - - - 4059		Galway (Connemara) [5556].		Glantham [3963].	
G. W. Bewis (C) - - - 3319		P. J. Foley (P) unopp.		Malcolm Low (C) - - - 1161	
Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow) [11,231].		Galway Co. (N.) [7487].		Gravesend [4545].	
Col. Makins (C) - - - 4461		Col. Nolan (P) unopp.		J. B. White (C) - - - 1938	
A. Spicer (G L) - - - 2619		Galway Co. (S.) [6882].		E. S. Price (G L) - - - 1430	
Exeter [7450].		David Sheehy (P) unopp.		Greenock [6637].	
H. S. Northcote (C) - - - 3222		Gateshead [13,328].		T. Sutherland (L U) - - - 2905	
L. Johnson (G L) - - - 2879		W. H. James (G L) unopp.		H. Wright (G L) - - - 2208	
Falkirk Group [7101].		Glamorganshire (E.) [9854].		Great Yarmouth [8123].	
W. P. Sinclair (L U) - - - 2713		A. Thomas (G L) unopp.		Sir H. Tyler (C) - - - 2977	
H. Smith (G L) - - - 2693		Glamorganshire (Mid.) [9882].		Capt. Norton (G L) - - - 2011	
Falmouth and Penryn [2889].		C. R. M. Falbot (G L) unopp.		Greenwich [8632].	
W. G. Cavendish Bentinck (C) - - - 1089		Glamorganshire (W. or Gower) [11,287].		T. W. Boord (C) - - - 3240	
D. Jenkins (G L) - - - 998		F. A. Yeo (G L) unopp.		G. B. Whiteley (G L) - - - 8351	
Fermanagh (N.) [8000].		On decease of Mr. Yeo (polling March 27th, '88) :-		Grimaby [9593].	
W. Redmond (P) - - - 3128		D. Randall (G L) - - - 3964		E. Hencage (L U) - - - 2982	
W. H. Archdale (C) - - - 2862		J. D. Llewellyn (C) - - - 3358		F. Sutherland (G L) - - - 2649	
Fermanagh (S.) [8910].		Glamorganshire (Rhonda) [8235].		Hackney (Cent.) [8078].	
H. Campbell (P) - - - 3553		W. Abraham (G L) unopp.		Sir G. Hunter (C) - - - 3047	
F. Brooke (C) - - - 2320		Glamorganshire (S.) [10,966].		Major Shart Hume (G L) - - - 7961	
Fifehire (E.) [8948].		A. J. Williams (G L) - - - 3497		Hackney (N.) [8946].	
H. H. Asquith (G L) - - - 2863		J. Mowatt (L U) - - - 2177		Sir Lewis Pelly (C) - - - 3351	
J. Boyd Kinnear (L U) - - - 2489		Glasgow (Bridgeton) [10,071].		Dr. Aubrey (G L) - - - 1848	
Fifehire (W.) [8838].		E. R. Russell (G L) - - - 4364		Hackney (S.) [10,088].	
R. Preston Bruce (G L) unopp.		C. Mackenzie (C) - - - 3567		Sir C. Russell (G L) - - - 2800	
On resignation of Mr. Preston Bruce (polling July 5th, '89) :-		On resignation of Mr. Russell (polling Aug. 3rd, '87) :-		C. Darling (C) - - - 2700	
Augustine Birrell (G L) - - - 3551		Sir G. O. Trevelyan (G L) - - - 4654		Haddingtonshire [6078].	
E. Wemyss (L U) - - - 2758		Evelyn Ashley (L U) - - - 3253		R. B. Haldane (G L) - - - 2677	
		Glasgow (Blackfriars) [8882].		P. A. Myburgh (L U) - - - 1714	
		A. D. Provand (G L) - - - 4201		Halifax (S.) [12,087].	
		Mitchell Henry (L U) - - - 3337		T. Shaw (G L) - - - 5427	
		Glasgow (Camlachie) [9404].		J. Stansfield (G L) - - - 5381	
		H. Watt (G L) - - - 3467		A. Morris (C) - - - 3612	
		J. B. Burleigh (L U) - - - 3303			
		Glasgow (Cent.) [12,786].			
		J. G. A. Baird (C) - - - 5779			
		G. Beith (G L) - - - 4423			
		Glasgow (College) [12,861].			
		Dr. Cameron (G L) - - - 4880			
		R. V. Campbell (L U) - - - 4225			

Hammermith [10,738].
Gen. Goldsworthy (C) - 3991
F. Dethridge (G L) - 2362

Hants (W. or Andover) [9183].
W. W. Beach (C) unopp.

Hants (N. or Basingstoke) [7745].
G. Slater-Booth (C) unopp.
On resignation of Mr. Slater-Booth, with a view to his elevation to the peerage under the title of Lord Basing (polling July 18th, '87):—
A. F. Jeffreys (C) - 3158
R. Eve (G L) - 2426

Hants (S. or Fareham) [12,240].
Gen. Sir F. FitzWygram (C) unopp.

Hants (New Forest) [9431].
F. Compton (C) unopp.

Hants (E. or Petersfield) [8211].
Viscount Wolmer (L U) - 3188
W. Nicholson (C) - 3077

Hants (Isle of Wight) [5220].
Sir R. Webster (C) - 5271
J. Stuart (G L) - 4013
On Sir R. Webster accepting office of Attorney-General; no opposition (Aug. 12th, '86).

Hampstead [6497].
Sir H. Holland (C) - 2707
W. R. Scott (G L) - 945
On Sir H. Holland accepting office of Vice-President of the Council; no opposition (Aug. 11th, '86).

On Sir H. Holland being called up to the House of Peers under the title of Baron Knutsford, Mr. Edward Brodie Hoare (C) was elected without opposition (Feb. 28th, '88).

Hanley [11,807].
W. Woodall (G L) unopp.

Hartlepool [8358].
T. Richardson (L U) - 3381
M. L. Hawkes (G L) - 2469

Hastings [6226].
W. Noble (C) - 2765
Capt. Brand (G L) - 2230

Hawick Burghs [5746].
A. L. Brown (G L) - 2523
Sir G. Trevelyan (L U) - 2493

Hereford (City) [3268].
Sir J. Bailey (C) - 1401
J. Puley (G L) - 1136

Herefordshire (N. or Leominster) [9636].
J. Rankin (C) - 4287
E. S. Lucas (G L) - 2394

Herefordshire (S. or Ross) [10,101].
M. Biddulph (L U) - 3968
T. Duckham (G L) - 1670

Herts (E. or Hertford) [9069].
Abel Smith (C) unopp.

Herts (N. or Hitchin) [8973].
Baron Dimsdale (C) unopp.

Herts (Mid. or St. Albans) [9406].
Viscount Grimston (C) unopp.

Herts (W. or Watford) [3800].
T. F. Halsey (C) unopp.

Huddersfield [15,590].
W. Summers (G L) - 6210
J. Crosland (C) - 6026

Hull (Cent.) [11,986].
H. S. King (C) - 4968
R. C. Lehmann (G L) - 3861

Hull (E.) [9253].
F. B. Grottrian (C) - 3139
W. Saunders (G L) - 3102

Hull (W.) [12,009].
C. H. Wilson (G L) - 4623
A. Dibb (C) - 3045

Hunts (S. or Huntingdon) [5492].
A. Smith Barry (C) - 2302
T. Coote (G L) - 2141

Hunts (N. or Ramsey) [6057].
Capt. Fellowes (C) unopp.
On Capt. Fellowes succeeding to the title of Lord de Ramsey, not long before conferred upon his late father (polling Aug. 30th, '87):—
A. E. Fellowes (C) - 2700
J. H. Sanders (G L) - 2414

Kythe [3972].
Sir E. Watkin (L U) unopp.

Inverness (Dist.) [3571].
R. B. Finlay (L U) - 1619
Sir R. Peel (G L) - 1346

Inverness-shire [7950].
C. F. Mackintosh (L U) unopp.

Ipwich [9228].
Lord Elcho (C) - 3846
C. Dalrymple (C) - 3838
S. Stern (G L) - 3386
B. T. Thomson (G L) - 3334

Islington (E.) [9122].
C. Lambert (C) - 3732
H. B. Ince (G L) - 2136

Islington (N.) [9630].
G. C. T. Bartley (C) - 3456
P. W. Clayden (G L) - 1976

Islington (S.) [7651].
Sir A. Rolitt (C) - 2774
H. Spicer (G L) - 2208

Islington (W.) [7819].
R. Chamberlain (L U) - 2793
W. A. Macdonald (G L) - 1501

Kensington (N.) [8355].
Sir R. Lethbridge (C) - 3394
E. Routledge (G L) - 2443

Kensington (S.) [8805].
Sir A. Borthwick (C) - 4156
Major Speed (G L) - 7022

Kent (S. or Ashford) [13,443].
W. Pomfret (C) unopp.

Kent (N.W. or Dartford) [12,512].
Sir W. Hart Dyke (C) - 4198
J. E. Saunders (G L) - 2965

On Sir W. Hart Dyke accepting office of Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education he was returned without opposition (Aug. '86).

Kent (N.E. or Faversham) [11,760].
H. T. Knatchbull-Hugessen (C) unopp.

Kent (Mid. or Medway) [13,589].
J. S. Gathorne Hardy (C) unopp.

Kent (E. or St. Augustine's) [12,648].
A. Akers Douglas (C) unopp.

Kent (W. or Sevenoaks) [11,744].
C. W. Mills (C) unopp.

Kent (Isle of Thanet) [8228].
Col. King-Harman (C) - 3399
E. J. Banks (G L) - 1311

On decease of Col. King-Harman (polling June 29th, '88):—
Rt. Hon. J. Lowther (C) - 3547
E. Knatchbull-Hugessen (G L) - 2889

Kent (S.W. or Tunbridge) [11,220].
R. Norton (C) unopp.

Kerry (E.) [5048].
J. D. Sheehan (P) unopp.

Kerry (N.) [5850].
J. Stack (P) unopp.

Kerry (S.) [4837].
J. O'Connor (P) unopp.
On resignation of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Kilbride (P) was returned unopposed (Sept. 21st, '87).

Kerry (W.) [5758].
E. Harrington (P) unopp.

Kildare (Dist.) [6184].
A. F. Godson (C) - 2081
W. S. Blunt (G L) - 1796

Kildare (N.) [5108].
J. L. Carew (P) unopp.

Kildare (S.) [5070].
J. Leahy (P) unopp.

Kilkenny City [1715].
T. Quinn (P) unopp.

Kilkenny (N.) [5647].
F. M. Marum (P) unopp.

Kilkenny (S.) [5924].
P. A. Chance (P) unopp.

Kilmarnock Group [4664].
S. Williamson (G L) - 4664

Kinross-shire [5595].
P. Sturrock (C) - 3870

Kinross-shire [5595].
Sir G. Balfour (G L) unopp.

King's Co. (Birr) [5289].
B. C. Molloy (P) - 3149

Capt. W. S. Bernard (L U) 611

King's Co. (Tullamore) [5244].
Dr. J. F. Fox (P) unopp.

King's Lynn [2913].
R. Bourke (C) - 1417

J. J. Briscoe (G L) - 1146

On Mr. Bourke being appointed Governor of Madras (polling Aug. 25th, '86):—
Alexander W. Jarvis (C) - 1421

J. Harris Sanders (G L) - 1168

Kirkcaldy Group [5226].
Sir G. Campbell (G L) - 2014

T. Barclay (L U) - 911

Kiroudbrightshire [5690].
Montague J. Stewart (C) - 2471

A. Young (G L) - 2406

Lambeth (Brixton) [9433].
E. Baggalay (C) - 3300

M. Cookson (G L) - 1886

On resignation of Mr. Baggalay, with a view to his being appointed stipendiary magistrate for West Ham (polling July 19th, '87):—
Marq. of Carmarthen (C) - 3307

James Hill (G L) - 2569

Lambeth (Kennington) [9448].	Lancs. S.E. (Keele) [13,987].	Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth)
R. Gent-Davis (C) - - - 3222	A. J. F. Egerton (C) - - - 4277	[10,103].
Mark Beaufoy (G L) - - - 2792	E. D. Gosling (G L) - - - 3985	J. Ellis (G L) - - - 4732
On resignation of Mr. Gent-Davis (polling March 15th, '89) :-	Lancs. S.E. (Gorton) [13,016].	H. Hulton (C) - - - 3440
Mark Beaufoy (G L) - - - 4069	R. Peacock (G L) - - - 4592	Leicestershire (S. or Harborough)
Beresford Hope (C) - - - 3439	Lord Grey de Wilton (C) - - 4135	[12,834].
(G L gain.)	On decease of Mr. Peacock (polling March 23rd, '89) :-	T. K. Taping (C) - - - 5708
Lambeth (N.) [6948].	W. Mather (G L) - - - 5155	H. Saunders (G L) - - - 4570
Gen. Fraser (C) - - - 2723	E. Hatch (C) - - - 4309	Leicestershire (Mid. or Loughboro')
W. Wren (G L) - - - 2311	Lancs. S.E. (Heywood) [11,887].	[5684].
Lambeth (Norwood) [8333].	Isaac Hoyle (G L) - - - 4206	E. De Lisle (C) - - - 4075
T. L. Bristowe (C) - - - 3334	J. G. Lawson (C) - - - 3762	J. Johnson-Ferguson (G L) 3940
Oscar Browning (G L) - - - 1605	Lancs. S.E. (Middleton) [15,107].	Leicestershire (E. or Melton)
Lanarkshire (Govan) [9240*].	T. Feilden (C) - - - 5126	[10,577].
W. Pearce (C) - - - 3574	C. H. Hopwood (G L) - - - 4808	Lord J. Manners (C) unopp.
I. A. Dickson (G L) - - - 3212	Lancs. S.E. (Prestwich) [15,079].	Lord J. Manners accepting
On death of Sir W. Pearce (polling Jan. 18th, '89) :-	R. Mowbray (C) - - - 4843	office of Chancellor of the Duchy
J. Wilson (G L) - - - 4420	A. Buckley (G L) - - - 4704	of Lancaster; no opposition
Sir John Pender (L U) - - - 3349	Lancs. S.E. (Stretford) [12,024].	(Aug. 13th, '86).
(G L gain.)	J. W. Maclure (C) - - - 4750	On Lord J. Manners succeeding
Lanarkshire (Mid.) [9596].	W. Agnew (G L) - - - 4011	to the Dukedom of Rutland
S. Mason (G L) - - - 3779	Lancs. S.E. (Radcliffe) [15,618].	the Marquis of Granby (C)
J. Shand Harvey (L U) - - - 2909	R. Leake (G L) - - - 4695	was returned without opposition
On resignation of Mr. Mason (polling April 27th, '88) :-	Sir F. Milner (C) - - - 4559	(March 21st, '88).
J. W. Phillips (G L) - - - 3847	Lancs. S.E. (W. Houghton) [14,723].	Leith Group [11,779].
J. Bousfield (L U) - - - 2917	F. Hardcastle (C) unopp.	W. E. Gladstone (G L) unopp.
J. Keir Hardie (Labour) - - - 617	Lancs. S.W. (Bootle) [17,429].	Mr. Gladstone having been re-
Lanarkshire (N.E.) [10,934*].	Lieut.-Col. Sandys (C) unopp.	turned for Midlothian as well as
D. Crawford (G L) - - - 4269	Lancs. S.W. (Ince) [11,176].	for this constituency, elected to
Sir E. Colebrooke (L U) - - - 3990	Col. Blundell (C) - - - 4308	sit for the county, and there was
Lanarkshire (N.W.) [9311*].	G. P. Taylor (G L) - - - 3228	a fresh election (polling Aug.
R. Cunningham Graham (G L) - - - 4030	Lancs. S.W. (Leigh) [11,116].	20th, '86) :-
J. Baird (C) - - - 3698	Caleb Wright (G L) - - - 3297	Munro Ferguson (G L) - - 4204
Lanarkshire (Partick) [9342].	W. H. Myers (C) - - - 3134	D. McGregor (L U) - - - 1528
A. Craig Sellar (L U) - - - 3745	Lancs. S.W. (Newton) [11,022].	W. Jacks (L U) - - - 1499
R. A. McLean (G L) - - - 2144	Sir R. Cross (C) - - - 4302	Leitrim (N.) [12,784].
Lanarkshire (S.) [8673].	Sir Geo. Errington (G L) - - 3486	M. Conway (P) unopp.
J. H. C. Hozier (C) - - - 3577	On Sir R. Cross accepting	Leitrim (S.) [6270].
J. G. Hamilton (G L) - - - 3559	office of Secretary for India,	L. P. Hayden (P) unopp.
Lancs. N. (Blackpool) [16,887].	with a peerage (polling Aug.	Lewisham [10,150].
Sir F. Stanley (C) unopp.	16th, '86) :-	Visc. Lewisham (C) - - - 3832
On Sir F. Stanley accepting	Thomas Wodehouse Legh (C) - - - 4062	G. Offor (G L) - - - 1668
office of President of the Board	D. O'Connell French (G L) 3355	On Lord Lewisham accepting
of Trade, with a peerage (polling	Lancs. S.W. (Ormakirk) [11,198].	office of Vice-Chamberlain of
Aug. 20th, '86) :-	A. B. Forwood (C) unopp.	the Household; no opposition
Sir M. White Ridley (C) - - 6263	Lancs. S.W. (Southport) [13,989].	(Aug. 11th, '86).
J. O. Pilkington (G L) - - - 2517	G. N. Curzon (C) - - - 3723	Limerick City [4894].
Lancs. N. (Chorley) [12,910].	Dr. Pilkington (G L) - - - 3262	H. J. Gill (P) unopp.
Gen. Feilden (C) unopp.	Lancs. S.W. (Widnes) [10,225].	On resignation of Mr. Gill,
Lancs. N. (Lancaster) [12,467].	T. C. Edwards-Moss (C) - - 3719	Mr. F. A. O'Keefe (P) was elected
J. Williamson (G L) - - - 3886	A. Birrell (G L) - - - 2927	without oppo. (April 17th, '88).
Major Marton - - - 3692	Leeds (Cent.) [10,153].	Limerick Co. (E.) [8474].
Lancs. N. (N. Lonsdale) [11,477].	G. W. Balfour (C) - - - 4225	J. Finucane (P) unopp.
W. G. Ainslie (C) - - - 4093	J. Kitson (G L) - - - 4212	Limerick Co. (W.) [7824].
W. M. Edmunds (G L) - - - 3293	Leeds (E.) [8552].	W. Abraham (P) unopp.
Lancs. N.E. (Acorington) [14,666].	J. L. Gane (G L) - - - 7930	Lincoln [7704].
R. F. Hermon Hodge (C) - - 4973	R. Dawson (C) - - - 2820	F. H. Kerans (C) - - - 3159
J. F. Leese (G L) - - - 4752	Leeds (N.) [10,609].	W. Crosfield (G L) - - - 2851
Lancs. N.E. (Ollithorpe) [7,817].	W. L. Jackson (C) - - - 4302	Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg)
Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (G L) unopp.	A. Rutson (G L) - - - 3682	[10,323].
Lancs. N.E. (Darwen) [16,797].	Leeds (S.) [10,480].	S. D. Waddy (G L) - - - 3837
Visc. Cranborne (C) - - - 6085	Sir Lyon Playfair (G L) - - 4665	J. M. Richardson (C) - - 3722
J. Slagg (G L) - - - 5350	T. H. Bracken (C) - - - 2924	Lincolnshire (W. Lindsey or
Lancs. N.E. (Rossendale) [14,491].	Herbert Gladstone (G L) - - 5226	Gainsborough) [11,107].
Marg. of Hartington (L U) 5399	C. Williams (C) - - - 2970	Col. Eyre (C) - - - 4123
T. Newbigging (G L) - - - 3949	Leicester (S) [21,683].	J. Bennett (G L) - - - 4038
	J. A. Pictou (G L) - - - 9914	Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horn-
	A. M'Arthur (G L) - - - 9682	castle) [9941].
	R. Bickersteth (L U) - - - 5586	E. Stanhope (C) unopp.
		On Mr. Stanhope accepting
		office of Colonial Secretary; no
		opposition (Aug. 13th, '86).

Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or Stamford) [10,900]. H. Chaplin (C) unopp. On Mr. Chaplin being appointed President of the Board of Agriculture, there was a contest (polling Sept. 26th, '89):— Henry Chaplin (C) - - - 4386 F. Otter (G L) - - - 3078	London City (S) [31,588]. Sir R. Fowler (C) and J. G. Hubbard (C) unopp. On Mr. Hubbard being elevated to the peerage under the title of Lord Addington, Mr. T. C. Baring (C) returned without opposition (July 27th, '89). London University [about 2900]. Sir J. Lubbock (L U) - - - 1314 F. Harrison (G L) - - - 516	Marylebone (E.) [7320]. Lord C. Beresford (C) - - 3101 Prof. Beesly (G L) - - 1616 On Lord C. Beresford accepting office of a Naval Lord of the Admiralty; no opposition (Aug. 11th, '86). On resignation of Lord C. Beresford (polling July 19th, '89):— Edmund Boulnois (C) - - 2570 G. Leveson-Gower (G L) - - 2086
Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding) [13,784]. M. E. G. Finch-Hatton (C) 4561 Halley Stewart (G L) - - 4273 On Mr. Finch-Hatton succeeding to the Earldoms of Winchelsea and Nottingham (polling July 1st, '87):— Halley Stewart (G L) - - 5110 Admiral Sir G. Tryon (C) 4363 (G L gain.)	Londonderry (City) [3973]. C. E. Lewis (C) - - - 1781 Justin M'Carthy (P) - - 1778 Mr. Lewis was unseated on petition, and Mr. Justin M'Carthy (P) declared the sitting member (Oct. 25th, '86). (P gain.) Londonderry (N.) [11,097]. H. L. Mulholland (C) unopp.	Marylebone (W.) [8319]. F. Seager Hunt (C) - - 3061 H. S. Trower (G L) - - 1942 Mayo Co. (E.) [7942]. J. Dillon (P) unopp. Mayo Co. (N.) [7382]. D. Crilly (P) unopp. Mayo Co. (W.) [9049]. J. Deasy (P) unopp.
Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or Stamford) [10,731]. J. C. Lawrence (C) unopp.	Londonderry (S.) [9761]. Thos. Lea (L U) - - - 4757 T. M. Healy (P) - - - 4619 Longford Co. (N.) [3714]. J. M'Carthy (P) unopp. Mr. Justin M'Carthy having been declared duly elected for the city of Londonderry as well as for this constituency, decided to sit for the former, and Mr. T. M. Healy (P) was returned for this division without opposition (Feb. '87).	Mayo Co. (S.) [9525]. J. F. X. O'Brien (P) unopp. Meath Co. (N.) [8318]. Pierce Mahony (P) unopp. Meath Co. (S.) [8647]. E. Sheil (P) unopp.
Lincolnshire E. (Lindsey or Louth) [10,252]. A. R. Heath (C) unopp.	Longford Co. (S.) [4456]. L. Connolly (P) unopp. On resignation of Mr. Connolly, James G. Fitzgerald (P) was returned without opposition (June 30th).	Merionethshire [9211]. T. E. Ellis (G L) - - - 4127 J. Vaughan (C) - - - 2860 Merthyr Tydfil (S) [15,416]. Henry Richard (G L) and Chas. H. James (G L) unopp.
Linlithgowshire [7030]. P. M'Lagan (G L) - - - 2543 Capt. Hope (L U) - - - 1810	Louth Co. (N.) [1935]. J. Nolan (P) unopp.	On resignation of Mr. James, Mr. D. A. Thomas (G L) was returned without opposition (March 14th, '88). On the death of Mr. Richard, there was a contest (polling Oct. 26th, '88):— W. Pritchard Morgan (G L) 7149 Foulkes Griffiths (G L) - 4950
Liverpool (Abercromby) [8979]. W. F. Lawrence (C) - - - 3583 Sir T. Brassey (G L) - - 2844	Louth Co. (S.) [5769]. T. P. Gill (P) unopp.	Middlesex (Barnet) [14,879]. Isaac Wilson (G L) unopp.
Liverpool (Everton) [9516]. E. Whitley (C) unopp.	Maidstone [4519]. Major Ross (C) - - - 1917 F. B. Bapic (G L) - - 1603 On the death of Major Ross (polling Dec. 14th, '88). F. S. W. Cornwallis (C) - 2055 Mr. Barker (G L) - - - 1865	Middlesex (Brentford) [10,424]. O. E. Coope (C) - - - 3043 J. Haysman (G L) - - - 1409 On decease of Mr. Coope (polling Dec. 23rd, '86):— James Higwood (C) - - 2572 J. Haysman (G L) - - - 1316
Liverpool (Exchange) [7482]. D. Duncan (G L) - - - 2920 L. R. Bailey (C) - - - 2750 On death of Mr. Duncan (polling Jan. 26th, '87):— Ralph Neville (G L) - - 3217 Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen (L U) 3216	Manchester (E.) [10,581]. A. J. Halfour (C) - - - 4166 J. H. Crossfield (G L) 3511 On Mr. Balfour accepting office of Secretary for Scotland; no opposition (Aug. 11th, '86).	Middlesex (Ealing) [9283]. Lord Geo. Hamilton (C) unopp. On Lord Geo. Hamilton accepting office of First Lord of the Admiralty; no opposition (Aug. 12th, '86).
Liverpool (Kirkdale) [8480]. G. Baden-Powell (C) - - 3084 R. Neville (G L) - - - 2172	Manchester (N.) [8312]. C. E. Schwann (G L) - - 3476 J. F. Hutton (C) - - - 3386	Middlesex (Enfield) [8621]. Visc. Folkestone (C) - - 3287 J. T. Edgcombe (G L) - 1067 On Viscount Folkestone accepting office of Treasurer of the Household; no opposition (Aug. 12th, '86). On Viscount Folkestone succeeding to the peerage as Earl of Radnor (polling March 30th, '89):— Capt. Bowles (C) - - - 5124 Mr. Fairbairns (G L) - - 3612
Liverpool (Scotland) [8139]. T. P. O'Connor (P) - - 2011 A. Earle (L U) - - - 1431	Manchester (N.E.) [9087]. Sir J. Fergusson (C) - - 3686 C. P. Scott (G L) - - - 3352	Middlesex (Harrow) [10,438]. W. Ambrose (C) unopp.
Liverpool (E. Toxteth) [7879]. Baron H. de Worms (C) unopp	Manchester (N.W.) [12,233]. W. H. Houldsworth (C) - 5486 H. Lee (G L) - - - 4452	
Liverpool (W. Toxteth) [7767]. T. B. Royden (C) unopp.	Manchester (S.) [9449]. Sir H. Roscoe (G L) - - 3407 Jol. Sowler (C) - - - 3072	
Liverpool (Walton) [8315]. J. G. Gibson (C) - - - 2875 C. H. Bromley (G L) - - 1681	Manchester (S.W.) [9454]. Jacob Bright (G L) - - - 3571 Lord F. Hamilton (C) - - 3455	
On Mr. Gibson accepting office of Solicitor-General for Ireland no opposition (Aug. 11th, '86). On Mr. Gibson (C) Attorney-General for Ireland, being appointed a Judge of Queen's Bench Division, Ireland, M. W. Martinson (C) was elected without opposition (Feb. 3rd, '88).		
Liverpool (W. Derby) [9174]. Lord Claud Hamilton (C) - 3604 Serjeant Hemphill (G L) - 2247		
On resignation of Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. W. H. Cross (C) was returned without opposition (Aug. 10th, '88).		

Middlesex Hornsey [10,648].
Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg (C) unopp.
On the elevation of Sir J.
M'Garel-Hogg (C) to the peer-
age as Lord Magheramorne
(polling July 19th, '87):—
H. C. Stephens (C) - 4476
H. Bottomley (G L) - 2488

Middlesex (Tottenham) [10,887].
J. Howard (C) - 3941
C. E. Bretherton (G L) - 2061

Middlesex (Uxbridge) [9902].
F. Dixon-Hartland (C) unopp.

Midlothian [13,003].
W. E. Gladstone (G L) unopp.

Monaghan Co. (N.) [7525].
Patrick O'Brien (P) - 3962
Sir J. Leslie (C) - 2491

Monaghan Co. (S.) [7474].
Sir J. M'Kenna (P) - 4715
P. Westenra (L U) - 1009

Monmouth (Dist.) [6485].
Sir Geo. Elliot (C) - 3033
E. H. Carbutt (G L) - 2568

Monmouthshire (N.) [10,994].
T. P. Price (G L) - 4688
E. Jones (C) - 3285

Monmouthshire (S.) [11,359].
F. C. Morgan (C) - 5235
Oliver Bryant (G L) - 2950

Monmouthshire (W.) [10,339].
C. M. Warmington (G L) unopp.

Montgomery (Dist.) [2955].
Hon. F. Hanbury-Tracy (G L) 1424
Pryce Jones (C) - 1251

Montgomeryshire [8869].
Stuart Rendel (G L) - 3799
(apt. Mytton (C) - 3220

Montrose Group [8457].
J. Shires Will (G L) - 3357
Mr. Patton (L U) - 2088

Morpeth [6996].
T. Burt (G L) unopp.

Newcastle-on-Tyne (S.) [29,970].
J. Morley (G L) - 10,681
J. Craig (G L) - 10,172

Newcastle-under-Lyme [8272].
D. H. Coghill (L U) - 2896
J. B. Brindley (G L) - 2752

Newington (Waltham) [6160].
L. H. Isaacs (C) - 1983
J. S. Balfour (G L) - 1748

Newington (W.) [7086].
C. W. Radcliffe Cooke (C) 2447
J. F. B. Firth (G L) - 2065

Newry [2223].
J. Huntly M'Carthy (P) - 1183
J. Sanders (C) - 716

Norfolk (E.) [11,161].
Sir E. Birkbeck (C) - 4578
H. Lee Warner (G L) - 4000

Norfolk (Mid.) [9992].
R. T. Gurdon (L U) - 3032
J. Toller (G L) - 2025

Norfolk (N.) [9742].
H. Cozens-Hardy (G L) - 4084
A. Fellows (C) - 3324

Norfolk (N.W.) [10,444].
Lord H. Bentinck (C) - 4084
Joseph Arch (G L) - 4064

Norfolk (S.) [10,141].
F. Taylor (L U) unopp.

Norfolk (S.W.) [9391].
W. A. Tyssen-Amherst (C)
unopp.

Northampton (S.) [10,421].
H. Labouchere (G L) - 4570
C. Bradlaugh (G L) - 4353
R. Turner (L U) - 3850
T. H. Lees (C) - 3656

Northamptonshire (E.) [10,351].
F. A. Channing (G L) - 4428
L. Agar-Ellis (C) - 3012

Northamptonshire (Mid.) [11,061].
C. R. Spencer (G L) - 4887
W. C. Cartwright (L U) - 3931

Northamptonshire (N.) [9851].
Lord Burghley (C) unopp.
On Lord Burghley accepting
office of Parliamentary Groom-
in-Waiting; no opposition (Aug.
16th, '86).

Northamptonshire (S.) [9603].
Sir R. Knightley (C) - 4003
Sir J. Carmichael (G L) - 3681

Northumberland (Berwick) [9091].
Sir E. Grey (G L) - 4131
F. W. Lambton (L U) - 3709

Northumberland (Hexham)
[10,337].
Miles MacInnes (G L) - 4177
Lord Melgund (L U) - 3220

Northumberland (Tyneside)
[11,852].
W. B. Beaumont (G L) - 4112
Albert Grey (L U) - 3990

Northumberland (Wansbeck)
[10,392].
Charles Fenwick (G L) - 5235
W. Wight (L U) - 1710

Norwich (S.) [16,180].
J. J. Colman (G L) - 6295
S. Hoare (C) - 6156

Norwich (N.) [12,242].
J. H. Tillett (G L) - 6119
C. S. Read (C) - 5564

Nottingham (E.) [12,555].
Arnold Morley (G L) - 4584
H. Finch Hatton (C) - 4418

Nottingham (S.) [12,242].
H. S. Wright (C) - 4586
J. Carvell Williams (G L) 4317

Nottingham (W.) [14,214].
H. Broadhurst (G L) - 5458
Col. Seely (L U) - 4609

Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw)
[10,888].
W. Beckett (C) unopp.

Nottinghamshire (Mansfield)
[10,357].
C. G. S. Foljambe (G L) - 4876
L. Rolleston (C) - 2832

Nottinghamshire (Newark)
[11,468].
Visc. Newark (C) unopp.

Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe)
[13,013].
J. E. Ellis (G L) - 4784
G. S. Foljambe (L U) - 3337

Oldham (S.) [98,048].
J. M. Maclean (C) - 11,606
Elliott Lees (C) - 11,484

Orkney and Shetland [7076].
L. Lyell (G L) - 2353
H. Hoare (L U) - 1382

Oxford [6983].
A. W. Hall (C) unopp.

Oxford Univ. (S.) [5575].
Sir J. Mowbray (C) and J. G.
Talbot (C) unopp.

Oxfordshire (Banbury) [8278].
Sir B. Samuelson (G L) - 3677
L. M. Wynne (C) - 3184

Oxfordshire (Henley) [9187].
F. Parker (C) - 3674
Sir W. Phillimore (G L) - 2600

Oxfordshire (Woodstock) [9755].
F. W. Maclean (L U) unopp.

Paddington (N.) [6100].
L. L. Cohen (C) - 2300
J. Kempster (G L) - 1389

Paddington (S.) [5155].
Lord R. Churchill (C) - 2576
J. Page Hopps (G L) - 769

Paddington (W.) [7376].
On Lord R. Churchill accept-
ing office of Chancellor of Ex-
chequer; no opposition (Aug.
11th, '86).

Pembroke (Dist.) [5866].
W. B. Barbour (G L) - 3057
J. P. Smith (L U) - 2491

Pembroke (S.) [3128].
W. Thorburn (C) - 1375
Sir C. Tennant (G L) - 1325

Pembroke (W.) [5192].
Admiral Mayne (C) - 2305
Lewis Morris (G L) - 2033

Pembridge (Dist.) [5866].
W. Davies (G L) - 4099
C. E. G. Philipps (C) - 3984

Perth (G L) [4451].
C. S. Parker (G L) - 1573
W. Fowler (L U) - 1120

Perthshire (E.) [7790].
R. S. Menzies (G L) - 3504
J. R. Holland (L U) - 2195

Perthshire (W.) [8177].
On the death of Mr. Menzies
there was a contest (polling
Feb. 19th, '89):—
Sir John Kinloch (G L) - 2005
W. A. Boase (L U) - 2283

Peterborough [4282].
W. J. W. Fitzwilliam (L U) 1780
G. Greenwood (G L) - 1491

Peterborough (S.) [4282].
On the death of Mr. Fitzwilliam
there was a contest (polling
Oct. 7th, '87):—
A. C. Morton (G L) - 1803
Robert Purvis (L U) - 1648

Pontefract [2497].
R. Winn (C) - 1156
C. J. Fleming (L U) - 947

Staffordshire (Burton) [9555].
Sir M. Bass (G L) unopp.
On the elevation of Sir M. A.
Bass to the peerage (polling
Aug. 30th, '86).—
Sydney Everashed (G L) - 4792
Gerald Hardy (C) - 2319

Staffordshire (Handsworth)

[15,519].

H. Wiggin (L U) unopp.

Staffordshire (Kingswinford)

[11,960].

A. Staveley Hill (C) unopp.

Staffordshire (Leek) [10,640].

H. T. Davenport (C) - 4324

C. Crompton (G L) - 3669

Staffordshire (Lichfield) [8351*].

Sir J. Swinburne (G L) - 3398

Visc. Anson (L U) - 2765

Staffordshire (N.W.) [12,333].

Capt. Heathcote (C) - 5252

G. Leveson Gower (G L) - 4459

Staffordshire (W.) [9989].

H. A. Bass (L U) unopp.

Stalybridge [8508].

T. H. Sidebottom (C) - 3221

J. W. Probyn (G L) - 2682

Stridling Group [5228].

H. Campbell Bannerman

(G L) - 2440

J. Pender (L U) - 1471

Stirlingshire [12,469].

J. C. Bolton (G L) - 5067

E. Noel (L U) - 4360

Stockport (B) [9257].

L. J. Jennings (C) - 4702

S. Gedde (C) - 4495

J. Leigh (G L) - 4184

Sir H. Davey (G L) - 3988

Stockton [9723].

J. Dodds (G L) - 3822

T. Wrightson (C) - 2320

On the resignation of Mr.

Dodds (polling Dec. 21st, '88).—

Sir H. Davey (G L) - 3889

T. Wrightson (C) - 3494

Stoke-upon-Trent [9135].

W. L. Bright (G L) - 3255

H. Corser (C) - 2093

Strand [11,455].

W. H. Smith (C) - 5034

Military Skinner (G L) - 1508

On Mr. Smith accepting office

of Secretary for War; no op-

position (Aug. 11th, '86).

Suffolk (Eye) [11,440].

F. S. Stevenson (G L) - 4544

J. C. Reade (L U) - 2938

Suffolk (Lowestoft) [13,048].

Sir S. Crossley (L U) unopp.

Suffolk (Stowmarket) [11,241].

E. Greene (C) - 3906

E. N. Buxton (G L) - 3363

Suffolk (Sudbury) [11,486].

W. C. Quilter (L U) unopp.

Suffolk (Woodbridge) [12,730].

Col. Anstruther (C) - 4854

R. L. Everett (G L) - 4541

Sunderland (S) [21,338].

S. Storey (G L) - 6070

Col. Gourley (G L) - 6839

W. Stobart (L U) - 6027

Surrey (Chertsey) [11,719].

F. A. Hankey (C) unopp.

Surrey (Epsom) [1021].

G. Cubitt (C) unopp.

Surrey (Guildford) [13,350].

Hon. W. St. John Brodrick (C)

unopp.

Surrey (Kingston) [15,760].

Sir J. W. Ellis (C) unopp.

Surrey (Reigate) [12,137].

Sir J. T. Lawrence (C) unopp.

Surrey (Wimbledon) [16,095].

H. C. Bonsor (C) unopp.

Sussex (Chichester) [8618].

Earl of March (C) unopp.

On resignation of the Earl of

March, Lord Walter Gordon

Lennox (C) was elected without

opposition (March 14th, '88).

Sussex (Eastbourne) [9117].

Admiral Field (C) - 3760

Col. Clifton Brown (G L) - 2501

Sussex (E. Grinstead) [8115].

A. E. Gathorne-Hardy (C) 3289

C. J. Heald (G L) - 1877

Sussex (Hove) [8757].

Sir W. Barttelot (C) unopp.

Sussex (Lewes) [10,884].

Sir H. Fletcher (C) unopp.

Sussex (Rye) [10,773].

A. M. Brookfield (C) - 4592

J. G. De Reuter (G L) - 3094

Sutherlandshire [2013].

A. Sutherland (G L) - 1463

R. W. Fullarton (L U) - 583

Swansea (Town) [7597].

L. L. Dillwyn (G L) - 3040

A. J. Lambert (C) - 1740

Swansea (Dist.) [8926].

Sir H. Vivian (L U) unopp.

Taunton [2806].

S. C. Allsopp (C) unopp.

On Mr. Allsopp succeeding

to the peerage by the decease of

his father, Lord Hindlip (polling

April 23rd, '87).—

Percy Allsopp (C) - 1426

J. Harris Sanders (G L) - 896

Tipperary (E.) [6899].

T. J. Condon (P) unopp.

Tipperary (Mid.) [6517].

T. Mayne (P) unopp.

Tipperary (N.) [4789].

P. J. O'Brien (P) unopp.

Tipperary (S.) [5841].

J. O'Connor (P) unopp.

Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley)

[8795].

Capt. Colomb (C) - 2967

W. S. Robson (G L) - 2396

Tower Hamlets (Limehouse)

[5954].

E. S. Norris (C) - 2230

T. E. Scrutton (G L) - 1428

Tower Hamlets (Mile End) [5804].

S. Charrington (C) - 2110

Arnold White (G L) - 1283

Tower Hamlets (Poplar) [9041].

Sydney Buxton (G L) - 2903

Major Welby (C) - 2827

Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-

the-East) [4322].

C. T. Ritchie (C) - 1561

Richard Eve (G L) - 1076

On Mr. Ritchie accepting office

of President of Local Govern-

ment Board (polling Aug. 12th,

'86).—

C. T. Ritchie (C) - 1545

Richard Eve (G L) - 889

Tower Hamlets (Stepney) [6926].

F. W. Isaacson (C) - 2237

R. S. Wright (G L) - 1735

Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel)

[6140].

S. Montagu (G L) - 2179

Col. Le Poer Trench (C) - 1598

Tynemouth [6836].

R. S. Donkin (C) - 2795

W. T. Raymond (G L) - 2277

Tyrone (E.) [7946].

W. J. Reynolds (P) - 3843

M. G. Megau (L U) - 3375

Tyrone (Mid.) [8083].

M. J. Kenny (P) - 4136

H. H. Moore (C) - 2149

Tyrone (N.) [6810].

Lord E. Hamilton (C) - 3219

J. O. Wylie (P) - 2867

Tyrone (S.) [7720].

T. W. Russell (L U) - 3481

W. O'Brien (P) - 3382

Wakefield [5201].

Sir E. Green (C) - 2253

J. J. Cousins (G L) - 1940

Walsall [11,224].

Sir Charles Forster (G L) unopp.

Wandsworth [14,151].

H. Kimber (C) unopp.

Warrington [7779].

Sir G. Greenall (C) - 3717

J. Crosfield (G L) - 3216

Warwick and Leamington [5387].

A. W. Peel (L U) unopp.

Warwickshire (Stratford-on-

Avon) [9609].

F. Townsend (C) - 3833

Lord W. Compton (G L) - 3344

Warwickshire (Nuneaton) [9870].

J. Dugdale (C) - 4622

J. W. Johns (G L) - 3608

Warwickshire (Rugby) [9606].

H. P. Cobb (G L) - 4006

M. C. Buzard (L U) - 3523

Warwickshire (Tamworth) [9962].

P. A. Muntz (C) unopp.

Waterford (City) [3946].

R. Power (P) unopp.

Waterford Co. (E.) [6144].

P. J. Power (P) unopp.

Waterford Co. (W.) [6071].

J. D. Pyne (P) unopp.

Mr. Pyne is supposed to have

been drowned between Holy-

head and Dublin, Nov. '88, but

no new writ has as yet been

moved for.

Wendesbury [10,702].

P. Stanhope (G L) - 4283

W. Lloyd (C) - 4221

West Bromwich [8886].	Windsor [8755].	Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Shipley) [14,000].
J. E. Spencer (C) - - - 3634	R. Richardson Gardner (C) unopp.	J. Craven (G L) unopp.
T. J. Moore (G L) - - - 3087	Wolverhampton (E.) [8126].	Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Sowerby) [11,264].
West Ham (N.) [12,883].	H. H. Fowler (G L) - - - 3752	E. Crossley (G L) unopp.
Forrest Fulton (C) - - - 3920	J. Underhill (C) - - - 2629	Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Skipton) [10,796].
E. R. Cook (G L) - - - 3193	Wolverhampton (W.) [8969].	W. Morrison (L U) - - - 4423
West Ham (S.) [11,807].	Sir W. Plowden (G L) - - - 3706	Sir M. Wilson (G L) - - - 4289
Major Banes (C) - - - 2878	A. Hickman (C) - - - 3583	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Barnsley) [11,000].
J. Leicester (G L) - - - 2572	Wolverhampton (S.) [8401].	C. S. Kenny (G L) - - - 5425
Westmeath (N.) [5447].	C. F. Villiers (L U) unopp.	B. C. V. Wentworth (C) - - 2917
J. Tuile (P) unopp.	Woolwich [11,316].	On resignation of Mr. Kenny (polling March 11th, '89):—
Westmeath (S.) [5242].	Col. Hughes (C) - - - 4647	Ear Compton (G L) - - - 6232
D. Sullivan (P) unopp.	Surg.-Major Evatt (C) - - 2811	B. C. V. Wentworth (C) - - 3781
Westminster [9045].	Worcester [8854].	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Colne Valley) [10,881].
W. Burdett-Coutts (C) unopp.	G. Allsopp (C) - - - 2892	H. F. Beaumont (G L) unopp.
Westmoreland (Appleby) [8685].	T. R. Hill (G L) - - - 2749	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Doncaster) [13,252].
W. Lowther (C) - - - 2748	Worcestershire (W. or Bewdley) [8741].	W. S. Shirley (G L) - - - 5010
Alderman Whitehead (G L) 2562	Sir E. Lechmere (C) unopp.	W. H. Fitzwilliam (L U) - - 4792
Westmoreland (Kendal) [5881].	Worcestershire (E.) [8556].	On resignation of Mr. Shirley (polling Feb. 23rd, '88):—
Earl of Bective (C) unopp.	G. W. Hastings (L U) unopp.	W. H. Fitzwilliam (L U) - - 5634
Wexford [8965].	Worcestershire (Kid. or Droitwich) [9240].	J. Spencer Balfour (G L) - 5423
J. E. Redmond (P) unopp.	J. Corbett (L U) - - - 4031	(L U gain.)
Wexford [9367].	A. J. Dodson (G L) - - - 2761	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Hallamshire) [13,176].
J. Barry (P) unopp.	Worcestershire (N.) [10,233].	F. T. Mappin (G L) unopp.
Whitehaven [2816].	B. Hingley (L U) unopp.	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Holmfrith) [10,770].
Rt. Hon. G. C. Bentinck (C) 1216	Worcestershire (S. or Evesham) [9182].	H. J. Wilson (G L) - - - 5322
II. G. Shee (G L) - - - 1110	Sir R. Temple (C) - - - 4127	W. Armitage (C) - - - 2780
Wick (Group) [1797].	D. Pidgeon (G L) - - - 2391	[Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Morley)] [11,467].
J. Macdonald Cameron (G L) 910	York, City (2) [12,550].	C. J. Milnes-Gaskell (G L) unopp.
J. D. Pender (L U) - - - 686	A. E. Pease (G L) - - - 4816	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Normanton) [14,479].
Wicklow (E.) [5569].	F. Lockwood (G L) - - - 4810	B. Pickard (G L) - - - 4771
W. J. Corbet (P) - - - 3101	Capt. J. D. Legard (C) - - 4352	Col. Charlesworth (C) - - 3724
C. G. Tottenham (C) - - - 984	J. C. Dundas (L U) - - - 4295	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Rotherham) [10,730].
Wicklow (W.) [5226].	Yorks, N. Riding (Cleveland) [11,788].	A. H. Dyke Acland (G L) - 5155
G. M. Byrne (P) - - - 3531	H. F. Pease (G L) unopp.	F. Foljambe (L U) - - - 2070
W. F. Dick (L U) - - - 856	Yorks, N. Riding (Richmond) [11,217].	Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Barkston Ash) [8411].
Wigan [6949].	G. W. Elliot (C) - - - 4810	Col. Gunter (C) unopp.
F. S. Powell (C) - - - 3371	F. R. Turton (G L) - - - 3815	Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Osgoldcross) [10,322].
C. M. Percy (G L) - - - 2780	Yorks, N. Riding (Thirax and Malton) [12,637].	J. Austin (G L) - - - 4008
Wigtownshire [5743].	Col. Dawnay (C) unopp.	Sir J. Ramsden (L U) - - 3010
Sir H. Maxwell (C) - - - 2920	Yorks, N. Riding (Whitby) [14,008].	Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Otley) [9885].
J. W. Coldstream (G L) - - 1719	E. W. Beckett (C) - - - 5078	J. Barran (G L) - - - 4245
On Sir H. Maxwell accepting office of a junior Lord of the Treasury; no opposition (Aug. 12th, '86).	J. M. Clayhills (G L) - - 3940	Sir A. Fairbairn (L U) - - 3361
Wiltshire (Chippenham) [8513].	Yorks, E. Riding (Buckrose) [11,131].	Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Fussey) [11,989].
Lord H. Bruce (C) - - - 3657	W. M'Arthur (G L) - - - 3742	Briggs Priestley (G L) - - 5207
Hanister Fletcher (G L) - - 3120	C. Sykes (C) - - - 3741	A. W. Rucker (L U) - - - 4036
Wiltshire (Cricklade) [9153].	On petition Mr. M'Arthur was unseated, and Mr. Christopher Sykes was declared to be the sitting member (Dec. 11th, '86). (C gain.)	Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon) [9049].
M. H. Story-Maskelyne (L U) - - - 3401	Yorks, E. Riding (Holderness) [9143].	J. L. Wharton (C) - - - 4113
B. Costelloe (G L) - - - 1683	Commander Bethell (C) unopp.	C. A. Ponsonby (G L) - - 3125
Sir J. Bennett (G L) - - - 1247	Yorks, E. Riding (Howdenshire) [9502].	Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Spem Valley) [9645].
Wiltshire (Devizes) [9293].	A. Duncombe (C) unopp.	J. Woodhead (G L) - - - 4548
W. H. Long (C) - - - 4123	Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Elland) [8248].	S. C. Boulton (L U) - - - 2200
J. W. Phillips (G L) - - - 2397	T. Wayman (G L) unopp.	
Wiltshire (Westbury) [9968].	Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Keighley) [10,072].	
G. P. Fuller (G L) - - - 4663	Isaac Holden (G L) unopp.	
T. G. P. Hallett (L U) - - 3670		
Wiltshire (Wilton) [8560].		
Sir T. Grove (L U) unopp.		
Winchester [2455].		
Col. Tottenham (C) - - - 1119		
N. A. Groves (G L) - - - 783		
On decease of Col. Tottenham there was a contest (polling Jan. 5th, '89):—		
R. Moss (C) - - - 1364		
F. Vanderbilt (G L) - - - 849		

SUMMARY.

	No. of Mem. ret.	TOTALS.	TABLE I. General Election, Nov. 1885.*				TABLE II. General Election, August 1886.				TABLE III. State of Parties, Nov. 18, 1889.					
			Ind.	L.	C.	P.	L.	U.	G.	O.	P.	L.	U.	G.	O.	P.
England:																
Metropolitan Boroughs	59		..	23	36	..	2	11	46	..	3	12	44	..	..	..
University	1		..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial Boroughs	167		3	85	78	1	19	49	98	1	17	54	95	1	..	..
Universities	4		..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Counties	234		1	133	100	..	34	65	135	..	31	69	134	..	..	..
		465														
Wales:																
Boroughs	11		..	9	2	..	1	7	3	..	..	8	3	..	..	..
Counties	19		..	18	1	..	1	17	1	..	1	17	1	..	..	..
		30														
Scotland:																
Boroughs	31		..	30	1	..	8	22	1	..	6	24	1	..	..	..
Counties	39		..	32	7	..	9	21	9	..	9	22	8	..	..	..
Universities	2		..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		72														
Ireland:																
Boroughs	16		..	..	5	11	..	..	4	12	..	..	3	13	..	..
Counties	85		..	..	11	74	2	..	11	72	2	..	11	72	..	..
University	2		..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		103														
GRAND TOTAL		570	4	331	249	86	177	192	316	85	70	206	308	86		

* The bye elections held between this General Election and the next resulted in a Conservative gain of two seats. † The Speaker is counted with the Liberal Unionists.

Commutation of Tithes. See TITHES.

Comoro Islands, The, a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, between the east coast of Africa and the north-west coast of Madagascar. Area 758 sq. m., pop. 63,000. The group consists of four small elevated islands—Great Comoro, Mohilla, or Little Comoro, Anjuan, erroneously called Johanna, and Mayotta or Mayotte. Mayotte is a French possession, and the other islands form a French protectorate. Commercially the most important is Mohilla, which carries on a brisk trade with Madagascar, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and the rest of the mainland. The people are Mohammedans, speak Arabic, and are akin to the mixed races of Zanzibar. A British consul is resident. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Company Law in '89. The rule of law that a company cannot "ratify" or "confirm," though it may adopt, an act done prior to its registration, was fully illustrated in the case of *In re Dale and Plant, Ltd.* (Chancery Division, June 21st). A Mr. Bloomer had entered into an agreement with the promoters of a company that, upon certain conditions, he should act as secretary of the intended company for a period of five years. Subsequently, when the company was registered, a resolution was passed by the directors "confirming the agreement," which Mr. Bloomer now sought to enforce. The court, however, held that there was no agreement between Mr. Bloomer and the company which the company could confirm.—In the case of *Wood v. The Odessa Waterworks Co., Ltd.* (Chancery Division, June 22nd), the court granted an injunction restraining the company from paying a dividend to its shareholders, not in cash, but in debenture stock, bearing interest and redeemable at par, at

some future period.—A shareholder in a limited liability company can transfer his shares to a pauper in order to avoid payment of calls, provided that the transfer is genuine, and that he retains no ground of interest. The question whether a director of a company can do the same thing was raised in the Court of Appeal (June) in a case in which the plaintiff had transferred his shares to a solicitor's clerk in order to avoid payment of calls, but in which his fellow-directors, in order to outwit him, arranged their business so that the call was made before the transfer was sanctioned. The Court of Appeal decided that where there was no indebtedness, the sanctioning of the transfer was a mere ministerial act, which the directors were bound to perform forthwith, and that therefore it should have taken effect before the call was made.—In the case of *Everest v. The Metropolitan Coal Consumers' Association, Ltd.*, the memorandum of association provided for the payment of expenses connected with the issue of capital and the formation of the Association, but by resolution of the shareholders it was decided to pay £5000 in cash and £1250 in shares to the Hamilton Syndicate, Ltd., for their services, although it was admitted that the syndicate had not incurred expenses to the amount voted. On application to Mr. Justice Kay (Aug. 2nd), his lordship restrained the Association from issuing the £1250 of shares, the £5000 having in the meantime been paid.—In the Queen's Bench Division (April) an important question was raised as to whether an agreement for the sale of a business to be converted into a limited liability company should be stamped merely with a ten-shilling deed stamp, or be treated as a conveyance, and therefore be liable to the usual

ad valorem duty of five shillings for every fifty pounds of the consideration or purchase price. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue took the latter view, and mulcted the appellants, Messrs. James Lewis & Sons, in the sum of £337. Their contention was that the agreement, because it gave the purchaser an equitable right in the property, was an actual conveyance within the meaning of the Stamp Act of 70. The appellants, on the other hand, contended that the agreement for the sale of the goodwill was merely an agreement giving the right to a conveyance, but not in itself an actual conveyance. The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hawkins took the latter view, and found for the appellants.—In the case of the *Portuguese Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., ex parte Steele* (Chancery Division, April), an application was made by an allottee of a hundred shares in the company to have his name struck off the register of members, on the ground that no formal and binding allotment of shares had been made. It appeared that the first meeting of the board of directors was held on the 24th Oct., '88, but only two of the directors were present. They passed a resolution that two directors should form a quorum, and then proceeded to allot the shares. Mr. Steele subsequently withdrew his application for shares, and it was contended on his behalf that the allotment to him was invalid because two directors could not fix the quorum. Mr. Justice North held that two directors could not appoint themselves a quorum, and decreed Mr. Steele's name to be removed from the company's register. On appeal this decision was affirmed.—The question of the responsibility of a company for mis-statements in its prospectus was raised in the case of *Peck v. Derry* (House of Lords, July and). The misrepresentation alleged was that the company had the right to use steam or other mechanical power, when such right was contingent upon the consent of the Board of Trade and of the Corporations of Plymouth and Devonport, which consents were subsequently partially refused. Mr. Justice Stirling, who originally tried the action, dismissed it on the ground that there was no intention to deceive; but the Court of Appeal held that, the statements being untrue, and the defendants knowing them to be untrue, it was immaterial whether they had any intention to deceive. The House of Lords, on appeal, reversed this decision, and decided that, though in some respects inaccurate, the statements were honest and *bona fide* on the part of the company, and did not expose them to an action for deceit.—In the case of the *Union Plate Glass Co., Ltd.*, Mr. Justice Kay refused (August 6th), to sanction a reduction of one part of the capital of the company, while leaving the remainder untouched.—Where a company is voluntarily winding up, execution against it is void in the same way as if it were being compulsorily wound up. (*In re Taurus New Gas Co., Ltd.*, Chancery Division, June 5th).—In the case of the *Merrins and Adams Construction Co.* (Chancery Division, July 20th), Mr. Justice Stirling held that a clause in the memorandum of association authorising the company to buy or accept a surrender of its own shares otherwise than for forfeiture, was *ultra vires*.—Where a company formed to supply the city of Genoa with waterworks had stated in its prospectus that £200,000 out of £300,000 of the capital had been subscribed,

whereas contracts had only been entered into for taking that amount in fully paid-up shares, it was held by the Court of Appeal (April) that the plaintiff, who had subscribed for shares on the faith of the prospectus, was entitled to be compensated by the directors.—In the case of the *Lisbon-Berlyn Goldfields Co.*, there was a proposal to reconstruct the company, which involved its voluntary winding up. For this purpose it was necessary to hold two meetings, the first to pass a resolution in favour of winding up, and the other to confirm it. The directors, however, issued only one notice, stating the time for the first meeting, and giving the date when the second would be held if the proposal were carried. It was decided (Chancery Division, Nov. 1st), that the intimation as to the second meeting was only conditional, and that the proceedings at the second meeting were invalid, owing to want of proper notice.—In the case of the *British Workmen's Assurance Co. Ltd. v. Harward and others* (Queen's Bench Division, Nov. 5th), the plaintiffs, who had paid £1000 for shares in the City of London Deposit Bank, Ltd., upon the faith of a prospectus which subsequently proved to contain misrepresentations as to the value of the business which the Bank took over, obtained a verdict against the defendants.

Compensation to Tenants. See Session, sect. 138.

Compton, Earl, M.P., b. 1851, is the second son of the 4th Marquis of Northampton; ed. at Trin. Coll. Camb., and for seven years was engaged in diplomatic service. Acted as private secretary to Earl Cowper when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland ('80-82). Unsuccessfully contested S. Warwickshire ('84), but was returned for the Stratford-on-Avon Division in '85, losing, however, his seat in the following year. He came forward as a Liberal candidate for the Holborn Division of Finsbury, but was defeated by Mr. Gainsford-Bruce. On the retirement of Mr. C. S. Kenny, Earl Compton re-entered the House of Commons as member for the Barnsley Division of Yorkshire. He is favourably known for the interest he displays in social questions, and has given evidence before the Royal Commission held to inquire into the housing of the industrial classes. Earl C. represents Central Finsbury on the London County Council.

Comptroller and Auditor-General. See EXCHEQUER and FINANCE.

Comptroller of the Household (see MINISTRY) is the second officer under the Lord Steward of the Household (*q.v.*), and checks and examines the expenses of the royal household. He is always a Privy Councillor.

Congo Railway. At the end of 1885 it was announced that the Government of the Independent Congo State had granted a concession to Mr. H. M. Stanley (*q.v.*), the explorer, and Mr. J. F. Hutton, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, acting on behalf of the Congo Railway Syndicate, for the construction of a line to connect the Upper and the Lower Congo, taking the traffic of the Congo basin. Many distinguished names were attached to the scheme, and it was arranged that subscription lists for capital, estimated nominally at two millions sterling, should be opened in the capitals of the fourteen powers which at the Berlin Conference agreed to maintain the neutrality of this region. (For the earlier history of the scheme see eds. '88 and '89.)

It was announced on Jan. 30th, '89, that the engineers sent out by the Congo Railway Co.—which appears to be almost entirely Belgian—had returned, and that their chief, M. Cambier, had issued a favourable report. The proposed line was two hundred miles long, running an average distance of thirty miles from the south bank of the river, and would take only two or three years to make, at a cost of about a million sterling. A telegram dated Brussels, April 28th, was to the effect that Capt. Gambier, who had directed the railway surveys, had asserted that the capital of £1,000,000 would be sufficient for the construction, for the rolling stock, general expenses, and for paying the interest on the capital during the four years of construction. The line starting from Matadi, on the Lower Congo, and terminating at Indolo, on Stanley Pool, would be 260 miles long, and the whole journey would take two days. The longest bridge, that over the river Inkissi, would have a length of 100 metres. The cost of working the line is estimated at £300,000 annually. A telegram dated Brussels, June 13th, stated that the Belgian Ministry were to ask the Chambers for authority to subscribe 8,000,000 fr. towards the cost of the line. The rest of the 25,000,000 fr. required had then been subscribed in Belgium, England, and Germany. It was explained that the construction and working of the line would remain in the hands of the *Compagnie du Congo*, founded in '87. Under date Brussels, June 20th, it was stated that Mr. Huntington, a wealthy American railway promoter, had subscribed \$500,000 towards the cost of the Congo railway—to express his admiration of the work of the King of the Belgians, and to contribute to the suppression of the Slave Trade (*q.v.*). A telegram from the Governor-General of the Congo (Brussels, July 3rd), stated that the English steamer *Loulaba*, from Liverpool, gauging 1860 and loading 2500 tons, which left Antwerp on May 18th, had ascended the Congo to Matadi. The company was constituted on July 1st, of the proposed capital of 25,000,000 fr., the Belgian State subscribing 10,000,000 fr. and the four kings 5,000,000 fr. The public subscription was opened in August, simultaneously at London, Brussels, and Berlin, for the balance. The expedition to determine the direction of the first section of the line left Antwerp Oct. 10th.

Congo River and Free State. The, was constituted and defined by the general Act of the International Congo Conference of Berlin, '85, and entered into treaties with all the great Powers, by which its status as a sovereign power was recognised. At the same time the boundaries of the new State were settled. Its area is estimated at 1,056,200 sq. m., pop. 27,000,000. There are eleven administrative provinces, in which are various stations. The central Government is at Brussels, and consists of the King of the Belgians as sovereign, and three departmental chiefs. On the Congo there is an Administrator-General, under whom are several European administrators of stations and districts. Revenue is principally derived from a subsidy granted by King Leopold; expenditure, '87, 1,891,190 fr. The official returns place the exports and imports, including all that passes through the State, at about the value of 15,000,000 fr. Chief exports, rubber, ivory, coffee, nuts, palm oil. Gold, copper, and other metals have been discovered. Districts are

suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. In '86 Arab slave-dealers broke up the station at Stanley Falls. At Léopoldville natives (Bangala) have been drilled and armed by European officers, and form a force of 3000 citizen-soldiers for the new state. During '89 there were signs of increased prosperity in the country, and Lieut. Liebsch reported that a complete transformation has been effected in the district of Léopoldville, a large tract round the station being now under cultivation. The authority of the Congo State had been completely established in the Stanley Pool district as far as the river Inkissi, and the local tribal wars had almost ceased. A new Congo Co. was formed at Ghent in October to work tobacco plantations in the country (see also CONGO RAILWAY). The Treaty of Friendship, Settlement, and Commerce, concluded between Switzerland and the Independent Congo State, was signed (Nov.). M. Van Etvelde, the Administrator-General of the Congo State, addressed a long report to the King as its sovereign, enumerating the effectual measures which had been taken in the territories of the State to prevent the traffic in slaves, even in cases where it was carried on under various disguises. Consult: H. M. Stanley's "Through the Dark Continent" and "The Congo, and the Founding of its Free State," Wauters' "Le Congo," "Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, 1885-8," and Bentley's "Life on the Congo."

Congregationalism. This is the democratic form of church life. It is based upon three ideas: the right of each individual to take part in the government of the community; the autonomy of the local church; and its independence of all external ecclesiastical authority. While complete in itself, the local church may voluntarily unite with other churches for consultation and common action. But no resolution of any such union binds the individual church without its own consent. Usually each church has one minister or pastor, who is chosen by the free suffrages of the membership; but there is nothing to prevent there being more than one, and in fact such cases are not uncommon. In addition to the pastor or pastors, home missionaries and evangelists are sometimes appointed, whose work is distinct from, though subject to the supervision of, the regular pastorate. Congregational polity admits two orders of church officers only: bishops, elders, or pastors, who are the presidents or administrative rulers in the spiritual department of church life; and deacons, who have charge of its secular affairs. It claims to be of apostolic origin, and to be at once the highest and most natural organisation of the life of the Christian Church. It presupposes the Christian character of all members of the Church, and requires a credible profession of faith in Christ. There are in the British Isles 4,645 Congregational churches, branch churches, and mission stations, with about 2,800 recognised and accredited ministers, in addition to upwards of 300 evangelists. In England and Wales alone there are 4,338 places of worship, with accommodation for 1,625,600 persons. County or district associations of these churches exist for the purpose of upholding and extending evangelical religion, of promoting the spiritual intercommunion of the churches, strengthening their fraternal relations, facilitating co-operation in everything affecting their

common interest, aiding weak churches, and carrying on mission work within their respective areas. The **Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society** expends in mission work through the county unions about £27,000 per annum. For foreign missions see **MISSIONARY SOCIETIES** (London Missionary Society). There is also a general union of the churches, known as the **Congregational Union of England and Wales**, which in 1881 celebrated its jubilee by originating a fund for church extension, paying off church and chapel debts, and for evangelistic and home missionary purposes. The sum raised in connection with this celebration amounted to nearly £400,000. There are fifteen colleges belonging to the denomination in the three kingdoms, in which between 400 and 500 students are being trained for the regular ministry. Various societies have been formed for church extension; and for conducting mission work. In connection with their operations an amount of over £4,500,000 has been expended. The British Congregational churches raise for the support of religious worship, and for philanthropic purposes, in connection with their own organisations, upwards of £1,000,000 per annum. Congregationalism is also a prominent form of church life in the United States of America, throughout the British dependencies, and in other parts of the world. The annual meetings of the C. U. were held in '89 in London (May), and Hull (October). Offices, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. Sec., Rev. A. Hannay D.D. **Chairman**, '90, Rev. Thomas Green, M.A. (q.v.), Ashton-under-Lyne.

"Congregational Review" (monthly). Commenced Jan. 1887, and is a new series of *The British Quarterly Review* and *The Congregationalist*. It contains a record of passing events of Congregational churches, while attention is given to Biblical and theological questions, Church history, and also to general literature. Editor, Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, B.A. Office: 26, Paternoster Square, E.C.

Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., 1st Duke of (creat. 1874), was b. 1850. The third son of the Queen. Mar. the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest dau. of Prince Fredk. Charles of Prussia (79). Commanded a Division in the Egyptian Expedition ('82). He is commander of the forces in the Bengal Presidency. It is stated that H.R.H. is about to return to England to succeed General Willis in the command of the southern district.

Conservative Republicans. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Conservatives, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Constable, Lord High. See EARL MARSHAL.

Constabulary Returns. See CRIME.

Constantinople. Otherwise called **Byzantium**. Enlarged by Constantine the Great, who removed thither the seat of the Eastern Roman Empire (A.D. 330). This most powerful situation for dominating Europe has always been in the hands of a decaying power. The Turks wrested it from Christian hands (1452), and it is now the capital of Turkey, situated on the waterway between the Black Sea and Mediterranean. It has long been coveted by Russia, and attempts to possess it have been the cause of expeditions for the last thousand years. The population of Constantinople exceeds a million, and is, therefore, larger

than that of any Russian city. To protect it, the Berlin Treaty left on the European side a portion of territory about the size of England and Scotland combined (80,000 sq. m.), and a population of 5,250,000.

Consul, A. is a diplomatic agent appointed to advise upon and protect the interests of traders of his own country in the foreign town at which he is resident, to certify and attest acts and documents, and to report upon the trade of the country to his Government. He may further celebrate marriages of the subjects of his own sovereign under foreign jurisdiction, and take evidence on oath respecting crimes committed on board vessels of his own nationality. A Consul-General is one who at the same time holds a post of *Chargé d'affaires*. First appointed in the sixteenth century.

"Contemporary Pulpit" (monthly). Founded Jan. 1884. Furnishes in its pages selected sermons from the greatest living preachers of the day; giving, in addition, exegetical outlines by experienced divines on texts for the Church's year, with copious references to all available sources of information. Office, 6, White Hart St., Paternoster Sq., E.C.

"Contemporary Review" (monthly). Founded Jan. '66. First editor, **Dean Alford**. From the first it has paid particular attention to theological questions, treating them in a broad and Catholic spirit, and often giving successive articles on the same subject from writers of various schools and churches. It has also always given full scope for the discussion of all great questions, religious, social, political, literary, and artistic, by the leading writers of the day. Many eminent Continental and American authors write in its pages. The C. R. gives regularly signed surveys of "Contemporary Life and Thought" in various countries by competent writers on the spot. Editor, **Mr. P. W. Bunting**. Office, 15 and 16, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Contempt, Commitment of Members of Parliament for. See PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.

Contents. See DIVISIONS.

"Continued Irrelevance." See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Convocation. The clerical parliament of the Church of England. Was prorogued in 1717, and did not meet again till the year 1850, when it once more found voice, after a silence of 135 years. Sits now thrice yearly. First sat in its present form in the fourteenth century. (Convocations or Synods without the authority of the Crown date from the very earliest times.) It consists of **two Houses**—the **Upper** and **Lower**. There is also a separate Convocation for each of the two great ecclesiastical divisions of England, called **Provinces**. The **Upper House** consists of the several bishops of the provinces, as enumerated below. The **Lower House** is composed of the Dean of every cathedral and Archdeacons of the dioceses of the province, with Proctors elected by the clergy of every diocese. They represent (1) the cathedral chapters, and (2) the minor clergy. A fresh election of Proctors is made with every new parliament. In Convocation are discussed, and resolutions passed upon, all matters affecting the interests of the Church, both doctrinal and administrative, as also the spiritual welfare of the nation at large. But any resolutions which suggest an alteration in the services, rites and ceremonies, or the rubrics of the Church service, as contained in the Book

of Common Prayer, cannot be discussed in Convocation with the purpose of making such alterations, either in the Prayer-Book or in the Canons, without the Queen's Licence and Letter of Business, giving them the authority so to do, having been first obtained. And no such alteration made by such authority can be adopted and put in force without the authority of both Houses of Parliament. Houses of Convocation. [*In the Lower Houses those marked * are Proctors for the Chapter; those marked † Proctors for the Clergy.*] **PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.**—1. **The Upper House.** Archbishop of Canterbury, *President*; Bishops of London, Winchester,

Bath, Salisbury, Exeter, Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, Rochester, St. Albans, St. Asaph, St. Davids, Salisbury, Southwell, Truro, and Worcester. 2. **The Lower House. Prolocutor:** Right Rev. George H. Sumner, D.D., Suffragan Bishop of Winchester. **Canterbury**—Dean R. P. Smith; Archdeacons Parry (Bishop Suffragan of Dover) and B. F. Smith; *Rev. Canon Rawlinson, †Rev. Canons Puckle and H. A. Jeffreys. **London**—Deans Church and Bradley; Archdeacons Sinclair, Hessey, and Farrar; *Revs. Canons Gregory and Prothero, †Rev. A. J. Ingram and Canon W. Cadman. **Winchester**—Dean Kitchin; Archdeacons Sumner, Sapse, and Henry Haigh; *Rev. Canon Warburton, †Revs. V. Musgrave, and W. H. Lucas. **Bangor**—Dean Lewis; Archdeacons Pryce and Evans; †Revs. P. C. Ellis, T. Williams, and D. W. Thomas. **Bath and Wells**—Dean Plumtree; Archdeacons Denison, Browne, and Fitzgerald; *Rev. Canon Bernard, †Rev. Prefendaries A. C. Ainslie and Edwin A. Salmon. **Chichester**—Dean Pigou; Archdeacons F. J. Mount and R. Sutton; *Rev. Canon J. F. Crosse, †Rev. H. Bailey. **Ely**—Dean Merivale; Archdeacons Emery, Chapman, Bathurst, and Vesey; *Lowe, †Rev. Canons W. B. Hopkins and J. H. Macaulay. **Exeter**—Dean Cowie; Archdeacons Herbert Barnes, C. T. Wilkinson, and E. G. Sandford; *Rev. Prefendary Kempe; †Rev. Prefendary Sadler and G. R. Prynn. **Gloucester and Bristol**—Deans Spence and Elliott; Archdeacons Norris, Hayward, and Sheringham; *Rev. Canons Tinning and Nugent Wade, †Rev. Canons Medd and Mather. **Hereford**—Dean Herbert; Archdeacons Maddison and Stanhope; Revs. W. Poole, E. F. Clayton, and C. S. Palmer. **Lichfield**—Dean Bickersteth; Archdeacons T. B. Lloyd, M. H. Scott, and E. Lane; *Rev. Canon J. G. Lonsdale, †Revs. J. T. Jeffcock and Bishop Stamer. **Lincoln**—Dean Butler; Archdeacons Kaye and Trollope (Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham); *Rev. Sub-Dean Clements, †Revs. G. G. Perry and A. S. Wilde. **Llandaff**—Dean Vaughan; Archdeacons W. C. Bruce and Griffiths; *Rev. Canon Evans, †Revs. C. R. Knight and J. T. Harding. **Morwich**—Dean Lefroy; Archdeacons Perowne, Woolley, and Neville; *Rev. Canon J. M. Nisbet, †Revs. Canon C. Frere and Hinds Howell. **Oxford**—Dean Liddell; Archdeacons Palmer, Pott, and Bishop Randall; *Rev. Canon Bright, †Revs. Canon E. Savory, and G. N. Freeling. **Peterborough**—Dean Perowne; Archdeacons Thicknesse, Lightfoot, and Mitchinson (Assistant Bishop); *Rev. Canon Argles, †Rev. Canons Thos. Yard and H. Twells. **Exeter**—Dean Hole; Archdeacons Cheetham, Richardson, and Burney; *Rev. Canon H. W. Burrows, †Rev. Canons Friskine Clarke and

the Hon. A. Legge. **Salisbury**—Dean Boyle; Archdeacons Lear, Sowter, and Buchanan; *Rev. Canon Swayne, †Revs. Canons E. A. Dayman and Prefendary R. B. Hutchings. **St. Albans**.—Archdeacons Lawrance, Blomfield (Bishop Suffragan of Colchester), and Johnson; †Revs. E. T. Vaughan and T. Scott. **St. Asaph**—Dean Owen; Archdeacons D. R. Thomas and W. H. Williams; *Rev. William Howell Evans, †Revs. Canon William Richardson and J. E. Hill. **St. Davids**—Dean Allen, Archdeacons De Winton, North, James, and Hilbers; *Rev. Canon Phillips, †Revs. Canon Bevan and T. Walters. **Southwell**—(no dean); Archdeacons Balston and Maltby; *Rev. Canon Grey and Rev. Thomas H. Frere. **Truro**—(no dean); Archdeacons Cornish and Hobhouse; *Rev. Canon Hockin and Thynne. **Windsor**—Very Rev. R. Thomas Davidson; †Canon E. Capel Cure. **Worcester**—Dean John Gott, D.D.; Archdeacons Bree and Lea; *Rev. Canon Melville, †Revs. W. W. Douglas and H. B. Bowlby. **Vicar-General:** Sir J. P. Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.; **Registrar:** Sir John Hassard; **Actuary:** F. Cobb, Esq.; **Apparitor-General:** Sir J. Hanham, Bart. **PROVINCE OF YORK.**—1. **The Upper House.** Archbishop of York, *President*; Bishops of Durham, Ripon, Chester, Carlisle, Liverpool, Newcastle, Wakefield, and Sodor and Man. 2. **The Lower House. Prolocutor:** Rev. Chancellor Espin, D.D. **York**—Dean Purey-Cust; Archdeacons Crosthwaite, Blakeney, Blunt, and Yeoman; *Rev. Canons Randolph and Fleming, †Revs. Canons Raine F. W. Peel, Machell, Watson, and Revs. C. N. Gray, H. Favell, W. R. Sharrock, and T. Rigby. **Durham**—Dean Lake; Archdeacons Long and Watkins; *Rev. Canon Tristram, †Rev. Canons Grey, Falconer, Baily, and Chancellor Espin. **Carlisle**—Dean Henderson; Archdeacons Cooper, Crosse, and Prescott; *Bishop of Barrow, †Rev. Canons Phillips, Knowles, Bell, Stock, Bardsley, and W. A. Matthews. **Chester**—Dean Darby; Archdeacons Barber and Gore; *Rev. Canon Hillyard; †Rev. Canons Cooper and Dodd; Revs. H. J. Blackburne and E. C. Turner. **Liverpool**—(no dean); Archdeacons Claike and Taylor; *Rev. Canons Jones, Blundell, Warr, and Penrhyn. **Manchester**—Dean Oakley; Archdeacons Anson, Hornby, and Rawstorne; *Rev. Canon Crane, †Rev. Canons Birley and Heywood, and Revs. S. Hastings, E. Jackson, W. Champneys, and J. C. Kershaw. **Newcastle**—(no dean); Archdeacons Hamilton and Martin; *Rev. Canon Mason, †Revs. Canon Lloyd, Grey, and Waite. **Ripon**—Dean Fremantle; Archdeacons Cust and Boyd; *Rev. Canon Holmes, †Rev. Canons Owen, Jackson, Ellison, and Rev. F. J. Wood. **Wakefield**—(no dean); Archdeacons Brooks and Stratton; no proctors yet elected. **Sodor and Man**—(no dean); Archdeacon Hughes-Games; †Rev. W. Kermode. **Archbishop's Commissioners:** the Dean, Canons Residentiary of York, and Canon Raine; **Synodal Secretary:** Rev. Canon Wright; **Registrar and Notary:** H. A. Hudson, Esq., Minster Yard, York; **Treasurer:** Canon Randolph.

Co-operation. In England co-operative societies are united under the **Co-operative Union**, which began to form after 1860, the year in which the first Co-operative Congress was held. A central **Co-operative Board** was then formed, consisting of London and provincial members. This Board now consists of six sections—the Midland, Northern, North-Western,

Scottish, Southern, and Western, and comprises fifty-three members. These six sectional Boards meet twice every year—on the Saturday before the meeting of the Congress, and on the Wednesday during the Congress. The governing body of the Union is the *United Board*, the members of which are representatives from the above six sectional Boards. This organisation directs and promotes the cause of co-operation. The number of societies already enrolled under the Union (which enrolment is conditional on the payment of a halfpenny per quarter per member) is, according to the latest published returns, in Great Britain 1,281. The members of these societies number close on 850,000, their share capital is £9,500,000 sterling, loan capital £2,000,000, their annual sales exceed £31,000,000, and their net profits are about £3,000,000. Every year the movement expands; it has an organ, *The Co-operative News*, which took the place of the *Co-operator* in '71; it has an Insurance Company, and has made considerable headway in Co-operative Cottage Building. It is usual to trace the origin of co-operation to the Rochdale Pioneers; as a matter of fact, however, many co-operative stores were started previous to the Rochdale experiment. These lacked the distinctive feature of co-operation as now understood, all the profits being distributed among the shareholders, and were in no way different from ordinary joint stock enterprises, though they assumed the name "Co-operative." It was in '44, then, and by twenty-eight poor weavers of Rochdale, that the genuine co-operative movement was inaugurated. These weavers clubbed together, and by paying two-pence or threepence a week into a common fund, purchased tea and sugar from a wholesale shop. This they sold to one another at the ordinary prices. The profits realised were great; and others joined them—bread, meat, and clothing being added to their stock-in-trade. In '56 this society was known as the *Rochdale Pioneers*, and possessed a capital of £12,000. The profits of the undertaking were divided at the end of each quarter between the shareholders and the customers—5 per cent. being first allotted to capital, and the surplus then distributed amongst the purchasers according to the amounts purchased. A portion of the profits—2½ per cent.—was always devoted to education. Meanwhile the example of the Rochdale pioneers was being rapidly followed in other parts of the country. A wholesale department was commenced in '52 to supply the various stores; then came a corn-mill, and a cotton mill, and in '60 the *Co-operator* newspaper was started. In '62 the first Parliamentary returns of the co-operative movement were made to the Registrar, and then there were already in existence 450 societies, with 90,000 members, and £450,000 share and loan capital; their annual sales amounted to £2,350,000, and their profits to £166,000. This was the result only eighteen years after the humble efforts of the Rochdale Pioneers. Soon after this the *Co-operative Printing Society* and the *Co-operative Insurance Company* were formed. In '63 the wholesale depot was opened at Manchester; it has now branches in London and Newcastle, and does a trade of more than £2,000,000 a year. In '68 the *Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society* began at Glasgow; its branches are at Dundee, Leith, and Kilmarnock and its annual trade is a million and a half sterling. Socialists

are now, too, developing the co-operative ideas and on July 11th, '88, was registered the *Socialist Co-operative Federation, Limited*. It will be seen from the preceding statements that co-operation has been successful mainly in distributing the products of industry; much headway has not yet been made in this country in what is called *productive co-operation*. True, there are over sixty productive societies, and an attempt at co-operative agriculture has been made. Still the ideas of co-operators on this branch of the subject are not very clear, and the chief advances made have been by private firms admitting their employees as shareholders, and as sharers in profits. Recent movements have been set on foot amongst the Tyneside engineers and a few workmen in Poplar with a view to united action on the lines of productive co-operation. It is in France, however, that co-operative production has reached its highest development. In Paris some masons united into a co-operative society in '48. They laid by one-tenth of their earnings until they got together a sufficient amount to start business. By '60 there were 107 of them, with a capital of £14,500. They employed only shareholders, devoting two-fifths of the profits to paying the annual dividend, and the remaining three-fifths went as bonuses to the labourers. A similar association was started amongst the Parisian pianoforte makers, and other trades. The *Familistère* of Guise is perhaps the completest co-operative association that has yet been realised. It was founded by M. Godin, the great ironmaster of Guise. In '65 M. Godin built a mansion to accommodate eight hundred of his workpeople. In '69 schools, a theatre, baths, and wash-houses were added. In '77 he began a system of profit-sharing among his workers, and in '80 he incorporated his workshops, the mansion, stores, schools, theatre, etc., into one great co-operative society, under conditions that enable the whole to become the property of the workers and their families, who then numbered 1,040. The store that supplies the wants of this society brings in a large profit, which is divided amongst the purchasers and the schools. The children are kept in the nursery, a large well ventilated room, until they are three and a half years old; they then go to school until they are fourteen, when the boys go into the factory, and the girls to perform the various domestic duties of the community. Three doctors and two nurses reside in the *Familistère*, and a fund is set apart to provide pensions in cases of sickness and old age. The promoter of this great and good work died early in '88. "*The Co-operative Traveller Abroad*," by Arthur Standing, is the most recent work on the *Familistère*. Just as England leads the way in *Distributive Co-operation*, and France in *Productive Co-operation*, so Germany leads in *Co-operative Banking*. This is due to the efforts of Schulze-Delitzsch, the economic opponent of Lassalle. The object of the former was to enable the labourer to obtain command over capital, and this was to be accomplished by associations of labourers into which individuals paid subscriptions. The funds so raised are lent out at interest, and the profits of the business are distributed amongst the subscribers. There are over a thousand of these Schulze-Delitzsch Credit associations in Germany. Among the leading Co-operators in England are G. J. Holyoake, whose "*History of Co-operation*" is a standard

work on the subject; and Judge Hughes, Q.C., who has also written largely on it. Consult a useful little book by A. H. Dyke Acland and B. Jones, giving a concise statement of the history and present condition of co-operation; its title is "Working Men Co-operators"; also the "Annual Diary of the Co-operative Wholesale Society," and for an account of French Co-operative Production, Sedley Taylor's "Profit-sharing between Capital and Labour," Mill's "Principles of Political Economy," and Fawcett's "Manual of Political Economy."

Co-operative Societies (usually called **Industrial and Provident Societies**). According to the latest report, the number of Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom, making returns in 1888, was 1,348; the total membership was 903,361; the share capital amounted to £9,970,921; and the loan capital £2,044,498. The cash received during the year was £32,773,275; and the trade charges £1,865,121. The Societies showing sales of over a quarter of a million were—The Co-operative Wholesale, Civil Service Supply Association, Leeds Industrial Co-operative, Sowerby Bridge United District Flour, Oldham Industrial Co-operative, Bury Co-operative, Great and Little Bolton Co-operative, Newcastle upon-Tyne Co-operative, Gateshead Co-operative, Barnsley British Co-operative, and Rochdale Equitable Pioneers. The Co-operative Wholesale has developed very large proportions, and has a turn-over of nearly £5,000,000. It has recently erected extensive premises in London.

Cooper, Thos. Sidney, R.A., b. 1803, at Canterbury. After struggling against adversity in his early life, in '23 he entered the R.A. school, through the influence of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and subsequently set up as a drawing-master at Canterbury. Travelled to Brussels, where, under the auspices of Verboeckhoven, the animal painter, he became a very successful artist. First exhibited at the R. A. in '33, becoming A.R.A. in '45 and R.A. in '67. As an animal painter Mr. C. is supreme. His "Cattle Reposing" and "King of the Meadows" are amongst the best of his numerous paintings. Mr. C.'s works have been more frequently copied, perhaps, than those of any other living artist. After becoming famous Mr. C. returned to his native city, in the affairs of which he takes a lively interest. He presented its corporation with an Art Institute in '82. A fine portrait of Mr. C., by Mr. Oulless, was exhibited at the R. A. last year. To the same exhibition Mr. C. contributed "In the Meadows at Noon."

Cooper's Hill College. See ROYAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

Copais Lake Drainage. To complete this great scheme of reclamation (which was described in ed. '87—a drainage canal, the work of five years, was opened on June 12th, '86 in the presence of the French Minister and other distinguished persons from Athens, as mentioned in our last volume) the French Company was reconstructed in the form of an English Company, and in Feb. '88, asked subscriptions for £150,000 of 6 per cent. First Mortgage debentures at £95 per £100. The French company having, it was stated, done the heavier part of the work at an expenditure of £400,000 took shares in the new company for its interest. It was calculated that the completion would be carried out in 2½ years, the land reclaimed or in process of being reclaimed amounting to 60,000

acres. In their first annual report, made up to Oct. 31st in Greece, and to Nov. 30th in London, it was stated that the above issue had been most favourably received. It was further shown in the report that the Company held investments of the value of £29,456, which stood as a guarantee for the payment of the interest on the debentures, and had then on deposit and drawing account the sum of £57,256, while the amount expended on construction account to that date was £34,315.

Cope, Charles West, R.A. (retired), b. 1811, is well known as a painter of historical and domestic pictures. Elected A.R.A. (1844) and R.A. (1848). He has been a most successful fresco painter, as his works in the Peers' Corridor of the House of Lords fully show. The subjects of the eight frescoes which he there painted are: "The Raising of the Royal Standard," "Defence of Basing House," "Expulsion of Fellows from Oxford for refusing to sign the Covenant," "Burial of Charles I.," "Speaker Lenthall asserting the Privileges of the Commons," "March of the Train-bands to relieve the Siege of Gloucester," "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers," and "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell." Mr. Cope is a trustee of the Royal Academy.

Copeland, Ralph, Ph.D., F.R.A.S., the Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, and Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh, was b. 1837 at Woodplumpton, Lancs. After being employed by a firm of eminent engineers in Manchester, Prof. C. decided to devote his life to the study of astronomy, and with this view entered the University of Göttingen in '64, becoming volunteer assistant under the late Prof. Klinkerfuss, at the Observatory. Was a member of the Arctic Expedition, which claims the distinction of being the first which wintered on the Arctic coast of E. Greenland. Assisted for a time the Earl of Rosse in his observations; and since '76 has been connected with Lord Crawford's observatory at Dun Echt. For the purpose of observing the transit of Venus, Prof. C. has paid visits to Mauritius and Jamaica; and in '83 took astronomical observations in Peru and Bolivia, at various heights rising to 14,400 feet. On the resignation of Prof. Piazzi Smyth, the appointment of Astronomer-Royal for Scotland was conferred on Prof. Copeland.

Copper. Some thirty-five years ago the world's production of copper was calculated at about 45,000 tons per annum; now the actual output from all sources amounts to over 250,000 tons. This, however, could be increased without difficulty if there was sufficient demand for the metal, and the market price was such as to allow many of the mines to be worked at a profit. With the great fall in the value of copper many of the mines have almost ceased to be worked, this being very noticeable in Australia. The great increase in the production of the world dates from between '80 and '84. The result of this has been that while America stands first, with an output of nearly 104,000 tons per annum, and the product of Spain has been augmented to over 63,800 tons, that of England has receded to 1330 tons of metallic copper, that of Australia to 7450 tons, and that of Chili to 31,220 tons. The chief feature of '89 was the great collapse which took place in the first week in March, through the failure of French financial houses to sustain the market under the ever-increasing supplies.

Between the end of December and the end of March the visible supply was augmented about 20,000 tons, making the stock in England and France, and afloat thereto from Chili and Australia, 124,876 tons. At the beginning of the year the value of Chili bars and G.M.B.'s were quoted £77 10s. per ton, on Feb. 28th £78, while on March 31st the price was £39 5s., and it further receded to £37 15s. at the end of April. At the time of the collapse the French speculators held about 120,000 tons of copper, which had been partly purchased under an agreement with twenty-seven mining companies to take their annual output at prices ranging from £60 up to £70 per ton. The operation entered upon by the *Société des M. de laux* combination to maintain the value of the metal over £60 per ton proved to be more difficult than was anticipated, as the consumptive demand scarcely averaged 5000 tons per month, while the monthly average supplies were about 10,400 tons. Consumers would not pay the prices demanded, and only purchased the smallest possible quantities, contenting themselves with using all the old copper which could be procured. After the crisis, which brought down the *Comptoir d'Escompte*, was over, manufacturers commenced to replenish their stocks when the metal was obtainable at a reasonable figure, so that the visible supplies on Nov. 1st were reduced to 103,540 tons, or a declension of 21,000 tons in the seven months. The value improved with the heavy deliveries, which have increased to about 13,890 tons per month, in consequence of the trade revival throughout the country, and cash warrants once more touched £48 per ton.

Copyright, English. The first English Copyright Act, passed in the reign of Queen Anne, gave the author an absolute right of fourteen years, with an additional fourteen years in case of the author or his representative surviving this term. By an Act of George III. the period was increased to twenty-eight years, and the remainder of the author's life, if any. The Act at present in force (5 and 6 Vict., c. 45) fixes copyright at forty-two years, or the period of the author's life, with a grace of seven years, whichever is the longer. Copyright covers literary, dramatic, artistic, and musical property. The Act provides that the owner of a copyright shall present one copy of the article protected, if published, to the Library of the British Museum, and one copy each, if demanded, to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the University Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

Copyright in Government Publications In a Treasury Minute relating to this subject, and dated 31st August, 1887, Government publications are classified as follows:—(1) Reports of Select Committees of the two Houses of Parliament, or of Royal Commissions. (2) Papers required by Statute to be laid before Parliament.—e.g., Orders in Council, Rules made by Government Departments, Accounts, Reports of Government Inspectors. (3) Papers laid before Parliament by Command.—e.g., Treaties, Diplomatic Correspondence, Reports from Consuls and Secretaries of Legation, Reports of Inquiries into Explosions or Accidents, and other Special Reports made to Government Departments. (4) Acts of Parliament. (5) Official books.—e.g., Queen's Regulations for the Army or Navy. (6) Literary or quasi-literary Works.—e.g., the

Reports of the *Challenger* Expedition, the Rolls Publications, the forthcoming State Trials, the "Board of Trade Journal." (7) *Quarts* and *Ordinance Maps*. As respects the first five classes of publications, "the reproduction of them with certain exceptions, should not," says the Treasury, "be restricted in any form whatever. Indeed, in most cases it is desirable that they should be made known to the public as widely as possible." The first exception is, that Acts of Parliament and official books should not, except when published under the authority of the Government, purport on the face of them to be published by authority. The second exception is, where a work of a literary or quasi-literary character comes accidentally within these classes. For example, the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission would, but for the fact that they were produced under the direction of a Commission instead of under the Master of the Rolls, be published in the ordinary manner like the Rolls publications, and come within Class 6. So, again, a Report to a Government Department may be laid before Parliament made by a person of eminent scientific knowledge, who is willing to give the Government and the public the advantage of his knowledge, but not to allow it to be reproduced for the private benefit of an individual publisher. Other exceptions will, no doubt, from time to time occur, which can only be dealt with as they arise. As regards the sixth and seventh classes above mentioned, it seems desirable to the Treasury that the copyright in them should be enforced in the interests of the taxpayer and of literature and science. Notice of the intention to enforce the copyright in any work should, the Treasury say, be given to the public. In the case of future works this can be given by prefixing to the work an announcement to the effect that the rights of copyright are reserved. In the case of past works it will be desirable to inform the publishing trade of those the reproduction of which without permission is forbidden. See STATIONERY OFFICE.

Copyright, Law on, in '89. In an action for infringement of copyright (*Harris v. Smart*, Court of Appeal, June 22nd), it appeared that the plaintiff's book was registered at Stationers' Hall as "Illustrated Book of Shop Fittings," but that these words nowhere appeared in the book, the front page merely giving a description of the plaintiff's firm and of the contents of the book. It was consequently held that the title of the book was not registered in accordance with the Copyright Act of '42, and that the plaintiff's action for infringement therefore could not lie. The Court of Appeal, confirming a judgment of Mr. Justice Deaman, refused (Nov.) Mr. Gilbert an interlocutory injunction against the interpolation of other people's songs into his version of the comic opera "Les Brigands." Messrs. Boosey, the defendants, offered in the playbills to announce that the songs in question were not written by Mr. Gilbert.

Coquelin, Benoît Constant, is the son of a baker, and was b. at Boulogne sur-Mer, 1821. He was admitted to the Paris Conservatoire in '39, and made his *début* at Théâtre Française, Dec. 7th, '60, when he appeared as *Gros-René* in the "Dépit Amoureux." He is not only very popular as an actor, but is a great favourite in French society as a reciter. He is an older

brother of E. A. Coquelin, who is also a celebrated actor.

Corea. A kingdom embracing the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, with an area of about 82,000 sq. m., and a population estimated at about 10,000,000. Capital, Seoul, pop. 250,000. Government modelled on that of China, which is the suzerain of Corea, and directs her foreign policy. Very little is known of the interior, either as to the people or the nature of the soil; but rice, millet, cotton, hemp, tobacco, and many fruits are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The foreign commerce is carried on at the three Treaty Ports of Jenchuan, Fusan, and Yuensan. (For earlier details see ed. '89.) On Dec. 8th, '88, the *Times* stated that an attempt had just been made through an American citizen to raise a Korean Loan in the United States, but the terms demanded were such that the Korean Government could not accede to them. The *Times* of Dec. 27th published a summary of a letter addressed by Mr. Denny, the King's Foreign Adviser, to an Eastern paper, in which he explains how he received his appointment through Li Hung Chang, and also says that the publication of his pamphlet (see '89 ed.) was directed against the conduct of the Chinese resident at Seoul, and not against China itself. Early in Jan. '89 it was reported that the audience difficulty between the King of Corea and the British representative (see '89 ed.) had been settled, and the representative had been received at court. During his visit to China, Mr. Denny took occasion to speak of the position of Korean affairs, pointing out that the obvious policy of the country was to claim entire autonomy (*Times*, Feb. 8th). A telegram from St. Petersburg, dated March 19th, says: "The treaty dated Aug. 8th, '88, concluded between Russia and Corea, granting certain privileges to Russian trade carried on by land, is promulgated to-day." It was stated on March 21st that arrangements had been made by which Mr. Denny, the King's Foreign Adviser, was to leave the country, the Chinese Resident, Yuan, being at the same time withdrawn. Details of the above-mentioned treaty appeared in the *Times* of March 23rd. The mail arriving in London early in April brought news that the Chinese Government persisted in retaining its Resident at Seoul. It was stated here on April 18th that Mr. Hillier, Chinese Secretary to the British Legation at Peking, had been appointed Consul-General to Corea. It was also reported that treachery had been discovered in the Chinese Residency at Seoul, a secretary to the Resident having been in the habit of conveying information to Mr. Denny, who, on discovery, aided him to escape to Hong Kong. It was reported, according to the *Times* of June 6th, that the difficulty between the Foreign Adviser to the King and the Chinese Resident was to be settled by the withdrawal of both. Mr. Denny, who was then out of the country, was not to return; and Yuan, the Chinese Resident, was to be succeeded by two officials closely connected with Li Hung Chang, one of them, Lo, having been his private secretary. From the report of the British Consul-General in Corea, published in August, the total net value of the trade of the country in '88, excluding gold exports, was £84,544,

against £729,540 in '87, and £571,002 in '86. The imports amounted to £597,000, and the exports to £217,149. Besides gold, the exports of ginseng are not given, although of increasing value. When the mail arriving in England at the end of August left, a dispute was proceeding at Seoul between the Government and the French Minister, owing to a native servant having been beaten by order of a Korean official. It was announced on Aug. 30th that the Rev. C. J. Corfe, M.A., Chaplain of H.M.'s Dockyard, Portsmouth, had been selected as Bishop of Corea, and he was subsequently consecrated. The bishopric is without endowment, but the bishop will have the use of certain funds provided by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Consult "Life in Corea" '88, by W. R. Carles, F.R.G.S.

Corinth Ship Canal. The first sod of this canal across the Isthmus of Corinth was turned by the King of Greece in April 1882. The isthmus is about 3½ miles in breadth, there being a backbone in the middle 120 to 180 feet high, which is approached on each side by a plain from the sea-shore. A port and harbour will exist at each end of the canal. Early in '88 it was stated that the 30,000,000 francs had been deemed insufficient to finish the work, and that power had been obtained to raise further funds, so that an issue of 60,000 more shares of 500 francs, each bearing 6 per cent. interest, had been decided upon. During the latter part of '88 the work was steadily proceeded with under Herr Kapp, there being some alterations in the configuration of the banks, while the water width of the canal was slightly increased at the top and narrowed at the bottom. The *Bulletin du Canal de Corinthe* (see *Times*, March 6th, '89), says: "During the last three months work has continued regularly and almost without interruption, except for feasts days. Despite the season, there has been an average of five working days a week. The coldest weather experienced was two degrees below zero. There was a little snow, which did not, however, lie long, and in January one or two shocks of earthquake. The number of workmen engaged varied between 1,200 and 1,400. The cube executed in this period was 382,000 metres, or an average of 5,500 per working day. No falling in occurred, and the subterranean waters gave no trouble. A new place of discharge for 250,000 metres of earth has been assigned the contractors close to the workshops at Isthmia. All arrangements are being made for the renewal of the work in the spring." On March 13th it was reported from Athens that work had been suspended, the company being affected by the financial crisis in Paris. The British Consul General at Patras, in his report for '88 (see *Times*, April 20th, '89), says that the Corinth Canal Managing Committee had decided to defer payment of interest to the shareholders. The canal was to be completed in '88, at a cost of 30,000,000 fr. but this was not possible before '91, at a cost of double the estimated expenditure. The report continues: "The canal is 3½ miles in length; according to the original plan, it was reckoned that 8,000,000 cubic metres of earth should be extracted at the cost mentioned, which included 5 per cent. interest per annum to shareholders. A committee having been appointed by the Government to inquire into the difficulties which have arisen, it was informed that the period for completing this work should

be extended, and that angles of slope should be reduced, and the sides protected by walls, to prevent any earthslips. On account of these alterations, the period for the completion of the work is extended to Nov. '91. The amount of cubic metres of earth to be extracted is increased to 10,000,000, and the cost to 60,000,000 fr. It was further telegraphed (March 2nd) that the *Société pour la Construction* claimed from the Corinth Canal Company over 1,000,000 fr. Its representative had seized already 700,000 fr. worth of material, and that the works would be entirely stopped on April 1st.

"Cornhill Magazine" (monthly). Established Jan. '60 as a shilling magazine. First editor, W. M. Thackeray. Price altered to sixpence July '83. Contents: General literature, and articles of a popular scientific character. Also an instalment of a serial story by a well-known writer. Editor, Mr. James Payn. Office, 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Coroners' Inquests. The following are the statistics of inquests held in each of the years '87 and '88 (latest return), distinguished under the different verdicts:—

Verdict.	1887.	1888.
Murder	196	187
Manlaughter	154	110
Justifiable homicide	7	6
Suicide	2,227	2,297
Accidental death	11,983	11,550
Injuries, causes unknown	283	259
Found dead	2,043	2,157
Executed	29	17
Natural death:—		
From excessive drinking	172	355
Disease aggravated by neglect	129	139
Want, cold, exposure, etc.	250	217
Natural causes	11,211	10,695
Other causes	1,126	1,042
Total	30,030	29,057

The number of verdicts of murder of infants of one year old and under in 1888 was 71, as against 85 in 1887, 86 in 1886, 65 in 1885, 103 in 1884, 87 in 1883, 86 in 1882, 92 in 1881, 87 in 1880, and 88 in 1879. Of the 71 cases in 1888, 25, or 35·2 per cent., were in the county of Middlesex. In Liverpool there was not one such case; in Manchester, three; in the Bolton district none; in the Salford district one; in the borough of Birmingham three cases.

Coronini, Count Franz, Austrian politician, was b. Nov. 18th, 1833, in Gorizia. Retired from the army in '67, with the rank of colonel, and has sat in the Reichsrath since '71, where he founded ('81) the **Coronini party**—Liberal centre—one of the factions composing the ministerial majority. This party has recently occasionally supported the German-Austrian party, of which Dr. Herbst is the leader, and also, at times, assists with its influence the German party led by Dr. Heilsberg. The Coronini party, however, does not wield much influence in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, as it numbers only some sixteen members. See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Corporal Punishment Bill. See SESSION, sect. 67.

Corporal Punishment, Law on, in '89. The question whether a schoolmaster who canes a pupil on the hand is guilty of an assault was raised in a special case stated by Mr. Bushby,

magistrate at Worship Street, for the opinion of the High Court (Nov. 5th). It was admitted that the pupil had committed a fault calling for punishment, and received four strokes on the hand with a cane. The learned magistrate, however, thought that such punishment was attended with risk of serious injury to the hand, and that there were other methods of corporal punishment "quite as available and efficacious," but not necessarily attended with any risks. He therefore decided that in the circumstances caning was improper. The Queen's Bench Division found that the magistrate was wrong in deciding that caning on the hand was necessarily attended with risk to the hand, and the conviction was accordingly quashed.

Corporation of London, The, is the Municipal Authority for the City of London; but its powers and duties in that capacity are not regulated by the general law relating to Municipal Corporations; they have, however, to a certain extent been defined and regulated by special Acts of Parliament. Under the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Acts 1861, '63, and '68, the C. collected coal duties amounting to 1s. 1d. per ton on all coals coming into the Metropolitan Police District, and a wine duty of 4s. per tun on all wine imported by way of merchandise into the port of London. The net proceeds of this wine duty, and of 9d. out of the 1s. 1d. per ton coal duties, were required, by the above-mentioned Acts, to be paid by the C. to "The Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund" at the Bank of England; the amounts thus paid being subsequently included as receipts in the accounts of the defunct Met. Board of Works. The net proceeds of the remaining 4d. out of the 1s. 1d. per ton coal duties are applicable primarily to the payment of interest and principal in respect of moneys borrowed under the Holborn Valley Improvement Acts '64, '67 and '69, and the Holborn Valley and Farringdon Market Improvement Act (see COAL AND WINE DUES, and SESSION '80, sect. 63). The C. were also empowered by the *Metage on Grain (Port of London) Act, 1872*, to levy a grain duty of three-sixteenths of a penny per cwt. in respect of all grain brought into the port of London, which duty is, subject to the provisions of that Act, to be held by the C. for the preservation of open spaces in the neighbourhood of London, not within the Metropolis, as defined by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855. The only rates made by the C. are the **Police and Ward Rates**, which are made under the City of London Police Act 1839. The Police Rates are applicable to the payment of three-fourths of the expenses of the City Police, the remaining fourth of which expenses are, under Section 57 of the above Act, payable by the C. "out of their revenues and possessions." Of the estates of the C., the **Bridge House Estates**, prior to the passing of the Blackfriars Bridge Act 1863, were held by the C. "in trust for the maintenance and support of London Bridge." By that Act, and the Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges Act, 1867, the C. were empowered to borrow on the credit of these estates, for the purpose of rebuilding Blackfriars Bridge and purchasing Southwark Bridge from the Southwark Bridge Company, and the expenses of lighting, watching, and maintaining the two last-mentioned bridges were made a charge on these estates. A considerable number of other local Acts have

been passed at various times relating to the Corporation and their estates.

Corsica. An island of the Mediterranean, and a department of France, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio. Area, 4,376 sq. m.; pop., 278,501. Capital, Ajaccio, the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte. Other towns, Bastia and Corte.

Cortes. See SPAIN.

Costa Rica is the most southern republic of Central America. Capital, San José. It is governed by a President, a Senate, and a Chamber of Representatives, each elected for four years by the "respectable" inhabitants. Constitution promulgated in '59, but frequently interrupted by pronunciamientos, and practically suspended from '70 to '82. Area 23,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. in '86, 196,270. Estimated revenue in '88, 3,594,743 pesos; expenditure, 3,484,782 p. Foreign debt, £2,000,000. Imports in '87, 5,601,225 p.; exports, 6,236,563 p. Chief exports, coffee and bananas. Valuable metals exist in various parts of the country, and mining industry is making progress. In '88 there were 180 miles of railway and 420 miles of telegraph. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Cottage Arts Association. See HOME ARTS ASSOCIATION.

Cotton, James Sutherland. b. in India 1847, the son of J. J. Cotton, H.E.I.C.S., educated at Winchester School, and at Trinity College, Oxford; first class in moderations and in the final schools; Fellow of Queen's College. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn '74, and went the Western Circuit. Has undertaken much literary work in connection with India; assisted Sir W. W. Hunter (q.v.) in compiling the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and in revising the second edition; wrote "India" in Macmillan's "Citizen Series"; prepared for the Government a report upon the administration of India for the ten years '73-'74 to '82-'83—a blue-book of nearly four hundred pages. Editor of the *Academy* (q.v.) since '80.

Cotton, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, a Lord Justice of Appeal, was b. 1821. Educated at Eton and Oxford. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn '46; Q.C. '66; Bencher of his Inn '67. Standing counsel to the University of Oxford '72. Appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal '77.

Cotton Cloth Factories Act, '89. See SESSION, sect. 68.

Cotton Trade, '89. The chief event of the year was the creation of a "corner" and the utter collapse of the same. The chief promoter of the "corner" came to the conclusion that the supply of cotton during the year would not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the world except at a more or less important rise in prices from the low rates current in the winter and spring months, and acting on this belief he bought largely. The Lancashire spinners, on the other hand, failed to take a similar view of the situation, and did not recognise their mistake till the price of their raw material had advanced to a figure at which they could not purchase it for manufacture at a profit. Their only remedy was to put their mills on short time, and by thus lessening the demand for cotton bring down the price. Many spindles and looms were stopped for a time, and of course serious loss was entailed on the workpeople. With a view to insuring the defeat of the "corner," should the steps already taken fail in their purpose, a large majority of the spinners agreed to stop operations entirely

during the first two weeks of October. This extreme step was, however, found to be unnecessary; for, on Sept. 30th, the "corner" underwent a complete collapse, and the price of cotton fell a halfpenny per pound. The

districts with great satisfaction. After the check caused by the "corner" was got over, spinners purchased largely of cotton futures, and work in the mills proceeded on an increased scale. A feature of the trade has been the growing demand for bundle yarn and cloth from the great Eastern markets. To meet this, a good deal of the machinery that had been idle for some time has been set in motion, and a number of new mills fitted with improved machinery are being built. An important question has been raised with regard to the possibility of the United Kingdom retaining its fair share of the cotton manufacture of the world. A serious fact in the case is that the Continent now consumes more cotton than is spun in this country, the totals for last season being 3,770,000 bales for us as against 4,069,000 for the Continent, while the consumption of the United States has reached 2,906,000 bales. The consumption of the world for the season '89-'90 is estimated at 11,080,000 bales of 400 lb. each—the United Kingdom taking 3,977,000, the Continent 4,205,000, and the United States, Canada, etc., 2,906,000. From the Board of Trade returns for October the following figures are drawn. The imports of raw cotton into the United Kingdom for the ten months up till Oct. 31st were 12,094,123 cwt., as against 10,843,352 cwt. in the same period of the year '88. The exports (foreign and colonial) of raw cotton were 2,049,546 cwt. against 1,970,183 cwt. in the ten months of '88. The cotton yarn exported was 217,220,600 lb., as against 215,324,400 lb. in '88. The piece goods exported in the ten months of the two years were 4,177,990,600 yds. in '89, and 4,207,768,200 yds. in '88.

Couch, The Right Hon. Sir Richard, b. 1817, was called to the bar in '41. In '62 he was appointed a puisne judge in India. Four years later he was promoted to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, subsequently receiving the honour of knighthood. Succeeded Sir Barnes Peacock as Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta ('70). On resigning in '75 he was sworn of the Privy Council, and was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of that body ('81).

Council of India Reduction Act, '89. See SESSION, sect. 69.

Councils, Ecumenical. An Ecumenical Council is one which represents the whole Christian Church. Of these there have been four recognised by the Reformed English Church, viz.:—(1) The first of *Nicea* (A.D. 325), condemned Arianism and formulated the *Nicene Creed*. (2) *Constantinople* (380), added to the *Nicene Creed*. (3) *Ephesus* (431), condemned Nestorius. (4) *Chalcedon* (451), declared the divine and human nature of Christ, and set its seal on the additions to the *Nicene Creed* made at *Constantinople*. Amongst other Councils, reckoned by the *Roman Church* as Ecumenical, may be mentioned the *Second of Nicea* ('787), permitting worship of images. *Fourth Lateran* (1215), transubstantiation held to be an article of faith. *Constantine* (1414), the cup denied to the

laity. *Treat* (1546-63), condemned the reformers. *Rome* (1869), decreed papal infallibility.

Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. The, owes its existence to the religious revivals in the eighteenth century, with which Whitfield and the Wesleys are so prominently identified. The Countess of Huntingdon (d. 1791) had been a member of the Established Church, but finding that the parochial system interfered with her intense desire to have the gospel preached in every place in England, she cast in her lot with the Nonconformists. The liturgy formed part of the religious worship in her chapels, and it is still used in some of them. The Connexion has never been numerically strong. During life her control was absolute. Her successors were unable to exercise a similar control; and although a trust was created a few years after her death, many leasehold chapels lapsed into other hands. At one time the preaching stations numbered over a hundred; now those under the Trustees amount to over thirty, not including village stations vigorously maintained by the principal churches, and Countess's chapels which are beyond the control of the Trustees of the Connexion. Cheshunt College has been rebuilt. New Spa Fields Church has been erected. The Connexion chapels generally have been adapted to the religious requirements of the age, and the Trustees have faithfully endeavoured to maintain an evangelical ministry in every chapel of the Connexion. All its ministers have to subscribe to the "Fifteen Doctrinal Articles" of the Church of England, as are the professors of Cheshunt College and the students, with a view of carrying out the Countess's idea—the continuance of an earnest evangelical ministry. See, Rev. W. M. Lennox. *Offices*, Cheshunt Coll. Rooms, 13, Blomfield St., E.C.

Country Holidays Fund. This and similar Funds (*e.g.*, the Children's Fresh Air Mission) have recently arisen in London to organise holidays, never less than two weeks, for poor sickly city children by boarding them with country cottagers, who are paid 5s. a week per child; and much good has resulted from the movement, several thousands of children being annually benefited. Similar efforts in New York, Berlin, etc., have been equally successful. The Bishop of London and Chairman of the London School Board have each written special appeals in '89. *Patroness*, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. See, Cyril Jackson. *Treas.*, Hon. A. Lyttelton. *Offices*, 10, Buckingham St., Strand.

County Councils. Under this heading is included lists of the aldermen and county councillors for the administrative counties of London, Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, Oxford, Southampton, Surrey, and Sussex, there being added, in the case of London, some particulars regarding the election and concerning such proceedings of the Council as were considered to be of sufficient importance to deserve preservation for purposes of reference. An outline of the main provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888, reprinted from our '89 edition, will be found elsewhere in our columns. In pursuance of that Act the first elections of county councillors were held in January '89. [1] It was enacted that the number of councillors for the administrative county of London should be double the number of members (59) which the boroughs in the Metropolis are authorised by statute to return to serve in Parliament, and that the number of

county aldermen should not exceed one-sixth of the whole number of councillors. In some of the constituencies candidates presented themselves almost before the Act received the royal assent; and although the Metropolis seldom manifests the amount of interest in Parliamentary or municipal affairs which is shown by most provincial towns, the numbers polled in the majority of the divisions were evidence that London had in this instance appreciated the importance of the occasion. In some of the constituencies the candidates professedly stood and the contests were avowedly fought on the ordinary political lines; in others, notably the City, men of pronounced political opinions declared that they stood on purely non-party grounds, and both they and the electors of different parties who came forward in their support studiously kept politics out of the election. The nominations took place on Jan. 9th, and the candidates included three peers (*viz.*, Lords Rosebery, Sandhurst, and Monckswell), seven M.P.'s (namely, Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. Lawson, Mr. H. Vincent, Mr. Conybeare, Col. Hughes, Mr. Boord, and Mr. Firth); twenty-eight members of the Metropolitan Board of Works (including Mr. Vincent and Col. Hughes), and three ladies (*viz.*, Lady Sandhurst, Miss Cobden, and Miss Varley). The only unopposed return in the county was at St. George, Hanover Square. The polling in all the other constituencies took place on Jan. 17th, the results being declared either that night or on the following day. Subjoined are the returns. The names of candidates who were at that time members of the Metropolitan Board of Works are marked with an asterisk; the letter L. signifies Liberal, C. Conservative, N. Non-Political, and Ind. Independent. The names of the unsuccessful candidates are printed in *Italics* :—

BATTERSEA AND CLAPHAM : (*Battersea*) J. Burns (Socialist) 3,071, J. Tims (L.) 2,307, A. Cameron (L.) 2,279, R. A. Balpy (Ind.) 1,564, G. Harris (L.) 188, *IV. Davis* (N.) 54; (*Clapham*) T. L. Corbett (C.) 2,501, Lt.-Col. A. Rotton (C.) 2,336, H. Turner (L.) 2,286, C. A. V. Conybeare, M.P. (L.) 1,883.

BETHNAL GREEN : (*North-East*) J. F. Torr (L.) 1,740, W. Wren (L.) 1,700, T. Lumley (C.) 1,456, W. Wright (C.) 718, J. Bishop (N.) 484, J. Milbourne (L.) 401; (*South-West*) J. Branch (L.) 2,406, C. Harrison (L.) 2,366, T. W. Francis (N.) 975, A. Ewin (C.) 835, J. C. Wallon (Ind. C.) 677.

CAMBERWELL : (*North*) R. Strong (L.) 1,962, Rev. H. B. Chapman (L.) 1,612, W. E. Teather (Ind.) 1,097, W. B. Thornton (C.) 1,071, D. Rogers (L.) 823; (*Dulwich*) W. M. Acworth (N.) 2,222, H. J. Powell (C.) 2,151, Lord Sandhurst (L.) 1,810, Dr. Guttridge (L.) 1,622, W. Matthews (C.) 1,400, Dr. H. M. Hardy (Ind.) 125, A. Watten (Ind.) 88; (*Peckham*) E. Jones (L.) 2,608, R. Lyon (L.) 2,194, J. Howard (C.) 1,639, J. Borland (C.) 1,578, W. E. Dowton (Ind.) 973.

CHELSEA : G. W. Osborn (L.) 3,170, W. E. Smith (L.) 2,512, L. White (Ind.) 1,774, W. Jeffray (C.) 1,617, C. Mossop (N.) 1,217, A. Thompson (N.) 211.

CITY OF LONDON : Sir J. Lubbock (N.) 8,976, Lord Rosebery (N.) 8,032, B. L. Cohen (C.) 3,925, H. Clarke, C.C. (C.) 3,622, G. Shaw (C.) 2,752, G. N. Johnson (N.) 729.

DEPTFORD : E. Collard (N.) 2,394, W. Phillips (L.) 2,283, H. Keylock (Labour) 1,871, A. A. Knight (N.) 1,047.

- FINSBURY:** (East) J. W. Benn (L.) 1,791, Capt. Sinclair (L.) 1,655, *Mr. Moreland* (N.) 1,098, *Mr. Berry* (N.) 1,071, *Mr. Hall* (Ind.) 66; (Central) Lord Compton (N.) 2,333, F. A. Ford (L.) 1,461, H. E. Davis (N.) 1,074, *Mr. Robson* (N.) 841, W. Davies (N.) 561, *Mr. Goods* (N.) 374, J. Ross (N.) 74; (Holborn) A. Hoare (Ind.) 1,430, T. W. Maule (N.) 975, *Mr. Murrough* (Ind.) 749, W. R. Smith (Ind.) 712, *Mr. Col. Gardner* (L.) 671, *Mr. Blott* (N.) 234.
- FULHAM:** J. Beal (L.) 2,309, R. A. Germaine (C.) 1,950, L. Scarth (N.) 1,509, *P. P. Berry* (N.) 1,203, E. G. Easton (N.) 366.
- GREENWICH:** G. Lidgett (L.) 3,102, R. S. Jackson (L.) 2,025, T. W. Boord, M.P. (C.) 2,440, Alderman Knill, C.C. (C.) 2,390.
- HACKNEY:** (North) J. Beck (C.) 1,980, A. Davies (L.) 1,805, *J. Runtz* (L.) 1,770, E. Jones (C.) 1,029; (South) *J. Jones* (C.) 2,071, G. B. Holmes (L.) 1,968, *J. Lobb* (Ind.) 1,863, T. Jackson (L.) 1,786; (Central) J. Lowles (C.) 1,764, W. Johnson (C.) 1,602, R. Martin (L.) 1,455, A. Howser (L.) 1,362.
- HAMMERSMITH:** C. C. Cramp (Ind. C.) 1,591, A. Arter (C.) 1,560, C. Cordingley (Ind. L.) 1,539, W. F. Laxton (C.) 1,127, Col. R. F. Webb (Ind.) 388.
- HAMPSTEAD:** J. S. Fletcher (N.) 1,730, *H. Harben* (N.) 1,630, E. K. Blyth (L.) 1,905, T. Birch (N.) 364.
- ISLINGTON:** (North) W. C. Parkinson (L.) 2,159, Dr. W. E. Grigsby (L.) 2,080, A. Chamberlayne (N.) 1,787, H. Stephen (L.) 1,464; (South) G. S. Elliott (N.) 2,663, R. Roberts (Ind.) 1,284, A. W. Memory (Economist) 1,012, *S. Furlong* (N.) 713; (West) D. H. Macfarlane (L.) 1,661, R. B. Carter (N.) 883, Col. Keene (N.) 854, J. May (Ind.) 798, W. Goodman (N.) 771, Dr. Slater (Ind. C.) 506; (East) A. M. Torrance (L.) 2,388, C. Horsley (C.) 2,066, H. R. Taylor (N.) 512, T. F. Stonelake (Ind.) 371, Miss Varley (Ind.) 226.
- KENSINGTON:** (North) *F. C. Frye* (C.) 3,026, J. Lloyd (L.) 2,163, E. M. Daniel (C.) 1,770, J. J. Slansfeld (L.) 559; (South) C. H. Campbell (N.) 2,086, Capt. W. H. James (N.) 2,015, T. Melidew (L.) 861, *J. Webb* (C.) 738, *W. A. Lindsay* (N.) 629, J. W. Duffield (N.) 596.
- LAMBETH:** (Brixton) Capt. Verney (L.) 2,112, Lady Sandhurst (L.) 1,986, C. Beresford-Hope (C.) 1,686, H. Smallman (C.) 1,397; (Kennington) H. Myer (L.) 2,139, H. S. Foster (C.) 1,192, *C. W. Andrew* (C.) 1,061, C. R. White (L.) 918, W. Stockbridge (L.) 211; (North) J. R. Hoare (C.) 1,361, H. Bell (C.) 1,130, Col. Ford (Ind. C.) 1,000, Rev. F. G. Pelham (N.) 955, C. W. Ryalls (L.) 954, J. H. Lile (L.) 794; (Norwood) W. B. Doubleday (L.) 2,101, N. W. Hubbard (L.) 1,525, F. Day (C.) 1,329, H. W. Chatterton (C.) 1,326, J. S. King (C.) 435, A. Cave (Ind.) 35.
- LEWISHAM:** W. G. Lemon (L.) 2,351, F. S. Brereton (C.) 2,127, A. Poyser (N.) 1,889, C. A. P. Conybeare, M.P. (L.) 1,312.
- MARYLEBONE:** (East) H. S. Marks (C.) 1,874, H. B. T. Farquhar (C.) 1,815, Sir T. Farrer (N.) 1,300, T. Holmes (N.) 1,201; (West) E. Boulnois (C.) 2,278, Sir R. Hanson (N.) 2,231, F. Debenham (N.) 1,683, R. E. Farran (N.) 1,438.
- NEWINGTON:** (West) Dr. G. Bott (L.) 1,656, A. B. Hopkins (L.) 1,594, E. M. Mullins (Ind.) 1,084, W. S. Siebel (C.) 803, F. Sutton (C.) 793; (Waltham) J. Marsland (L.) 1,012, W. Saunders (L.) 1,787, J. Pain (C.) 1,031, E. Yates (C.) 866, H. Quelch (Socialist) 793.
- PADDINGTON:** (North) R. M. Beschcroft (C.) 1,779, E. P. Young (C.) 1,598, *Mr. Mabery* (L.) 1,170, M. H. Judge (N.) 1,043; (South) *T. G. Fardell* (C.) 1,631, Sir G. D. Harris (N.) 1,368, A. E. Dobbs (N.) 1,283, Rev. Mr. Cox (Ind.) 213, H. G. Mills 186.
- ST. GEORGE:** (Hanover Square) R. Antrobus (N.) and H. Vincent, C.B., M.P. (N.), were nominated, and there being no other candidates they are duly elected.
- ST. PANCRAS:** (North) T. H. Williams (N.) 1,536, C. L. Lewes (N.) 1,128, *Mr. Wattenhall* (N.) 1,087, Mr. Dixon (C.) 1,051, Mr. Leighton (Ind.) 614; (South) J. Hutton (N.) 1,672, Col. Edia (N.) 1,322, Mr. Matthews (C.) 620, Mr. Burroughs (C.) 577, Mr. Bartlett (Socialist) 277; (East) N. Robinson (Ind.) 1,824, T. B. Westcott (C.) 1,649, Mr. Samuel (C.) 1,259, Mr. Hallitt (N.) 1,059, Mr. Hobart (Socialist) 471; (West) H. L. W. Lawson, M.P. (L.) 2,800, H. H. Raphael (C.) 1,594, Mr. Allen (N.) 1,198, *Mr. Baker* (Ind.) 738.
- SHOREDITCH:** (Haggerston) J. F. B. Birch (L.) 1,791, Lord Monkswell (L.) 1,671, H. W. Mason (C.) 1,035, Major F. M. Wensborn (N.) 978, Major H. Greenwood (Ind.) 507, J. R. Sackett (C.) 60; (Hoxton) E. Austin (L.) 1,901, N. Moss (L.) 1,703, E. T. Holloway (N.) 1,319, W. Beasley (N.) 844, H. A. Barker (Labour) 169, F. J. Genge (Ind.) 142.
- SOUTHWARK:** (West) A. H. Haggis (L.) 2,030, J. G. Rhodes (N.) 2,024, *T. F. Rider* (C.) 1,431, R. D. Hilton (N.) 869, H. Stopes (Ind. C.) 776; (Bermondsey) G. J. Cooper (L.) 2,602, J. Thornton (L.) 2,401, T. Brooksbank (N.) 1,280, H. C. Smith (N.) 1,319, *W. Shepherd* (N.) 556; (Rotherhithe) F. Carr-Gomm (Ind. L.) 1,068, L. Stevens (L.) 1,652, J. Bulmer (C.) 1,607, W. W. Tyler (C.) 741.
- STRAND:** A. Harris (N.) 2,146, Capt. Probyn (N.) 1,407, E. C. Keevil (L.) 1,284, J. Bonthron (N.) 893, E. Cartice (N.) 822, S. D. Laing (C.) 597, W. Emden (N.) 498, J. R. Hale (Ind.) 35.
- TOWER HAMLETS:** (Bow and Bromley) W. Hunter (C.) 2,159, Miss J. Cobden (N.) 2,045, *E. R. Cook* (L.) 1,722, J. H. Howard (C.) 1,561; (Mile End) F. N. Harrington (N.) 1,424, A. J. Hollington (N.) 1,265, R. Hirst (Ind.) 1,187, F. J. Reilly (C.) 1,172; (Stepney) Capt. W. S. Beaumont (C.) 1,808, B. F. C. Costelloe (L.) 1,122, J. T. Kemp (N.) 1,316, J. Woollen (L.) 1,185; (Whitechapel) S. M. Samuel (L.) 1,523, C. Tarling (L.) 1,477, M. Abrahams (Ind.) 1,205, J. Harris (Ind.) 854, T. Catmur (Ind.) 845, H. W. Henderson (C.) 512; (Peppar) W. P. Bullivant (C.) 2,925, J. McDougall (L.) 2,345, Hon. R. C. Grosvenor (N.) 2,215, *J. Lenanton* (Ind.) 1,563; (Limehouse) J. Ambrose (L.) 1,817, A. Leon (L.) 1,684, Mr. Johnson (Ind.) 1,243, J. Abbott (N.) 1,067, Mr. Cox (Ind.) 204; (St. George's-in-the-East) *R. S. Sly* (L.) 1,146, P. Martineau (L.) 786, T. W. Dellow (C.) 558, R. G. Hall (C.) 175.
- WANDSWORTH:** W. H. Dickinson (L.) 3,232, G. B. Longstaff (C.) 2,837, C. C. Mortimer (C.) 2,624, J. Richmond (Socialist) 927.
- WESTMINSTER:** Sir W. de Souza (C.) 1,539, V. J. Watney (N.) 1,482, J. Coppen (N.) 1,415, Hon. A. J. G. Ponsonby (N.) 1,184, *Mr. De Pinna* (N.) 455, W. L. Josephs (N.) 88.
- WOOLWICH:** *Col. Hughes*, M.P. (C.) 5,140, Dr. Rentoul (N.) 3,795, J. Watts (Ind.) 2,412, R. Green (L.) 2,430.
- Two out of the three peers who stood, and five of the seven M.P.s, were returned, the unsuccessful peer being Lord Sandhurst, and the unsuccessful members Mr. Boord and Mr. Conybeare, the last of whom contested both Clapham and Lewisham; and out of twenty-eight members of the Metropolitan Board who offered themselves, only seven were chosen.

Two out of the three ladies who went to the poll were successful, Miss Varley being the exception; three vestrymen who were not members of the Metropolitan Board were returned, and four were rejected; four members of the Corporation were elected and an equal number were defeated. Among other unsuccessful candidates were Sir Thomas Farrer, Mr. Archibald Dobbs, Mr. Frank Debenham, Mr. Mark Judge (M.B.W.), Mr. Dresser Rogers (M.B.W.), and Mr. William Emden, architect. The successful candidates were said to consist of 70 Reformers or Progressists, and 48 Moderates or Independents. 85 councillors were pledged to vote against a renewal of the Coal Dues. The elected members of the London County Council held their first meeting as a provisional council for bringing the Local Government Act into operation on Jan. 31st, at the offices of the Metropolitan Board, when Sir J. Lubbock was unanimously elected as temporary chairman. On Feb. 5th the second meeting was held, at which the following were elected aldermen:—Lord Lingen 106 votes, Lord Hobhouse 105, Mr. Quintin Hogg 104, Sir T. H. Farrer 70, Mr. F. Harrison 69, Mr. J. Barker 66, Mr. E. Routledge 65, Mr. F. Debenham 64, Mr. S. S. Taylor 64, The Hon. R. C. Grosvenor 64, Mr. A. Arnold 64, Mr. S. H. Morley 63, Mr. E. Gibb 63, Mr. G. W. E. Russell 62, The Earl of Meath 61, Mr. E. Spicer 60, Mr. M. Beaufoy 56, Miss Cons 56, Rev. F. Williams 55. It was decided, on a vote by ballot, that the following aldermen should retire in the third year—that is, on the 7th Nov., '91.—Rev. F. Williams, Mr. J. Barker, Miss Cons, Mr. E. Gibb, Mr. S. S. Taylor, Hon. R. C. Grosvenor, Mr. S. H. Morley, Mr. M. Beaufoy, Mr. E. Spicer, Earl of Meath. The other aldermen retire on Nov. 7th, '94. The councillors hold office until the next election day, which is Nov. 1st, 1891. [2] The next meeting, being the first assembly of aldermen and councillors, was held at the Council Chamber, Guildhall, the use of which was granted to the provisional Council on application, and the Earl of Rosebery was elected chairman by 104 votes to 17; a motion for the election of Sir J. Lubbock as vice-chairman was carried with only one dissident, and on the question of the election of a deputy-chairman there voted, for Mr. Firth 66, Mr. Fardell 44, Mr. Gibb 27; and the last name being struck out, Mr. Firth obtained 68 votes, and Mr. Fardell 43. Mr. De La Hooke was appointed clerk to the provisional council, and was subsequently appointed clerk to the Council, at a salary of £800, to be increased by annual instalments until it reaches £1,000. The Council subsequently appointed a medical officer. On the question of procedure, a suggestion of the Earl of Rosebery that he should be addressed as Mr. Chairman, and that in their debates the distinction of alderman should be dropped, was adopted.—Numerous applications were made to the Queen's Bench Division by county councillors in various parts of the country for relief from penalties incurred through ignorance of the law affecting their elections, and in the majority of instances the excuses were held to be fair.—The most interesting question as affecting county councils was that relating to the status of women. This matter came before the Queen's Bench Division on the petition of Mr. Beresford Hope that he should be declared duly elected for the Brixton Division, on the ground that the votes given to Lady Sandhurst

were legally thrown away, and that he, as coming next on the poll, was entitled to the seat held by her. Mr. Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice Stephen held that Lady Sandhurst, being a woman, was incapable of sitting as a county councillor, and that Mr. Beresford Hope, as next on the poll, was entitled to the seat; and on appeal this decision was upheld. The question was discussed at the Council, and a resolution in favour of the principle of the Bills before Parliament, enabling women to be elected and to act as county councillors, was adopted by 53 to 27 votes. (See also Session, sect. 70.) On May 21st Mr. Beresford Hope took his seat at the Council, but it was then stated by the Chairman, on the authority of Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., whose opinion he had taken on the point, that the seats of Miss Cobden and Alderman Miss Cons on the Council were not affected by the decision of the Court of Appeal, although that decision went to show that at the time of their election those ladies were disqualified. Sir H. Davey thought the Chairman might properly invite the ladies to resign their seats, but if they declined to do so he was not bound to do anything further in the matter.—Meanwhile the attention of Parliament, as well as that of the Council, was being attracted to the proceedings of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Several officers of the Board resigned and were pensioned, and to other members of the staff was granted a marked increase of salary. Representations regarding this question of increasing the salaries of some of the staff, which was soon to become the staff of the Council, and also on the proposal to advance the frontage of the Samaritan Free Hospital in Marylebone Road, and in reference to the contract for the construction of the Blackwall Tunnel (*q.v.*), were made to the Board, but, according to a statement of Lord Rosebery, were ignored by the Board. The Board went so far as to open tenders for the construction of the Tunnel; but before the accepted tender had been sealed the Local Government Board, on the application of the provisional Council, who themselves acted on the suggestion of the President of the Local Government Board, took advantage of a section of the Local Government Act and advanced the appointed day (April 1st) on which the Council were to enter upon their ordinary duties to March 21st. On this latter day, therefore, it being the day before that on which the tender was to have been sealed—though, perhaps, it would be only fair to add that Lord Magheramorne wrote, stating that, having asserted its position, the Board would without doubt leave the question of sealing the contract to its successors—the Metropolitan Board ceased to exist, and its powers, duties and liabilities were assumed by the County Council for London, with the other administrative and financial functions conferred upon it by the Local Government Board. The question who should be the responsible chief salaried officer of the Council and head of its staff was considered by the standing committee, who in May presented a report defining the duties of this chief officer, suggesting that those functions should be attached to the office of deputy-chairman, and recommending that, in consideration of his undertaking them, he should receive a salary at the rate of £2,000 a year. When this report was considered by the Council, an amendment of Col. Rotton, proposing that the office of deputy-chairman

should be unpaid, and that the executive duties of the Council should be discharged by a clerk appointed for the purpose, was rejected by 79 to 29, and the report of the committee adopted. [8] The question of rating to meet current expenditure demanded and received the early and close attention of the Council. The last Budget of the Metropolitan Board of Works recommended the levying of a rate for the quarter ending March 31st equivalent to a rate of 10d., being an increase of 14d., which it was said was necessary in consequence of the pending abolition of the coal dues; and a rate of 2½d. in the £ was accordingly made for the first quarter of 1889, or the last three months of the Board's existence. In the first Budget of the County Council, which was unfolded by Lord Lingen, chairman of the Finance Committee, on March 26th, it was stated that the total rateable value of the administrative County of London was estimated to be £31,386,272, and the sum required to be raised from the pocket of the taxpayer was £1,618,654, equal to a rate outside the City of 12.53d., or 1s. 0½d. in the £. The debt inherited by the Council was about £28,000,000 sterling. [On Dec. 31st, '88, the debt of the Board of Works was £27,787,709, but there were assets, including £8,723,986 loans advanced to other bodies, amounting to sufficient to reduce the net liability of the Board to £16,972,469, as compared with a net liability on Dec. 31st, '87, of £17,064,963.] In May, when the demand notes for rates had been distributed throughout the Metropolis, the amount was so much larger than usual that the Council thought it expedient to publish a statement to make the public aware of the fact that so far as they were concerned the levy was not merely not heavier, but actually lighter, than before; that of the rate of 12.53d. in the £, 8.11d. represented expenditure formerly defrayed by the Metropolitan Board, adding thereto the costs of the election of the Council (£12,453), and deducting the aid receivable from the Government under the Local Government Act; and that the precept of the Metropolitan Board for Jan. to March being equivalent to a rate of 10½d., there was actually a reduction of 2d. in the £ under this head. The remainder—4½d.—represented rates formerly required by the guardians and county authorities, and now included in the budget of the Council, there being no new charge in this sum. The reason of the addition to the rate was that many of the vestries had had to include in the half-yearly demands then in course of collection a three months' expenditure by the Board (Jan. to March 31st), and a seven months' expenditure by the Council (April to Oct. 31st). In other words, owing to the financial year of the Board being different to that of the County Council, there were three demands for rates where two had been usual; but this was to get the dates right, and the ratepayers, it was explained, were not paying three rates for the time of two. Before leaving the question of finance, it may be added that the new money powers conferred upon the Council by the London Council Money Act 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 67, royal assent Aug. 30th), amounted to a total of £3,475,600, £313,000 of this amount being for the Blackwall Tunnel scheme; but of this total, including the amount set down for the tunnel in question, £1,712,000 was in respect of re-grants of borrowing power previously granted to the Metropolitan Board, so that the amount of the new borrowing powers

was £1,763,487. Of this sum £884,987 was for the Council and £878,500 for loans. The first Money Bill promoted by the Board and introduced on their behalf by the Government, contained a clause enabling the Council to pay the expenses of and incidental to any inquiry to be instituted with respect to the water supply of the County of London; but considerable opposition to this proposal was threatened, and the Government withdrew the Bill, and introduced another without the clause in question.—At the end of the year '88 the Metropolitan Board of Works gave the usual notices required by the standing orders of Parliament of a Bill empowering them to make such further street improvements in the Metropolis as they deemed of an urgent character, with the direct intention of leaving their municipal successors to decide whether or not these proposals or any of them should be proceeded with. These projects included the widening of the Albert Embankment, Vauxhall, and of Nine Elms Lane, Battersea Park Road, and York Road, Battersea, which widenings, although separated by intervals, would form in effect one improvement, the result of which would have been to give a thoroughfare generally 50 feet wide for a distance of 4½ miles; a widening of a short length of Jamaica Road, in extension of an improvement previously carried out by the Board; three separate improvements in Deptford; a widening of Black Lion Lane, Hammersmith; the construction of a bridge at Cromwell Road; and the widening of Kensington High Street, Old Brompton Road, and Marc Street, Hackney. It was also proposed to purchase two plots of land (one being a disused burial ground) between Tottenham Court Road and Whitfield Street, adjoining Whitfield's tabernacle, which plots of land were to be laid out by the Board as a public recreation ground, and to lay out and plant two plots of land at the northern end of Shaftesbury Avenue. The street improvements proposed in the Bill were estimated to involve an outlay of £1,180,000, and the Council decided to abandon them all, mainly on the ground that there was not sufficient time, within the period yet open for proceeding with the Bill during the current Session, to investigate and decide upon the expediency or otherwise of adopting these proposals. The powers taken under the Improvements Bill were therefore limited mainly to the original provisions relative to the acquisition of the disused burial ground and land in Tottenham Court Road, and to the plots of land at the northern end of Shaftesbury Avenue; but new clauses were added prohibiting the erection of buildings on the vacant land at Piccadilly Circus, and enacting that the plot in question should be kept as an ornamental inclosure; and enabling the Council to hold and maintain as a park the piece of ground known as Myatt's Fields, Camberwell. As bearing upon the question of future improvements should be mentioned a report of the Local Government and Taxation Committee recommending that every Act empowering the Council to raise loans should contain a provision that the repayment of such loans and interest should, as between the various classes of persons interested in London property, be borne in such manner as Parliament should either by the same or any other Act direct; and a further provision that no contract should take effect whereby the proportion of expense directed by law to fall on any person should be

shifted to another person. This recommendation was adopted by the Council. A similar recommendation subsequently made, to the effect that Parliament should be petitioned to provide forthwith that the burden of all future loans for permanent improvements should fall upon such persons as the law should hereafter direct, all private contracts to the contrary notwithstanding; and that the Council should postpone all new loans for such improvements which could be postponed without grave inconvenience until Parliament had so provided, was carried (July 9th) by 46 to 37. With regard to the **Blackwall Tunnel** scheme, for which the Metropolitan Board had obtained the necessary Parliamentary powers, the Council adopted a recommendation of the Bridges Committee that it should take precedence of all other schemes for crossing the Thames. This same committee reported that they had given instructions to the architect to take the necessary steps for preserving the licence of a public-house which had been acquired in connection with the construction of Battersea Bridge; but an amendment declaring it to be undesirable to preserve the licence was carried in the Council by 68 to 17.—The **Woolwich Free Ferry**, which had been designed and completed under the auspices of the old Board, was inaugurated by Lord Rosebery (March 23rd); **Olisold Park**, Stoke Newington, was opened to the use of the public in perpetuity by his lordship (July 24th), and on the same day the Countess of Rosebery opened the **St. Martin's Gardens**, Camden Town, as an open space, unveiling on the same occasion a memorial to Charles Dibdin erected therein. The Council agreed to advance on loan £24,747 to the Vestry of Lambeth in connection with the purchase of **Vauxhall Park**, and paid over £17,747 agreed to be contributed by the Board of Works; and in the case of **Brookwell Park** they resolved to contribute one-half the cost, not exceeding £61,000, towards the sum required for the purchase, subject to the removal of their statutory liability to contribute £12,500 towards the cost of **Raleigh Park**.—On the important question of the removal of bars and gates in certain parts of London, a recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee that it should be referred to them to take steps for the removal of some of these, which might be regarded as test cases, by means of a Bill to be promoted in the Session of 1890, was adopted. A report of the Corporate Property, Charities, and Endowments Committee, recommending (June 18th) that the Government be requested to introduce without delay a measure for the purpose of carrying into effect the reforms contemplated by the majority of the **Royal Commissioners** appointed in '80, with reference to the **Livery Companies** of London, including a Bill on the principle of that which was introduced by Sir Charles Dilke and the Attorney-General in '85, was adopted by 57 to 17, after three amendments had been rejected by large majorities.—The question of the continuance of London Coal Dues came before the Council on various occasions. On March 5th it was resolved in the provisional Council by 76 to 34 to give notice that it was intended to oppose the **London Coal and Wine Dues Continuance Bill**; and another recommendation that the unappropriated surplus of the Coal Dues should be claimed by the Council for county purposes, was also adopted. At another time a resolution setting forth that any claim of the City, legal

or equitable, to any coal dues, or to any charges in respect of coal, ought not to be recognised by the Council, and should be opposed, was adopted (see Session, sect. 63).—The Board of Trade having invited the Council to furnish any observations it might have to offer upon the question of the future of electric lighting in London, a reply was sent expressing the opinion that extensive areas might properly be granted to companies when their financial and technical means of carrying out the powers entrusted to them were of a satisfactory character, and accepting generally the recommendations of Major Marindin's report (on the result of his inquiry into the applications for provisional orders) as regarded the districts to be allotted to the several companies. The Council considered further that, in the interest of the public, competition was desirable under proper restrictions.—Upon another matter of interest to the Metropolis, the opening of museums and public galleries on **Sundays** and week-day evenings, it was resolved to petition Parliament in favour of those increased facilities for enabling the collections to be visited being granted.—The question of the control of the **Metropolitan Police** was debated at length, and a motion made by Sir T. Farrer to the effect that London was the only city in Great Britain which, whilst paying the expense of the police, had no voice in its control or management, and declaring that the Council could not doubt that Parliament would take an early opportunity of supplementing its scheme of municipal government for London by transferring the management of the civic police to the Council, was (April 11th) carried by 64 to 31. Mr. Costelloe moved (June 19th) that it was highly expedient for the peace and good government of London that the Council should have powers to permit and regulate the use of **Trafalgar Square** and of **Hyde Park** for purposes of public meeting, similar to the powers already possessed by the Council as to the other open spaces under its control. An amendment of Mr. Beacherot, for the adjournment of the question until the Council had control of the police, was lost by 42 to 20. On July 23rd the Council adopted Mr. Costelloe's proposal by 46 to 27.—The Committee on **Theatres and Music Halls** recommended that every one of their number should be empowered by an authorising document to pay surprise visits at any time to any one of these places; but the Chairman so strongly discouraged the suggestion, that it was finally agreed to restrict the inspection in the first instance to the superintending architect and his assistants. It was subsequently resolved by the Council that the committee be authorised to prepare in conference with the Parliamentary Committee a Bill, to be promoted in the current Session, giving the Council more extended powers over the structure and internal arrangements of buildings frequented by the public. The Bill was accordingly prepared, and was introduced by Sir John Lubbock, but was blocked; so it was decided on July 23rd to request the First Lord of the Treasury to give facilities for passing the measure into law. Mr. W. H. Smith replied that the Government would have to propose considerable amendments before they could accept the Bill, and that it would undoubtedly be strenuously opposed in the House; they could not therefore undertake to give facilities for the Bill, and he suggested that it should be re-drafted and re-introduced next

session. The Bill was dropped. In connection with the subject of theatres should be mentioned a decision of the Council that such places of entertainment should no longer be compulsorily closed on Ash Wednesday, the days on which performances may not take place being now therefore limited to Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.—The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts Committee arrived at the conclusion that the muzzling of dogs in the Metropolis would be of little real value if it were not also adopted in the outlying districts, and therefore requested the Privy Council to make compulsory and stringent regulations for the whole kingdom. The Privy Council replied that they were not prepared to do this, but that they were willing to issue orders applicable to those parts of the kingdom in which rabies was prevalent. The Privy Council issued an Order for the muzzling of dogs in the Metropolis, leaving it to local authorities to carry the Order out; and the County Council, holding that they possessed no means to give the Order effect, sent a letter to the Privy Council stating that they were willing and desirous to fulfil their obligations, but that they had no alternative but to decline a responsibility for regulations which they could not enforce; while in response to a communication from the Chief Commissioner of Police, asking what regulations they were prepared to lay down, they replied that they were not in a position to frame any. The Order was then enforced by the police under the direction of the Privy Council.—By the courtesy of the Corporation the London County Council have held most of their meetings in the chamber of the Common Council at Guildhall; but on July 9th a recommendation of the Council Chamber and Offices Committee in favour of enlarging the chamber at Spring Gardens, and providing two additional committee rooms, at a cost not exceeding the sum of £75,500, was adopted; and in their Money Act the Council took power to expend for the purpose of acquiring a site for a council chamber and offices such a sum as they with the approval of the Treasury might think fit.—When the London Council reassembled after its vacation, on Oct. 1st, formal notification was made of the sad death of Mr. Firth, M.P., deputy chairman, which had taken place while he was upon his holiday in Switzerland, and a resolution placing upon record the sorrow of the Council for the severe loss it had sustained was unanimously agreed to. The seat for the Haggerston division thus vacated was filled by the election of Mr. W. J. Orsman, who obtained 1052 votes, 636 being given to Mr. E. T. Holloway, the rival candidate. On Nov 5th cordial votes of thanks were passed to Lord Rosebery for his uniform courtesy and impartiality during his year of office as chairman, and to Sir J. Lubbock for his courteous manner as vice-chairman; and on Nov. 7th the Earl of Rosebery and Sir J. Lubbock were unanimously re-elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively. On the question of the election of a deputy chairman, who it was agreed should be paid a salary of £1500 per annum, there voted for Mr. Fardell 51, for Mr. Haggis 50, and for Mr. Gibb 19; and a second vote being taken, Mr Haggis received 61 votes and Mr. Fardell 51, so that the former was elected by a majority of 10. Some time previously to this the proceedings of the Theatres and Music Halls Committee had attracted a

considerable amount of public notice. As the licensing authority in respect to the music-halls situated within the county of London, the Council required in several cases, as a condition of renewal, that certain structural alterations should be made in accordance with the recommendations of the architect; in other instances objections of a different character were raised, —and, to take two noteworthy instances, a majority of the committee decided to recommend the Council not to renew the licences of the Royal Aquarium and Trocadero. At the conclusion of its sittings the committee stated, in their report to the Council, that they had considered a total of 380 applications for new licences and renewals; and they regretted it was their duty to recommend the Council to refuse renewals or grants of licences in 26 cases, but they were constrained to do so in the public interest. The committee added that they had been much struck by the want which existed of some proper authority to whom songs or words of any sketch given in music-halls should be submitted for approval, in the same manner as the words of all stage plays were submitted to the Examiner of Plays, and they desired to express a hope that this want would be supplied at no distant date. On the case of the Trocadero coming up for consideration in the Council Mr. Marks moved that the Council do grant the renewal of the licence for music and dancing on the distinct understanding that the manager give an undertaking, to be prepared by the solicitor to the Council, that everything in future should be conducted with due regard to propriety. This amendment was carried by 81 to 34; and a proposal of Col. Hughes, M.P., that in the case of the Royal Aquarium the licence should be granted on the same conditions as in the case of the Trocadero, was carried by 82 to 23.—To turn to another question, on Oct. 29th the Finance Committee reported that they had considered certain estimates of costs, debts, or liability, and recommended that the said estimates, amounting to £1,000,000, be approved, and that stock amounting to £1,000,000 nominal, bearing interest at 2½ per cent., be created, to be redeemed at the end of 60 years, but redeemable at the option of the Council at any time after 30 years from the date of issue. The minimum price of 88 per 100, at which tenders for such stock were proposed to be received, and the other particulars, were submitted by the committee with the approval of the Treasury. The report was adopted, and it subsequently appeared that the loan had been taken up at an average price of about £91.25. per cent. As to future improvements in London, the Improvements Committee reported that the widening of the narrow portion of the Strand lying between the churches of St. Mary-le-Strand and St. Clement Danes was of the most pressing necessity, and advised the Council to apply for powers to demolish the block of buildings on the south side of Holywell Street; the same committee also came to the conclusion that a want existed for a good thoroughfare between Holborn and the Strand west of Temple Bar, and recommended the construction of a road from Southampton Row in almost a direct line to Catherine Street and the Strand, with a spur street leaving the said new street at a point about 500 feet from the Strand and running eastward to St. Clement Danes Church, thus meeting the demands of traffic going both across Waterloo Bridge and eastwards to the

city. The approach to Waterloo Bridge would they considered, also have to be improved by removing a portion of the buildings at both corners of the junction of this approach with the Strand. The committee were also of opinion that, in the event of the scheme being adopted, the whole of the property within the triangle which would be bounded on the south by Holywell Street and the Strand, on the north-east by the new street, and on the west by Newcast Street, should be acquired by the Council. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, the Committee withdrew for the present the recommendation as to improvement in the approach to Waterloo Bridge, and the consideration of the remainder of the scheme was ordered to be postponed until the Finance Committee and Local Taxation Committee had had time to consider and report upon the best method of raising the necessary funds, and as to the burdens which would in consequence be placed on the shoulders of the ratepayers. A Bill to enable the Council to carry out the Strand improvements without paying undue compensation for the property required was prepared by the Parliamentary Committee; and among other measures drawn up by the same body were Bills empowering the Council to construct subways and to compel owners of gas and water or other pipes, or of wires, to use them and to remove their pipes into them when made; to remove certain bars and gates in the western central district without payment of compensation; and to authorise the periodical inspection of house drains by local authorities. At the meeting of the Council held on Nov. 12th a letter was read from Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, stating that he desired to present to the Council as a free gift his entire interest in an estate of nearly 29 acres in extent, situated on the southern slope of Highgate Hill, which was for many years his own home, and which property would, he thought, if judiciously laid out, make an excellent park for the north of London. The land was freehold with the exception of 2½ acres held on a long lease; and to enable the Council to acquire the freehold interest in this portion Sir Sydney offered to pay over to the Council the sum of £6000 in cash. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the donor for his munificent gift.—[A.] Subjoined is a list of the Council corrected to Nov. 10th. The changes which have taken place since the first election have already been noticed, but it may be added that during that period four members have been returned to the House of Commons—viz., Mr. Beaufay, Earl Compton, Mr. Boulnois, and Captain Verney. **Chairman**, The Earl of Rosebery; **Vice-Chairman**, Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., M.P.; **Deputy-Chairman**, A. H. Haggis.—**Aldermen** (to retire in 91): Barker, J.; Beaufay, M., M.P.; Cohe, Miss E.; Gibb, T. E.; Grosvenor, Hon. R. C.; Meath, Earl of; Morley, S. H.; Spicer, E.; Taylor, S. S.; Williams, Rev. C. F. (To retire in 94): Arnold, A.; Debenham, F.; Farrer, Sir T. H., Bart.; Harrison, F.; Hobhouse, Lord; Hogg, O.; Lingen, Lord; Routledge, E.; Russell, G. W. E.—**Councillors** (to retire in 91): Asworthy, W. M., Dulwich; Ambrose, J., Limehouse; Antrobus, E. O., J.P., St. George, Hanover Square; Arter, A., Hammersmith; Austin, E., Hoxton; Beacherot, E. M., North Paddington; Seal, J., Fulham; Beaumont, Capt. W. B., J.P., Stepney; Beck, J., North Hackney; Ball, E., North Lambeth; Benn, J. W., East Finsbury; Bessford-Repe,

O. T., Esq., Brixton; Bott, W. G., West Newington; Boulnois, E., J.P., M.P., West Marylebone; Branch, J., South-west Bethnal Green; Brereton, F. S., Lewisham; Bullivant, W. P., Poplar; Burns, J., Battersea; Campbell, C. H., J.P., South Kensington; Carr-Gomm, F. O., J.P., Rotherhithe; Carter, E. B., West Islington; Chapman, Rev. H. B., North Camberwell; Charrington, F. N., Mile End; Clarke, H., City of London; Cobden, Miss E. J. O., Bow and Bromley; Cohen, E. L., City of London; Collard, E., Deptford; Compton, Earl, M.P., Central Finsbury; Cooper, G. J., Bermondsey; Corbett, T. L., Clapham; Oostelloe, B. F. C., Stepney; Cramp, C. D., Hammersmith; Davies, A., North Hackney; De Souza, Sir W. E., Westminster; Dickinson, W. H., Wandsworth; Doubleday, W. B., Norwood; Edis, Col. R. W., South St. Pancras; Elliott, G. B., South Islington; Fardell, T. G., South Paddington; Farquhar, H. B. T., East Marylebone; Fletcher, S., J.P., Hampstead; Ford, F. A., Central Finsbury; Foster, H. B., Kennington; Frye, F. O., North Kensington; Germaine, E. A., Fulham; Grigby, W. E., LL.D., North Islington; Haggis, A. H., West Southwark; Hanson, Sir E., Bart., West Marylebone; Harben, H., Hampstead; Harris, A. H. G., Strand; Harris, Sir G. D., South Paddington; Harrison, G., South-west Bethnal Green; Hoare, A., Holborn; Hoare, J. R., North Lambeth; Hollington, A. J., Mile End; Holmes, G. B., North Hackney; Hopkins, A. B., West Newington; Horley, C., J.P., East Islington; Hubbard, N. W., Norwood; Hughes, Col. E., M.P., Woolwich; Hunter, W., J.P., Bow and Bromley; Hutton, J., South St. Pancras; Jackson, R. S., Greenwich; James, Capt. W. H., South Kensington; Johnson, W., Central Hackney; Jones, E., Peckham; Jones, J., J.P., South Hackney; Lawton, H. L. W., M.P., West St. Pancras; Lemon, W. G., Lewisham; Leon, A. L., Limehouse; Lewes, G. L., North St. Pancras; Lidgett, G., Greenwich; Lloyd, J., J.P., North Kensington; Longstaff, G. B., Wandsworth; Lowles, J., Central Hackney; Lubbock, Sir J., Bart., M.P., City; Lyon, R., Peckham; Macfarlane, D. H., West Islington; McDougall, J., Poplar; Marks, H. H., East Marylebone; Marsland, J., Walworth; Martineau, P. M., J.P., St. George-in-the-East; Maule, T. W., Holborn; Monkswell, Lord; Haggerston; Moss, N., Hoxton; Myer, H., Kennington; Oraman, W. J., Haggerston; Osborn, G. W., Chelsea; Parkinson, W. G., North Islington; Phillips, W., Deptford; Powell, H. J., Dulwich; Probyn, Capt. C., Strand; Raphael, H. H., West St. Pancras; Rentoul, J. A., LL.D., Woolwich; Rhodes, J. G., West Southwark; Roberts, E., South Islington; Robinson, N., East St. Pancras; Rosebery, Earl of, City; Botton, Lt.-Col. A., Clapham; Samuel, S. M., Whitechapel; Saunders, W., Walworth; Sinclair, Capt. J., East Finsbury; Sly, E. B., St. George-in-the-East; Smith, W. E., Chelsea; Stevens, L., Rotherhithe; Strong, E., J.P., North Camberwell; Tarling, C., Whitechapel; Thornton, J., Bermondsey; Tims, J., Battersea; Torr, J. F., North-east Bethnal Green; Torrance, A. M., East Islington; Verney, Capt. E. E., M.P., Brixton; Vincent, Lt.-Col. G. E., C.E., M.P., St. George, Hanover Square; Watney, V. J., Westminster; Westcott, T. B., East St. Pancras; Williams, T. H., North St. Pancras; Wren, W., North-east Bethnal Green; Young, E. F., North Paddington.—**Clerk of the Council**: H. De-La-Hooke, Esq., Spring Gdns., S.W.

[5] **COUNTY OF BEDFORD.**—Chairman, C. Magniac, Esq.; Vice-Chairman, C. Howard, Esq. —County Aldermen (to retire 7th Nov., 1891): Barton, R.; Brooks, J. H.; Broughton, C. D.; Brown, H.; Green, H. H.; Orlebar, R.; Wright, J. I. (To retire 7th Nov., 1894): Blundell, H.; Harris, T.; Howard, F.; Jackson, T. J.; Lindsell, C. S.; Tavistock, the Marquis of; Thynne, F. J.; Whitbread, S. M.P. —County Councillors (to retire 1st Nov., 1891): Beckett, W. F., Bedford No. 4; Brandreth, H. O. G., Houghton Regis; Brown, J., Claphill; Carter, J., Bedford No. 5; Chew, J. F., Heath and Reach; Claridge, G., Ampthill; Cole, B., Luton East Ward; Cook, G., Flitwick; Crawley, J. S., Caddington; Crouch, E., Shillington; Crouch, J., Woburn; Cumberland, J., Barton; Daniel, J., Biggleswade; Derbyshire, W. H., Dunstable No. 2; Dimmock, B., Wootton; Dover, J., Toddington; Dymond, E. E., Aspley Guise; Fardon, T., Luton West Ward; Green, E. E., Bedford No. 6; Green, J. W., Luton North Ward; Harter, J. F. H., Cranfield; Hawkins, J., Bedford No. 2; Haynes, S., Bedford No. 1; Higgins, W. F., Harrold; Horn, G., Kempston; Howard, C., Milton Ernest; Huckleby, A., Luton West Ward; Inskip, W., Shefford; Jackson, W. H., Bedford No. 3; Johnson, G. M., Luton West Ward; King, J., Langford; Limbrey, J. H., Dunstable No. 1; Lindsell, R. E., Biggleswade; Robinson, W., Wilshamstead; Macnamara, A., Eaton Bray; Magniac, C., Sharnbrook; Moss, C., Luton East Ward; Mosman, R., Hockliffe; Fedley, J., Great Barford; Peppercorn, J. H. F., Eaton Socon; Pettit, H., Leighton Buzzard; Pope, O. J., Potton; Fursar, E., Leighton Buzzard; Robinson, W., Wilshamstead; Shillito, J. N. N., Arlesey; Shuttleworth, F., Northill; Smart, T., sen., Luton North Ward; Smith, E. T. L., Sandy; St. John, B. M. L., Risley; Stuart, W., Blunham; Trethewy, H., Maulden; Wilson, J., Clifton.—Place of Meeting: The Shire Hall, Bedford. Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council: T. W. Pearce, Esq., Bedford. Treasurer of the County Council: T. Barnard, Esq., Cople, Bedford. County Surveyor: W. Watson, Esq., Wren Park, Shefford, Beds. Chief Constable: Lt.-Col. F. J. Josselyn, Bedford.

[6] **COUNTY OF BERKS.**—Chairman, W. G. Mount, M.P.; Vice-Chairman, A. R. Tull.—County Aldermen (to retire 7th Nov., 1891): Barry, F. T.; Brown, S.; De Vitre, H. D.; Fitzmaurice, Capt. Hon. J. T. R.N.; Floyd, T.; Grenfell, W. H.; Mowbray, Rt. Hon. Sir J. R., Barts, M.P.; Palmer, G.; Thoyts, W. R. M. (To retire 7th Nov., 1894): Henyon, R.; Cobham, Capt. A. W.; Goodlake, T. L.; Long, G. H.; Mason, J. H.; Mount, W. G., M.P.; Russell, Sir G., Barts, M.P.; Walter, J.—County Councillors (to retire 1st Nov., 1891): Barrington, Rt. Hon. Viscount; Baxendale, L. H.; Bland-Garland, T.; Bland-Jenkins, J.; Blatch, F.; Body, E. B.; Brown, F. P.; Bunce, E.; Burbridge, J.; Clarke, J. C.; Clayton, Lt.-Col. F. A. T.; Cox, C. W.; Cozens, S. W.; Craven, Hon. O. W.; Crowdy, G. F.; Crutchley, P. E.; Davies, J.; Devereux, Sir J.; Dewe, J.; Dunn, W. H.; East, Sir G. A. C., Barts; Edwards, O. G.; Eyre, G. E.; Foster, E. E.; Gardner, E.; Gibbons, P.; Knox, H. G. A.; Lane, H.; Latham, T.; Lawrence, H. G.; Lenthall, E. K.; Loder-Symonds, Capt. F. O.; Money, W.; Morehead, Sir W. G., Barts; Peters, G. H.; Pryce, C. A.; Ricardo, F.; Russell, H. W.; Byott, F. E.; Silver, S. W.; Stone, J. B.; Tomkins, J.; Tull, A. E.; Van de

Weyer, V. W. B.; Wantage, Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.B., V.O.; Waring, H.; Wells, T. F.; Wescott, T. M.; Willes, G. S.; Wroughton, F., M.P.; Young, Capt. O., E.N.—Place of Meeting: The Assize Courts, Reading. Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council: J. T. Morland, Esq., Abingdon. County Treasurer: H. Collins, Esq., Reading. Chief Constable: Lt.-Col. A. Blandy, Reading. County Surveyor: J. Morris, Esq., Friar Street, Reading.

[7] **COUNTY OF BUCKS.**—Chairman, H. W. Cripps, Esq.; Vice-Chairman, The Hon. T. F. Fremantle.—County Aldermen (to retire 7th Nov., 1891): Clarke, D.; Gibbey, A.; Griffin, J. W.; Lawson, E. L.; Littleboy, R.; Rothschild, L. de; Rowland, W. R.; Watson, J. (To retire 7th Nov., 1894): Addington, Lord; Bennett, G.; Cripps, H. W.; Duncombe, Sir P. D. P., Barts; Fremantle, Hon. T. F.; Goodall, Lt.-Col. L. E.; Gurney, W.; Treadwell, J.—County Councillors (to retire 1st Nov., 1891): Astley, B. E., Electoral Div. No. 30*; Cripps, O. A., No. 35; Dalton, Rev. T., No. 4; Delap, J. B., No. 19; Dell, E., No. 40; Doddwell, H., No. 2; Duncombe, P. H. P., No. 20; Elliot, D., No. 21; Evetts, Rev. T., No. 31; Farwell, Capt. W., No. 41; Finlay, Major A., No. 13; Fremantle, T. F., jun., No. 16; Goodale, R., Wycombe (Western Ward); Green, G., No. 27; Grove, T. B., No. 38; Gurney, J., No. 39; Gurney, T., No. 36; Hall, L. D., No. 42; Hart, E., No. 23; Horwood, T., No. 11; James, J. M., No. 2; Lawrence, Rt. Hon. Lord, No. 18; Leon, H. S., No. 12; Lowndes, W., No. 2; Meeking, O., No. 44; Morgan, L. F. H. O., No. 28; Morris, W., No. 33; Mosley, T., No. 43; Pater, J. F., No. 8; Pegg, J. W. G., No. 2; Perkins, S., No. 17; Rogers, A. O., Borough of Buckingham; Rothschild, Baron F. J. de No. 25; Secker, E. O., No. 45; Soames, Rev. G. P., No. 7; Soper, J., No. 34; Stratton, G., No. 32; Talbot, Hon. A., No. 22; Tattam, J. H., No. 15; Taylor, T., No. 10; Taylor, W., No. 9; Terry, E., No. 1; Thomas, J., No. 36; Thompson, S., No. 3; Verney, F. W., No. 6; Vernon, A., Wycombe (Eastern Ward); Weller, G., No. 37; Wethered, O. F., No. 5; Woollard F. W., No. 14; Wylie, R., No. 11.—Place of Meeting: County Hall, Aylesbury, on the day after the Epiphany, Easter and Midsummer Quarter Sessions, and the Statutory Meeting Nov. 7th. Clerk of the Council: W. Crouch, Esq. County Treasurer: H. A. P. Cooper, Esq., Aylesbury. Chief Constable: Capt. J. T. Drake, Aylesbury. County Surveyors: E. S. Harris, Stony Stratford; W. F. Taylor, Aylesbury; C. Carter, Great Marlow.

[8] **COUNTY OF ESSEX.**—Chairman, A. Johnston, Esq.; Vice-Chairman, W. W. Glenny, Esq.—County Aldermen (to retire 7th Nov., 1891): Chaplin, T.; Corder, E.; Courtald, G.; Fairhead, G.; Gepp, Rev. E. F.; Howard, S. L.; Joslin, H.; Kemble, T.; Lowndes, G. A.; Rebow, H. J. G.; Smith, J., sen. (To retire 7th Nov., 1894): Barclay, H. F.; Buxton, E. N.; Glenny, W. W.; Johnston, A.; Lennard, Sir T. B., B.; Lister, A.; Marriage, L.; Powell, N.; Round, J., M.P.; Osborne, T.—County Councillors (to retire 1st Nov., 1891): Andrews, A. S., North Walthamstow; Bateman, J., Brightlingsea; Beal, E. J., Ilford; Blawit, W., Wanstead; Boddy, W., Cann Hall Division, Leyton; Brandall, Major-Gen. S. E., Billericay; Brooks, E. E., Grays; Burrows,

* The Electoral Divisions are officially designated by the numbers after the names.

J. H., Shoebury; Buxton, Sir T. F., Bart., Waltham Abbey; Syng, H. E., Radwinter; Courtauld, S., Braintree; Currie, G. E. L., Dagenham; East, J. T., East Ham North; Fitch, E. A., Heybridge; Gardiner, J. S., Belcham; Gibson, E. B., Saffron Walden; Goodchild, G. H., Bumpstead; Green, C. E. E., Wivenhoe; Green, H. G. E., Colchester, 3rd Ward; Hasler, R., Dunmow; Kempson, A., Walton; Howard, S. B., Epping; Hewett, R., Barking; Hilliard, G. B., Baddow; Holmes, H., Romford; Howard, W., Colchester, 2nd Ward; Hutley, F., Witham; Ibbetson, Rt. Hon. Sir H. J. S., Bart., M.P., Harlow; Ind, E., Brentwood; Jones, H. E., Ongar; Letchford, R. M., Woodford; Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. B. M., Stanford Rivers; Maitland, W. F. M.P., Stanstead; Marriage, H., Writtle; Mathews, T., East Ham South; Mercer, F. M., Hoe Street Division, Walthamstow; Morgan, D. J., Leytonstone Division, Leyton; Norman, Rev. C. F., Mistley; Orpen, W. W., Hatfield; Page, J., Southminster; Patriick, J. R., Harwich; Portway, C., Halstead; Russell, C. B., Hornchurch; Sadd, J. G., Maldon; Savill, A., Chigwell; Simonds, J., Leyton; Smith, E., Colchester, 1st Ward; Smith, J., jun., Coggeshall; Smoothy, F., Thaxted; Spencer, T. A., Cheshamford; Squier, S. W., Orsett; Strutt, Hon. C. E., Stanway; Taber, C. A., Rochford; Taylor, V. W., Heddingham; Timbrell, A. A., Harrow Green Division, Leyton; Tuftell, Tyrell, J. L., Springfield; Wakelin, J., Tollesbury; Warner, T. C. T., St. James Division, Walthamstow; Wells, H. O., Chelmsford; West, F., Bocking; Whittingham, W. B., Wood St. Division, Walthamstow; Wise, W. L., Southend; Wood, C. P., Dedham.—Place of Meeting: The Shire Hall, Chelmsford. Time of Meeting: 11 a.m. on the first Tuesday in January, April, and July, and at noon on the 7th November in each year.—Clerk of the Council: H. Gibson, Esq., Chelmsford and Ongar. County Treasurer: R. Woodhouse, Esq., Bank Chambers, Chelmsford. County Surveyor: H. Stock, Esq., 9, Deunam St., London Bridge, S.E. County Analyst: T. A. Pooley, Esq., Palmerston Buildings, 24, Old Broad St., E.C.

[9] COUNTY OF HERTFORD.—Chairman, Earl Cowper, K.G.; Vice-Chairman, J. Evans, Esq., D.C.L.—County Aldermen (to retire 7th Nov., 1891): Fellowes, Rear-Adm. T. H. B., C.B.; Gibbs, R.; Grange, W. H.; Holland-Hibbert, Hon. A. H.; Longden, Sir J., G.C.M.G.; Marten, G. N.; Prout, J.; Rix, N.; Swords, J. (To retire 7th Nov., 1894): Baxendale, S.; Hale, Rev. J. G.; Halsey, T. F.; Horn, W. J.; McMullen, A. P.; Mole, W. C.; Pryor, M. R.; Salisbury, Most Hon. the Marquis of; Woodhouse, C. E.—County Councilors (to retire 1st November, 1891): Barnard, E. B., Sawbridgegworth; Bennett, B., Flamstead; Blake, A. M., Welwyn; Bowman, J. O., Royston; Brett, A. T., Cashes, Watford (Town) and Oxhey; Bushby, E. M. G., Great Amwell; Butcher, F., Tring; Campbell, F. M., Hoddesdon; Clarendon, Rt. Hon. E. E. V., Earl of, Watford (Rural); Cowper, Rt. Hon. F., T. De Grey, Earl, K.G., Bengo; Croft, E. B., Ware; Delme-Radcliffe, F., Hitchin, Northern and Southern; Dimasdale, Hon. E., Baron, Hertford Borough (St. Andrew); Evans, J., Abbots Langley; Ewing, E., Cheshunt and Wackham Cross; Fellowes, Rev. H. G., Codicote; Flinn, J., Bishop Stortford, Western and Eastern; Fordham, E. S., Ashwell; Foster, M. H., Weston-Giles-Puller, O., Standon; Granville, B., North

church; Grimston, Hon. J. W., Viscount, St. Albans (Rural); Heathcote, U. U., Stevenage; Henderson, E. W., Rickmansworth; Hodgson, E. T., Harpenden; Keyser, O. E., Bushey; Kidston, J. P., North Mimms; Leader, J. W., Layton; Lees, W. H., Sandon; Leno, M., Hemel Hempstead and Boxmoor; Lithfield, S., Cheshunt and Waltham Cross; Longman, A. H., King's Langley; Lucas, A. G., Berkhamstead; Marsh, E., Olney; Matthews, H. T., Barnet; Mollwraith, A., St. Albans (Urban) St. Peter; Pank, J. L., East Barnet; Part, C. T., Aldenham; Phillips, C. J., Stanstead Abbots; Phillips, G. F., Hertford Borough (All Saints); Randall, W., Hemel Hempstead and Boxmoor; Ransom, W., Hitchin, Northern and Southern; Robins, G. U., Wheathampstead; Robins, J. W., Cashes, Watford (Town) and Oxhey; Shepherd-Cross, H., Hadham; Simpson, E., Baldock; Smith, A., Watton; Stride, A. L., Hatfield; Taylor, M., Bishop Stortford, Western and Eastern; Todhunter, E. F., Shenley; Toulmin, H. J., St. Albans (Urban), St. Peter; Watkins, J. F., Cashes, Watford (Town) and Oxhey; Williams, J. G., Aldbury; Woolam, G., St. Albans (Urban) Abbey.—Place of Meeting of Council: Alternately at Hertford and St. Albans. General Hour of Meeting: Friday at noon. Days of Meeting for 1890: 4th Friday in January at Hertford; 4th Friday in April at St. Albans; 2nd Friday in July at Hertford; and November 7th at Hertford. Clerk of the County Council: Sir R. Nicholson, St. Albans. Deputy Clerk: P. W. Dumville, Esq., St. Albans. Chief Constable: Col. H. S. Daniell, Hatfield. County Treasurer: C. E. Longmore, Esq., Hertford. County Surveyor: U. A. Smith, Esq., 2, Victoria Mansions, Victoria St., London, S.W. County Analyst: C. Heisch, Esq., 79, Mark Lane, London.

[10] COUNTY OF KENT.—Chairman, Sir John Farnaby Lennard, Bart.—County Aldermen: Adcock, W. J.; Anderson, J. A.; Arnold, G. M.; Brabourne, Lord; Bugler, J. U.; Chittenden, A.; Cobb, R. L.; Courthouse, G. J.; Darnley, Earl of; Fletcher, L. J. W.; Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. J. S., M.P.; Groves, S. P.; Harris, Lord; Harvey, J. J.; Low, S. P.; Neve, G.; Nickalls, P.; Plumtre, C. J. F.; Rayden, A. R.; Stanhope, Earl; Stone Wigg, J.; Weekes, H.; Whitehead, C.; Winch, G.—County Councilors (to retire 1st Nov., 1891): Baker, A. H., Bromley; Baker, A. J., Bromley; Baker, T. H., Strood; Balston, E. J., Maidstone; Batten, J., Bromley; Beadle, F. J., Dartford; Berkowitz, H., Gravesend; Bevan, E. H., Strood; Brain, E. F., Medway; Brightman, E. W., Sheppey; Brown, T. V., Dover Pier; Chambers, W., Dartford; Chaffins, C. E., Medway; Chaverton, G., Tonbridge; Curling, W., E. Ramsgate; Davies, H. D., Blean; East, F. E., Tonbridge; Featherby, G., Medway; Fox, W., Sevenoaks; Fry, E. W., Dover Town; Graystone, S. W., Blean; Green, W., S. Margate; Griffith, Rev. T. L., Deal; Heaketh, E., Dartford; Hodges, B., Thanet; Hodgkin, W. H., Tonbridge; Kenwood, Sir J. W., Bridge; Howe, A. W., Sheppey; Hughes, W. J., Easby; Hulkes, J., Strood; Isherwood, J. E., Maidstone; Jarvis, E. J., E. Ashford; Johnson, F., Faversham; Knight, E., Milton; Lake, E., Faversham; Lambards, E., Sevenoaks; Lennard, Sir J. F., Bart., Bromley; Lookes, F., Milton; Mackinnon, F. A., Elham; Manwaring, T., Tonbridge; Marshall, G., Maidstone; Matthews, J., Easby; Monina, J. E., Dover; Norman, G., Bromley; Oakley, C., Bromley; Peake, H., Dover Castle; Pledge, J., Folke-

stone; Fewell, T., Hollingbourne; Russell, J., Gravesend; Salomon, Sir D. L., Bart., Tonbridge; Sayer, J. W., Ashford; Smith, C. T., Medway; Smith, S. L., Malling; Stigant, A., Medway; Style, A. F., Maidstone W. Borough; Talbot, J. G., M.F., Sevenoaks; Throwley, Viscount, Faversham; Tomlin, E. L., Cranbrook; Torrington, Viscount, Malling; Tylden-Patterson, W. H., Tenterden; Walker, J. D., Romney March; Warde, A., Maidstone; Waring, A. T., Dartford; Watson, J., W. Ashford; Whiston, Rev. E., Rochester; White, J. E., jun., M.P., Dartford; White, S., Dartford; Wightwick, W., Folkestone; Wingent, F., Rochester; Wood, E., Malling; Woodall, F., N. Margate; Wotton, S., W. Ramsgate.—County Clerk: F. Russell, Esq., Maidstone. County Surveyor: W. Ruck, Esq.

[11] COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—Chairman: R. D. M. Littler, Esq., Q.C.; Vice-Chairman, M. Sharpe, Esq.—County Aldermen (to retire 7th Nov., 1891): Ambrose, W., Q.C., M.P.; Bigwood, J., M.P.; Dixon-Hartland, F. D., M.P.; Down, J. L., M.D.; Fortnum, C. D. E., D.C.L.; Hardy, B.; Howard, J., M.P.; Lucan, Earl of; Stephens, H. C., M.P. (To retire 7th Nov., 1894): Aberdeen, Earl of; Findlay, G.; Jersey, Earl of; Latham, M.; Lingham, H. B.; Miller, Sir A. E., Q.C.; Stratford, Earl of; Webb, Capt. Sir J. S., K.C.M.G.; Willett, E. S., M.D.).—County Councillors (to retire 1st Nov., 1891): Ashby, J., Staines; Barber, G. H., Hounslow; Blackwell, S. J., Harrow; Blake, H. W., Acton North and Acton South; Bowles, H. F., Enfield East, Enfield Central, and Enfield West; Buss, O., South Hornsey (Brownswood Park); Byles, W. B., Hayes; Cox, I. E. B., Pinner; Davenport, M., Twickenham East and Twickenham West; De Wette, A., Hampton; Doe, J. B., Edmonton North and Edmonton South; Dunean, G. J., Twickenham East and Twickenham West; Fowler, A., Hornsey and Finsbury Park; Furness, G., Willesden West, Willesden East, Kilburn North, and Kilburn South; Garrett, E. W., Hendon; Gibbons, Sir J., Bart., Stanwell; Gooding, J. B., Ealing North and Ealing South; Gordon-Hogg, W. B., M.D., Chiswick and Turnham Green; Gripper, G., Tottenham Lower; Harfield, Col. W. H., Sunbury; Inray, J., Finchley North and Finchley South; Kingdon, A., Tottenham St Ann's; Layton, T., Brentford East and Brentford West; Littler, R. D. M., Q.C., Wood Green East; Melluish, C. B., South Hornsey (Milton Road); Memory, W., Willesden West, Willesden East, Kilburn North, and Kilburn South; Montgomery, A. S., Brentford East and Brentford West; Naylor, F., Friern Barnet; Nelson, E. M., Ealing North and Ealing South; Paine, J. W., Harrow-on-the-Hill; Page, H., Teddington; Pedley, J., Tottenham Middle; Phillips, S. S., Hillingdon; Quihampton, T., Feltham; Regester, W., Isleworth; Rios, W. H., Wood Green West; Robins, G., Hornsey and Finsbury Park; Robson, J., Tottenham High Cross; Rumney, H., Enfield East, Enfield Central, and Enfield West; Sich, F., Chiswick and Turnham Green; Sharpe, M., Hanwell; Smith, A. M., Tottenham West Green; Stephenson, Sir W. H., K.C.B., Uxbridge; Stewart, J., Willesden West, Willesden East, Kilburn North, and Kilburn South; Taylor, Major R. E., Southgate North and Southgate South; Thomas, W. F., Norwood; Turle, J., M.D., Finchley North and Finchley South; Walker, V. E., Southgate North and Southgate South; Watson, F., Heston; Whitley, J. T., Edmonton North and Edmonton

South; Willans, W. H., Willesden West, Willesden East, Kilburn North, and Kilburn South; Williams, E. E., Highgate; Wilson, J. J., sen., Enfield East, Enfield Central, and Enfield West; Wright, G., Acton North and Acton South.—Place of Meeting: The Guildhall, Westminster. Time of Meeting: On the 4th Thursday in the months of January to July and October, on the 7th November, and the 3rd Thursday in December.—Clerk of the Council: Sir R. Nicholson, Guildhall, Westminster.

[12] COUNTY OF OXFORD.—Chairman, Earl of Jersey; Vice-Chairman, Viscount Valentia.—County Aldermen (to retire 7th Nov., 1891): Baker, Rev. R. L.; Darell-Blount, J.; Parrott, B.; Samuelson, Sir B., Bart., M.P.; Saye and Sele, Lord; Tubb, J. W. (To retire 7th Nov., 1894): Barnett, H.; Bliss, W.; Bradshaw, Adml. R., C.B.; Denchfield, W.; Dewar, W. W. M.; Harcourt, E. W.; Morrell, G. H.; Newton, W.; Savidge, M.—County Councillors (to retire 1st Nov., 1891): Ashhurst, W. H., Great Milton; Benyon, Capt. T. Y., Northrop; Blake, A., Standlake; Brakspear, A., Henley; Brassey, A., Enstone; Chillingworth, J., Wheatley; Cobb, T. E., Bloxham; Davids, C. H., South Northrop; Early, J. V., Hailey; Edmunds, W., Banbury; Fairfax, A., Grimsbury; Forbes, A. C., Goring; Fox, W. H., Broadwell; Franklin, T., Dorchester; Groves, S., Wyckwood; Hall, A. W., M.P., Barton; Hall, G. H., Hooknorton; Harrison, E. S., Fringford; Hitchman, A. W. S., Chipping Norton; Hunt, F., Kidlington; Jacobs, J., Burford; Jersey, Earl of; Heyford; King, J. P., Benson; Lacey, S., Thame; Lockwood, Col. J. C., Kingham; Markby, Sir W., K.C.I.E., Headington; Marlborough, Duke of; Woodstock; Neighbour, T., Rotherfield; North, Lord; Wroxton; Parker, J. S., Littlemore; Risle, H. C., Deddington; Simonds, H. J., Caversham; Smith, W., Witney; Southby, F., Hampton; Staples-Browne, F. J., Launton; Thomson, J., Stanton St. John; Tubb, E., Bicester; Twidell, W. T., Nettleden; Valentia, Viscount, Blethingdon; Wakefield, S. C., Eynsham; Warner, W. T., Cropredy; White, T. E., Stokenchurch; Wiggins, W., Watlington; Wykeham, P. J. D., Tetsworth; Wynne, L. M., Charlbury.—Place of Meeting: County Hall, Oxford, on 2nd Wednesday in February and May, 1st Wednesday in August, and 7th of November. Clerk of the County Council: T. M. Davenport, Esq., County Hall, Oxford. County Treasurer: J. Parsons, Esq. (Messrs. Parsons, Thomson & Co.), Old Bank, Oxford. County Surveyor: H. J. Tollit, Esq., 7, St. Aldates, Oxford. Chief Constable: Lt.-Col. the Hon. E. A. H. a Court. County Analyst: W. W. Fisher, Esq., 5, St. Margaret's Road, Oxford.

[13] COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.—Chairman, Lord Basing.—County Aldermen: Basing, Rt. Hon. Lord; Bench, W. W. B., M.P.; Calthorpe, Lt.-Gen. Hon. S. J. G.; Carnarvon, Right Hon. the Earl of; Carter, J. B.; Deane, W. H.; Field, Rear-Adm. E., M.P.; Fitzwygram, Lt.-Gen. Sir F. W. J., Bart., M.P.; Hammersley, H. M.; Jeffreys, A. F., M.P.; Jervoise, M. P. E.; Laity, G. F.; Lynton, Viscount, M.P.; Montagu, Right Hon. Lord; Northbrook, Right Hon. the Earl of; Phillimore, Adm. Sir A., K.C.B.; Portal, M. Scott, G. A. J.; Seawell, T. A.; Simonds, W. E.; Venner, C. L. S.; Wallis, A.; Weatherall, J. L.; Willan, F.; Wolmer, Viscount, M.P.—County Councillors: Ashley, Hon. E., Romsey; Barnes, A. W. S., Catherington; Bates, L., jun.,

Ryde Borough, Western Division; **Blake, A. S.**, Gosport, South Lib. Ward; **Blake, J. W.**, Gosport, North Lib. Ward; **Carpenter-Garnier, J.**, Wickham; **Chute, C. W.**, Monk Sherborne; **Clarke, T. C.**, Newport, Borough, Southern Division; **Coke-Burnell, T.**, Winchester, No. 2 Division; **Orlinton, Col.**, Hon. E. G. L., Hound; **Delagety, F. G.**, Broughton; **Dent, V. F.**, Lynton; **Deverell, W. H.**, Stockbridge; **Edsall, Lieut.-Col. W. O. D.**, Ringwood; **Eve, E.**, Aldershot, East Ward; **Fellows, G.**, Carisbrooke; **Fitz-Gerald, Lieut.-Col. R. P.**, Alresford; **Foster, F. G.**, Havant; **Foster, M. E.**, Titchfield; **Frederick, Sir C. E.**, Bart., Bishopstoke; **Gibbs, T.**, Godshill; **Glyn, W. A.**, St. Helen's; **Grant, R. T. A.**, West Cowes; **Grimston, Col. O. J. A.**, St. Mary Extra, Southampton; **Hayden, J.**, Brading; **Heathcote, Lieut.-Col. O. G.**, Hursley; **Hodkinson, B.**, Mottisfont; **Holding, W.**, Kingsclere; **Hulse, C. W.**, Fordingbridge; **Hurley, E. E.**, Bishop's Waltham; **Johnston, J. L.**, Crondall; **Judd, G.**, Clatford; **Judd, W.**, Micheldever; **Kemp-Welch, J.**, Christchurch Rural; **King, J.**, Christchurch Borough; **King, Sir W. D.**, Warblington; **Kingmill, W. H.**, Highclere; **Kirby, T. F.**, Winchester, No. 1 Division; **Knight, M. G.**, Froyle; **Langton, W.**, Newport, Northern Division; **Lawson, G. J.**, Boscombe, Bournemouth; **Lemon, J.**, Shirley and Freemantle; **Mauley, Col. A. C.**, Lyndhurst; **Martin, Vice-Adm. T. H. M.**, South Stoneham; **Martineau, J.**, Hartley Wintney; **May, J.**, Basingstoke; **McWilliam, J.**, Westover, Bournemouth; **Mildmay, Sir E. B. P.**, St. John, Bart., Odiham; **Mosna, W. J. C.**, Lynton Rural; **Moore, W. W.**, Bournemouth, West Cliff; **Mumby, Lt.-Col. C.**, Gosport Ward; **Myers, W. H.**, Droxford; **Nicholson, W.**, Bramshott; **Niven, J. G.**, Fareham; **Pain, C.**, Hurstbourne Tarrant; **Pidecock-Hensell, Major H. H. F.**, Farnborough; **Pincock, H.**, Whippingham; **Poore, Major F. H.**, Andover Borough; **Porter, W. W.**, Whitechurch; **Raybird, H. E.**, Basing; **Rey, W. G.**, Fawley; **Ryeford, Sir M.**, Bart., Dummer; **Sheppard, J. F.**, Millbrook; **Simson, Sir J. S. B.**, Bart., Freshwater; **Sweetman, E.**, Ryde, Eastern Division; **Talbot-Ponsonby, O. W.**, Petersfield; **Tebbutt, A.**, Winchester, No. 3 Division; **Thomson, J. R.**, Bournemouth, East Cliff; **Tyrwhitt-Drake, A. F.**, Ropley; **Wells, H.**, Aldershot, West Ward; **Whitehead, J. L.**, Ventnor; **White-Fopham, F.**, Sandown and Shanklin; **Wickham, W.**, Selborne; **Wilson, O. F.**, Eling; **Wood, J. G.**, Alton.

—**Place of Meeting:** County Hall, Winchester.
Time of Meeting: Quarterly.—**Clerk of the County Council:** T. H. Earle, Esq.; **Deputy-Clerk:** G. A. Webb, Esq., County Hall, Winchester. **County Treasurer:** G. E. Yonge, Esq., Chief Constable: **Capt. J. H. Forrest, Winchester, County Architect and Surveyor:** J. Robinson, C.E.

[14] **COUNTY OF SUSSEX.**—**Chairman, E. H. L. Penrhyn, Esq.**; **Vice-Chairman, H. Yool, Esq.**—**County Aldermen** (to retire 7th Nov., 1891): **Bucknill, T. T.**, Q.C.; **Cooper, J.**; **Ellis, Sir J. W.**, M.P.; **Fenwick, R. B.**; **Fox, Sir C. D.**; **Guildford, T.**; **Hankey, F. A.**, M.P.; **Percy, Lord A.**, Ramsden, Capt. J. C. F.; **Tredcroft, Lt.-Col. C. L.** (To retire 7th Nov., 1894): **Bonsor, H. C. O.**, M.P.; **Eastwood, J. F.**; **Egerton, Rear-Adm. the Hon. F.**; **Gower, G. W. G. L.**; **Hardman, Sir W.**; **Lawrence, Sir J. T.**, M.P.; **Lovelace, Earl of**; **Penrhyn, E. H. L.**; **Sibley, Major-Gen. T. H.**, R.L.—**County Councillors** (to retire 1st Nov., 1891): **Baird, Gen. A. F.**, Surbiton; **Baker, L. J.**, Addlestone; **Baker, W.**, Guildford Borough No. 1; **Barclay, H. A.**,

Godstone; **Barnes, F. E.**, Reigate Borough, Western Ward; **Bidder, G. P.**, Q.C., Mitcham; **Boyes, G.**, Chertsey; **Buller, Col. J. H.**, Epsom; **Burr, A.**, Lingfield; **Burt, C.**, Richmond Urban; **Byron, E.**, Coulsdon; **Oann, J.**, Molesey; **Cave, G.**, Richmond Urban; **Oavenagh, Gen. Sir C. O.**, K.O.S.I., Ditton; **Chatterton, G.**, Wimbledon, North; **Clark, G. W.**, Dorking Rural; **Osbit, Rt. Hon. G. M.P.**, Dorking Urban; **Davies, J.**, Mortlake; **East, W.**, Kingston Borough East; **Ellis, E.**, Womersley; **Farmer, W. E. G.**, Cheam; **Gray, S.**, Kingston Borough North; **Halsey, E.**, Worplesdon; **Hilder, E. A.**, Woking; **Leone, S. W.**, Barnes; **Lasselles, T.**, Ripley; **Marah, E.**, Kingston Borough South; **Merryweather, F. S.**, Malden; **Middleton, Rt. Hon.**, Viscount, Haslemere; **Northey, Rev. E. W.**, Ewell; **Pawle, F. C.**, Reigate, Eastern Ward; **Phillips, Rev. F. F.**, Cobham; **Fullman, W. A.**, Godalming North; **Rea, T.**, Godalming, South; **Rennie, G. E.**, Reigate, Eastern Ward; **Richards, S. M.**, Sutton; **Roumieu, C.**, Farnham Rural; **Seymour, Lt.-Col. L. E.**, Betchworth; **Simmons, J.**, Frensham; **Skewes-Cox, T.**, Richmond Urban; **Smallpeice, M.**, Guildford Borough No. 2; **Smee, A. H.**, Wallington; **Smyth, Major-Gen. J. H.**, O.B., Frimley; **Stears, H. L.**, Capel; **Summerhays, T. C.**, Wimbledon South; **Taylor, J. F. W. B.**, Carshalton; **Terry, Capt. C. F.**, Walton-on-Thames; **Thring, Rt. Hon. Lord, C.O.B.**, Egham; **Trimmer, G.**, Farnham, Urban; **Vincent, Sir W.**, Bart., Leatherhead; **Walpole, C. V. O.B.**, Chobham; **Webber, H.**, Ilorley; **Welch, W.**, Cranley; **Weston, H. M.**, Shere; **White, F. A.**, Caterham; **White, L.**, Oxted; **Yool, H.**, Weybridge.—**Place of Meeting:** Sessions House, Newington, S.E. **Meetings** to be held on third Tuesdays of January, April, and July, at 2 p.m.; and other meetings to be called as fixed by Municipal Corporations Act 1882. **Clerk to the County Council:** Sir R. H. Wyatt, Sessions House, Newington, S.E. **County Treasurer:** F. H. Beaumont, Esq., Sessions House, Newington. **County Surveyor:** C. H. Howell, Esq., 3, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. **Chief Constable:** H. C. Hastings, Esq., Guildford.

[15] **COUNTY OF SUSSEX (EASTERN DIVISION).**—**Chairman:** Lord Monk Bretton; **Vice-Chairman:** The Earl of Chichester.—**County Aldermen** (to retire 7th Nov., 1891): **Beard, S.**; **Blaker, H.**; **Brookfield, Lt.-Col. A. M.**, M.P.; **Eager, E.**; **Farncombe, J.**; **Inderwick, F. A.**, Q.C.; **Jeffery, G. A.**; **Schler, J. H.**; **Scimes, J.** (to retire 7th Nov., 1894); **Abergavenny, Marquess of**; **Blencowe, J. G.**; **Boulton, G.**; **Chichester, Earl of**; **Howlett, J. W.**; **Mannington, W.**; **Morrison, W. E.**; **Stenning, W. V. K.**—**County Councillors** (to retire 1st Nov., 1891): **Anson, Major-Gen. Sir A. E. H.**, R.A., K.O.M.G., St. Leonards; **Arkoell, T.**, Herstmonceux; **Ashburnham, Sir A.**, Bart., Ore; **Banister, F. D.**, East Grinstead, Urban; **Brand, Capt. the Hon. T. B.**, R.N., West Fife; **Burtonshaw, A.**, Hailsham; **Campion, W. E.**, Hurstpierpoint; **Carter, W. O.**, Salehurst; **Chambers, G. F.**, Eastbourne Nos. 4 and 5 (combined); **Day, J. A.**, Uckfield; **Dudney, W.**, Portslade; **Duke, Sir J.**, Bart., Heathfield; **Edwardes, Major J. G.**, R.A., Hove East (combined); **Freshfield, H. E.**, East Grinstead Rural; **Graze, Col. S. H.**, Wadhurst; **Henriques, A. G.**, Hove East (combined); **Hill, A. F.**, Hove West (combined); **Hillman, A.**, Rottingdean; **Hillman, E.**, Lewes Bridge; **Jackson, J.**, Eastbourne Nos. 2 and 3 (combined); **Jenkins, G. T.**, Burgess Hill; **Jenner, J.**, Battle Urban; **Kemp,**

C. E., Lewes Castle; Knipe, E. R., Hove West (combined); Lade, D., Aldrington; Lamb, R., Seaford; Lane, Col. H., Bexhill; Lawrence, G. H., Eastbourne Nos. 4 and 5 (combined); Lewis, Col. W. R., Hollington; Livesey, W. S., Hove West (combined); Longley, G., Ditchling; Maberly, Major T. A., Haywards Heath; Martin, J., Jun., Hove West (combined); Mayhew, A., Eastbourne Nos. 2 and 3 (combined); Maw, J., Withyham; Monk Bretton, Lord, Chailey; Newington, E. J. E., Titchhurst; Noel, E., Cuckfield Rural; Ravenshaw, T. E., Worth; Reeve, K., Beckley; Sampson, Lt.-Col. D. T. H., Lindfield; Shephard, Earl of, Newhaven; Simmons, C., Eastbourne No. 1; Stansfeld, Right Hon. J., M.P., Rotherfield; Stanning, C. H., Winchelsea; Streetfield, E. J., Maresfield; Taylor, W. L., Mayfield; Thomas, F., Eastbourne Rural; Verrall, F., Lewes Priory; Vidler, J. B., Rye; Watson, E., Ewhurst. Place of Meeting: County Hall, Lewes. Clerk of the County Council: F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes. Treasurer: Major H. P. Molineux, Lewes. Accountant: J. Law, Lewes. Surveyor: H. Card, Lewes. Chief Constable: Major G. B. Luxford, Lewes. Public Analyst: E. H. Moore, Regency Sq., Brighton.

(18) COUNTY OF SUSSEX (WESTERN DIVISION).—Chairman, Duke of Richmond and Gordon; Vice-Chairman, Lord Leconfield.—County Aldermen (to retire 7th Nov., 1891): Brown, Col. J. C., Carnegie Hon. J. J.; Godman, Major-Gen. R. T.; Hargood, H.; Hornby, Adml. Sir G. T. P., G.C.B.; King, E. G.; Milbanke, Sir P., Bart.; Smith, W. (To retire 7th Nov., 1891). Hubbard, W. E.; Hurst, R. H.; Johnstone, J. H.; Leconfield, Lord; Napper, G.; Richmond and Gordon, Duke of, K.G.; St. John, Lt.-Col. F. J.—County Councillors (to retire 1st Nov., 1891): Bartlett, Col. Sir W. B., Bart., G.B., M.P., Pulborough; Bartlett, Capt. W. G., Littleworth; Bostock, E. I., Horsham Urban (combined); Bower, F., Stoughton; Burrell, Sir C. E., Bart., West Grinstead; Caffin, J., Chichester Nos. 2 and 3 (combined); Caine, E., Launce; Conder, Rev. A., Bognor; Cortis, A., Worthing (combined); Dell, E. B., New Shoreham; Drewitt, C. J., Oving; Fletcher, C. J., Walberton; Fletcher, Col. Sir H., Bart., M.P., Angmering; Godman, C. B., Lower Beeding; Gorham, J., Birdham; Gorling, C., Thakeham; Gorling, Rev. J., Steyning; Gorrage, H., Southwick; Haseman, A., Lynminster; Henty, A., Worthing (combined); Henty, D., Chichester Nos. 2 and 3 (combined); Henty, E., Isfield; Hollett, Lt.-Col. E. O., Eastbourne; Innes, J., Horsham Rural; Lane, G. T., Rogate; Lever, J., Harting; Lucas, C. T., Warham; March and Kinrara, Earl of, Boxgrove; Neill, F., Fernhurst; Norfolk, Duke of, Arundel; Padwick, H., Horsham Urban (combined); Palmer, Rev. H., Storrington; Patching, E. O., Worthing (combined); Puttock, H., Billingshurst; Ralli, A. A., Worthing (combined); Taylor, M., Petworth; Teesdale, Major-Gen. Sir C. G., G.B., V.C., Southbeist; Wedd, G., Worthing (combined); West, H. T., Henfield; Whitehead, J., Littlehampton; Wilberforce, E. G., Midhurst; Wilson, E. B. W., Westbourne; Winterton, Earl of, Kirdford; Wisden, Lt.-Col. T. F., West Tarring; Woodbridge, G., Chichester No. 1.—Place of Meeting: Feb., Chichester; May and July, Horsham; Nov., Chichester. Clerk to the Council: F. Merrifield, Esq., County Hall, Lewes. Treasurer: T. Greene, Chichester. Surveyor: C. Adcock, Horsham. Chief Constable:

Capt. G. R. B. Drummond, Petworth. Public Analyst: E. H. Moore, Regency Sq., Brighton. Consult: *County Council Magazine* and *County Council Times*.

County Courts. History.—The modern County Court, which must be carefully distinguished from the County Court of early English history, dates from the year 1846. Under the Act 9 & 10 Vict., c. 95, and subsequent Acts, a certain number of county court districts have been marked out in each county. The court for that county is held at short intervals in one or more places within each of these districts. Several districts are grouped in one circuit, and a judge is allotted to each circuit. The judge is appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and must be a barrister of at least seven years' standing. He has the assistance of a registrar and other officers. **Jurisdiction.**—County Courts have jurisdiction in the following cases:—(1) In actions in which the sum claimed by the plaintiff does not exceed £50; (2) in actions relating to real property, the annual value or rent of which does not exceed £50 per annum. But from the above cases must, generally speaking, be excepted all actions in which the validity of any devise, bequest or limitation in a will or settlement is disputed, and all actions for malicious prosecution, libel, slander, seduction, or breach of promise of marriage. But by consent in writing of both parties, any action whatever which could have been brought in the Queen's Bench Division may be brought in a County Court. And if the plaintiff in a superior court recover no more than £50 in an action for breach of contract or £10 in an action of tort, he can get no costs except by special favour of the court; and in an action for breach of contract in a superior court, if the claim be not for more than £50, either party may apply to have the action transferred to the County Court; (3) in actions such as may be brought in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, provided that the property in dispute does not exceed £500 in value; (4) in Admiralty actions in which the claim is for salvage, for towage, necessities or wages, for damages to cargo, or by collision, or arises out of agreements concerning the use or hire of any ship, the care of goods therein, etc., and does not exceed certain specified limits of amount; (5) actions in bankruptcy; (6) a variety of actions too numerous to be severally mentioned here. **Procedure.**—A jury may be summoned when the amount claimed exceeds £5 at the requisition of either party, and in other cases at the discretion of the judge upon the application of either party. The jury consists of five persons qualified to serve as jurors in the High Court. The plaintiff begins by entering a plaint in a book kept by the registrar. The officer of the Court then serves a summons upon the defendant. Both parties must appear on the day named in the summons. Pleadings are not in use. Evidence is taken *viâ voce*. Solicitors as well as barristers may address the Court. If the debt or damage claimed exceed £50, an appeal lies from the decision of the judge upon any question of law, or on the admission or rejection of evidence, unless the parties have previously agreed that such decision shall be final.

Course of Exchange. See STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST.

Couraging. With the exception of archery (q.v.), there are few sports more ancient than

that of coursing the hare, and in all ages the greyhound has been admired for its graceful form and extraordinary speed. Its keenness of vision is also marvellous; and the numerous enclosed meetings which have of late years been inaugurated in close proximity to our large towns fully testify to the popularity of coursing. Prizes of great value are offered for competition at these fixtures; and although many owners, attracted by rich rewards, devote their attention to the breeding of greyhounds chiefly for speed, to the neglect of that cleverness which is of so much more value in the open, the Waterloo Cup is still the leading trophy of the year. For this there are sixty-four nominations, which are awarded as a rule to the best known and most respected of coursers, at a subscription of £25 each, of which the winner takes £500, the runner-up £200, two dogs £50 each, four £30 each, eight £20 each, and sixteen £10 each, the balance being awarded to the leading dogs in the Purse and Plate, which are confined to the beaten dogs in the Cup and Purse respectively. The Great Champion Stakes at Kempton Park terminated on Jan. 25th, '89, when Major H. Holmes's Fuddletown beat Mr. Sidney's Filate Black, and won the valuable prize. The meeting at Aitona closed on Feb. 22nd, when Colonel North's Fullerton and Troughend divided the Cup Stakes, the latter greyhound representing the nomination of Mr. Badger; Mr. Huntingdon's Highness, nominated by the Earl of Sefton, was accorded the Purse, and Sir R. Jardine's Glenogle was successful in the contest for the Plate. Owing to frost and snow the Gosforth Park Gold Cup meeting was brought to a premature close on March 5th, and the principal stake thus resulted in a division between Mr. Edwards's Glenkirk, Mr. W. Paterson's Plymouth Rock, and Colonel North's Kate Cuthbert. Consult "Coursing Calendar," edited by C. N. Brown, the Field Office, 346, Strand.

Courtesy Titles. The eldest son of duke, a marquis, or an earl, takes by courtesy the second title of his father, which is generally, but not always, the next in degree. Thus the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire takes the courtesy title of Marquis of Hartington, but the present Earl of Derby was Lord Stanley during the lifetime of his father, the second title being, not viscount, but baron. Where the second title is of the same name as the first it is dropped, to avoid confusion; for example, the Marquis of Salisbury is also Earl of Salisbury, so his eldest son is known as Viscount Cranborne. Younger sons of dukes and marquises prefix the courtesy title of lord, and all the daughters of earls, as well as of the higher degrees of nobility, the courtesy title of lady, to their Christian and surname, and the daughters may retain it after marriage with the altered surname. The courtesy title of master is given in Scotland to the eldest son of a baron. A duke's eldest son's eldest son or a marquis's eldest son's eldest son sometimes takes by courtesy the third title of the duke or marquis. While these courtesy titles are invariably used when addressing the persons taking them, they are not accorded full recognition in certain formal documents: for example, the name of the Duke of Devonshire's eldest son appears sometimes in the House of Commons journals as "the Right Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish," commonly called the Marquis of Hartington.

In the following list the first column gives the courtesy title which is usually taken by the eldest son of a duke, marquis, or earl; but it will be borne in mind that in many cases the courtesy title is not in present use, because the peer has no son. Thus a familiar title to English ears, the Marquis of Granby, was long in abeyance as a courtesy title, the late Duke of Rutland's heir presumptive having been his brother, Lord J. Manners, M.P.; but on the succession of the latter to the dukedom the courtesy title was revived in the person of his son, now M.P. for the Melton Division. In several cases where the eldest son has died, and the next survivor has taken another family title, the dignity in actual use is given.

Aberdour L.	...	Morton E.
Aboyne E.	...	Huntly M.
Acheson V.	...	Gosford E.
Adare V.	...	Dunraven E.
Alexander V.	...	Caledon E.
Alford V.	...	Brownlow E.
Altamont E.	...	Sligo M.
Althorp V.	...	Spencer E.
Amberley V.	...	Russell E.
Ancrum E.	...	Lothian M.
Andover V.	...	Suffolk E.
Anson V.	...	Lichfield E.
Apsley L.	...	Bathurst E.
Ardee, L.	...	Meath, E.
Ardrossan L.	...	Eglintoun E.
Arundel & Surrey E.	...	Norfolk D.
Ashley L.	...	Shaftesbury E.
Ava E.	...	Dufferin M.
Balcarras L.	...	Crawford, E.
Baring V.	...	Northbrook E.
Bective E.	...	Headfort M.
Belfast E.	...	Donegal M.
Bennet L.	...	Tankerville E.
Berehaven V.	...	Bantry E.
Bernard V.	...	Bandon E.
Bertie L.	...	Lindsey E.
Bingham L.	...	Lucan E.
Binning L.	...	Haddington E.
Blandford M.	...	Marlborough D.
Boringdon V.	...	Morley E.
Bowmont M.	...	Roxburghe D.
Boyle V.	...	Shannon E.
Brackley V.	...	Ellesmere E.
Brecknock E.	...	Camden M.
Brooke L.	...	Warwick E.
Bruce L.	...	Elgin E.
Burford E.	...	St. Albans D.
Burghersh L.	...	Westmorland E.
Burghley L.	...	Exeter M.
Burke V.	...	Clanricarde M.
Bury V.	...	Albemarle E.
Campden V.	...	Gainsborough E.
Cantilupe V.	...	De La Warr E.
Cardigan E.	...	Ailesbury M.
Capell L., grandson of	...	Essex E.
Cardross L.	...	Buchan E.
Carlow V.	...	Portarlington E.
Carlton V.	...	Wharfedale E.
Carmarthen M.	...	Leeds D.
Carnegie L.	...	Southeast E.
Cassilis E.	...	Ailsa M.
Castle Cuffe V.	...	Desart E.
Castlereagh V.	...	Londonberry M.
Castlerosse V.	...	Kenmare E.
Caulfield V.	...	Charlemont E.
Chelsea V.	...	Cadogan E.
Cheyton V.	...	Waldegrave E.
Clements V.	...	Leitrim E.
Clifton L.	...	Darnley E.
Clive V.	...	Powis E.

Clonmore <i>L.</i>	Wicklow <i>E.</i>	Hartington <i>M.</i>	Devonshire <i>D.</i>
Cochrane <i>L.</i>	Dundonald <i>E.</i>	Hastings <i>L.</i>	Huntingdon <i>E.</i>
Coke <i>V.</i>	Leicester <i>E.</i>	Hawarden <i>V.</i>	De Montalt <i>E.</i>
Cole <i>V.</i>	Enniskillen <i>E.</i>	Hay of Kinfauns <i>L.</i>	Kinnoull <i>E.</i>
Compton <i>E.</i>	Northampton <i>M.</i>	Helmley <i>V.</i>	Faversham <i>E.</i>
Corry <i>V.</i>	Belmore <i>E.</i>	Herbert <i>L.</i>	Pembroke & Montgomery <i>E.</i>
Courtenay <i>L.</i>	Devon <i>E.</i>	Hillsborough <i>E.</i>	Downshire <i>M.</i>
Cranborne <i>V.</i>	Salisbury <i>M.</i>	Hinchinbrook <i>V.</i>	Sandwich <i>E.</i>
Cranley <i>V.</i>	Onslow <i>E.</i>	Hinton <i>V.</i>	Poulett <i>E.</i>
Crichton <i>V.</i>	Erne <i>E.</i>	Hobart <i>L.</i>	Buckinghamshire <i>E.</i>
Cremorne <i>L.</i>	Dartrey <i>E.</i>	Hope <i>L.</i>	Hopetoun, <i>E.</i>
Crowhurst <i>V.</i>	Cottenham <i>E.</i>	Holmesdale <i>V.</i>	Amherst <i>E.</i>
Curzon <i>V.</i>	Howe <i>E.</i>	Howard <i>L.</i>	Effingham <i>E.</i>
Dalkeith <i>E.</i>	Buccleuch <i>D.</i>	Howick <i>V.</i>	Grey <i>E.</i>
Dalmeny <i>L.</i>	Rosebery <i>E.</i>	Huntingtower <i>L.</i>	Dysart <i>E.</i>
Dalrymple <i>V.</i>	Stair <i>E.</i>	Hyde <i>L.</i>	Clarendon <i>E.</i>
Dalzell <i>L.</i>	Carnwath <i>E.</i>	Ikerrin <i>V.</i>	Carrick <i>E.</i>
Dangan <i>V.</i>	Cowley <i>E.</i>	Ingestre <i>V.</i>	Shrewsbury & Talbot <i>E.</i>
Darlington <i>E.</i>	Cleveland <i>D.</i>	Inverurie <i>L.</i>	Kintore <i>E.</i>
Deerhurst <i>V.</i>	Coventry <i>E.</i>	Jermyn <i>E.</i>	Bristol <i>M.</i>
De Grey <i>E.</i>	Ripon <i>M.</i>	Jocelyn <i>V.</i>	Roden <i>E.</i>
Delvin <i>L.</i>	Westmeath <i>E.</i>	Kelburne <i>V.</i>	Glasgow <i>E.</i>
Douglas <i>M.</i>	Hamilton <i>D.</i>	Kerry <i>E.</i>	Lansdowne <i>M.</i>
Doune <i>L.</i>	Moray <i>E.</i>	Kilcourse <i>V.</i>	Cavan <i>E.</i>
Douro <i>M.</i>	Wellington <i>D.</i>	Kildare <i>M.</i>	Leinster <i>D.</i>
Drumlanrig <i>V.</i>	Queensberry <i>M.</i>	Killeen <i>L.</i>	Fingall <i>E.</i>
Dumfries <i>E.</i>	Bute <i>M.</i>	Kilmarnock <i>L.</i>	Errol <i>E.</i>
Duncan <i>V.</i>	Camperdown <i>E.</i>	Kilworth <i>L.</i>	Mountcashel <i>E.</i>
Duncannon <i>V.</i>	Bessborough <i>E.</i>	Kingsborough <i>V.</i>	Kingston <i>E.</i>
Dundas <i>L.</i>	Zetland <i>E.</i>	Kirkcladie <i>V.</i>	Leven & Melville <i>E.</i>
Dungarvan <i>V.</i>	Cork & Orrery <i>E.</i>	Kirkwall <i>V.</i>	Orkney <i>E.</i>
Dunglass <i>L.</i>	Home <i>E.</i>	Knebworth <i>V.</i>	Lytton <i>E.</i>
Dunlo <i>V.</i>	Clancarty <i>E.</i>	Kynnauld <i>V.</i>	Newburgh <i>E.</i>
Dunluce <i>V.</i>	Antrim <i>E.</i>	Lambton <i>V.</i>	Durham <i>E.</i>
Dunwich <i>V.</i>	Stradbroke <i>E.</i>	Lascelles <i>V.</i>	Harewood <i>E.</i>
Dursley <i>V.</i>	Berkeley <i>E.</i>	Leslie <i>L.</i>	Roths <i>E.</i>
Earlsfort <i>L.</i>	Clonmell <i>E.</i>	Leveson <i>L.</i>	Granville <i>E.</i>
Ebrington <i>V.</i>	Fortescue <i>E.</i>	Lewes <i>E.</i>	Abergavenny <i>M.</i>
Ednam <i>V.</i>	Dudley <i>E.</i>	Lewisham <i>V.</i>	Dartmouth <i>E.</i>
Elcho <i>L.</i>	Wemyss & March <i>E.</i>	Lincoln <i>E.</i>	Newcastle <i>D.</i>
Eliot <i>L.</i>	St. Germans <i>E.</i>	Loftus <i>V.</i>	Ely <i>M.</i>
Elmley <i>V.</i>	Beauchamp <i>E.</i>	Lorne <i>M.</i>	Argyll <i>D.</i>
Emlyn <i>V.</i>	Cawdor <i>E.</i>	Loughborough <i>L.</i>	Rosslyn <i>E.</i>
Encombe <i>V.</i>	Eldon <i>E.</i>	Lowther <i>V.</i>	Lonsdale <i>E.</i>
Enfield <i>V.</i>	Stratford <i>E.</i>	Lumley <i>V.</i>	Scarborough <i>E.</i>
Ennismore <i>V.</i>	Listowel <i>E.</i>	Lymington <i>V.</i>	Portsmouth <i>E.</i>
Erskine <i>L.</i>	Mar & Kellie <i>E.</i>	Macduff <i>M.</i>	Fife <i>D.</i>
Eslington <i>L.</i>	Ravensworth <i>E.</i>	Mahon <i>V.</i>	Stanhope <i>E.</i>
Euston <i>E.</i>	Grafton <i>D.</i>	Maidstone <i>V.</i>	Winchelsea <i>E.</i>
Feilding <i>V.</i>	Denbigh <i>E.</i>	Maitland <i>V.</i>	Lauderdale <i>E.</i>
Fincastle <i>V.</i>	Dunmore <i>E.</i>	Mandeville <i>V.</i>	Manchester <i>D.</i>
Fitzharris <i>V.</i>	Malmesbury <i>E.</i>	March <i>E.</i>	Richmond <i>D.</i>
Folkestone <i>V.</i>	Radnor <i>E.</i>	Marshall <i>V.</i>	Romney <i>E.</i>
Forbes <i>V.</i>	Granard <i>E.</i>	Mauchline <i>L.</i>	Loudoun <i>E.</i>
Fordwich <i>V.</i>	Cowper <i>E.</i>	Melgund <i>V.</i>	Minto <i>E.</i>
Garioch <i>L.</i>	Mar <i>E.</i>	Milton <i>V.</i> , grandson of	Fitzwilliam <i>E.</i>
Garlies <i>V.</i>	Galloway <i>E.</i>	Molyneux <i>V.</i>	Sefton <i>E.</i>
Garmoye <i>V.</i>	Cairns <i>E.</i>	Moore <i>V.</i>	Drogheda <i>M.</i>
Garnock <i>V.</i>	Lindsay <i>E.</i>	Moreton <i>L.</i>	Ducie <i>E.</i>
Gifford <i>E.</i>	Tweeddale <i>M.</i>	Morpeth <i>V.</i>	Carlisle <i>E.</i>
Gillford <i>L.</i>	Cianwilliam <i>E.</i>	Mountcharles <i>E.</i>	Conyngham <i>M.</i>
Glamis <i>L.</i>	Strathmore <i>E.</i>	Mulgrave <i>E.</i>	Normanby <i>M.</i>
Glandine <i>V.</i>	Norbury <i>E.</i>	Naas <i>L.</i>	Mayo <i>E.</i>
Glentworth <i>L.</i>	Limerick <i>E.</i>	Newark <i>V.</i>	Manvers <i>E.</i>
Glerawley <i>V.</i>	Annesley <i>E.</i>	Newport <i>V.</i>	Bradford <i>E.</i>
Graham <i>M.</i>	Montrose <i>D.</i>	Newry & Morne <i>V.</i>	Kilmorey <i>E.</i>
Granby <i>M.</i>	Rutland <i>D.</i>	Newtown-Butler <i>L.</i>	Lanesborough <i>E.</i>
Greenock <i>L.</i>	Cathcart <i>E.</i>	North <i>L.</i>	Abingdon <i>E.</i>
Grey of Groby <i>L.</i>	Stamford & Warington <i>E.</i>	Ockham <i>V.</i>	Guilford <i>E.</i>
Grey de Wilton <i>V.</i>	Verulam <i>E.</i>	Ogilvy <i>L.</i>	Ranfurlie <i>E.</i>
Grimston <i>V.</i>	Westminster <i>D.</i>	Ormelie <i>E.</i>	Lovelace <i>E.</i>
Grosvener <i>E.</i> , grandson of	Aylesford <i>E.</i>	Ossory <i>E.</i>	Airlie <i>E.</i>
Guernsey <i>L.</i>	Aberdeen <i>E.</i>		Breadalbane <i>M.</i>
Haddo <i>L.</i>	Abercorn <i>D.</i>		Ormonde <i>M.</i>
Hamilton <i>M.</i>			

Oxmantown L.	Rosse E.
Pakenham L.	Longford E.
Parker V.	Macclesfield E.
Pelham L.	Chichester E.
Perceval V.	Egmont E.
Percy E.	Northumberland D.
Petersham V.	Harrington E.
Pevensey V.	Sheffield E.
Pollington V.	Mexborough E.
Porchester L.	Carnarvon E.
Proby L.	Carysfort E.
Ramsey L.	Dalhousie E.
Raincliffe V.	Londesborough E.
Raynham V.	Townshend M.
Reidhaven V.	Seafie E.
Rocksavage E.	Cholmondeley M.
Rosehill L.	Northesk E.
Royston V.	Hardwicke E.
Russborough V.	Milltown E.
St. Asaph V.	Ashburnham E.
St. Cyres V.	Idesleigh E.
St. Lawrence V.	Howth E.
St. Maur E.	Somerset D.
Sandon V.	Harrowby E.
Skelmersdale L.	Latham E.
Somerton V.	Normanton E.
Stafford M.	Sutherland D.
Stanhope L.	Chesterfield E.
Stanley L.	Derby E.
Stavordale L.	Ilchester E.
Stopford V.	Courtown E.
Stormont V.	Mansfield E.
Strathallan V.	Perth and Melfort E.
Stuart V.	Castle Stuart E.
Sudley V.	Arran E.
Suirdale V.	Donoughmore E.
Tamworth V.	Ferrers E.
Tarbat V.	Cromartie E.
Tavistock M.	Bedford D.
Tewkesbury L.	Munster E.
Throwley V.	Sondes E.
Titchfield M.	Portland D.
Trafalgar V.	Nelson E.
Tullibardine M.	Athole D.
Turnour V.	Winterton E.
Tyrone E.	Waterford M.
Uffington V.	Craven E.
Uxbridge E.	Anglesey M.
Valetort V.	Mount-Edgcombe E.
Vaughan L.	Lisburne E.
Villiers V.	Jersey E.
Walpole L.	Orford E.
Warkworth L.	Percy E.
Weymouth V.	Bath M.
Wiltshire E.	Winchester M.
Wodehouse L.	Kimberley E.
Wolmer V.	Selborne E.
Worcester M.	Beaufort D.
Worsley L.	Yarborough E.
Yarmouth E.	Hertford M.

Courtney, Rt. Hon. Leonard H. M.P., P.C., was b. 1832. Graduated (1855) at St. John's College, Cambridge, as Second Wrangler, was bracketed first Smith's prizeman, and elected a Fellow of St. John's. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1858). Professor of Political Economy at University College, London (1872-75). Entered parliament as Liberal member for Liskeard (1876-85). Successively Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (1886), Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (1881-82), and Financial Secretary to the Treasury (1882-85). Elected in the Liberal interest as member for South-East Cornwall (Bodmin) (1885), and re-elected as a Liberal Unionist in 1886. *Chairman of Committees*

of the House of Commons (87). Mr. C. is a strong advocate of reform in the system of land tenure. He was formerly leader-writer for the *Times*. He married in '83 Miss Catherine Potter, a lady well known for her exertions in behalf of the better housing of the poor in the East End of London. Privy Councillor '89. Presented with hon. freedom of Penzance, April 25th.

Cowen, Frederic Hymen, one of the most popular of modern song composers, b. in Kingston, Jamaica, 1852. From an early age he was a pupil of Sir Julius Benedict and Sir John Goss, and further studied at Leipzig and Berlin. He has written an opera ("Pauline") an oratorio ("The Deluge"), several cantatas, chamber music, four symphonies, pianoforte sketches, and many vocal pieces. Apart from a few of his songs, his most esteemed productions are his symphonies, his "*Language of Flowers*" orchestral suite, and his cantatas "*The Rose Maiden*" and "*The Sleeping Beauty*," the latter having been specially composed for the Birmingham Festival of '85. Mr. Cowen's oratorio "*Euth*," was produced at Worcester Festival in Sept. '87. In May '88 Mr. C. left for a six months' visit to Melbourne, for the exhibition (*q.v.*) of which city he composed the "*Inaugural Ode*," Mr. C.'s latest work ('89) is entitled "*St. John's Eve*."

Crane, Walter, poet and painter, b. 1845, first exhibited at the Royal Academy (62), and has since contributed frequently to the Burlington House and Grosvenor Gallery exhibitions. He has published various illustrated books, and is an authority on decorative art. Mr. C., who was elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in '82, is an ardent advocate for the reform of the Royal Academy. He has published "*Walter Crane's Toy Books*," and many poems illustrated by himself. His design for the seal of the London County Council was accepted by that body. He took an active part in promoting the Arts and Crafts Exhibition. In the spring of '89 he gave a series of interesting lectures, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, on the decoration of books. See NEW GALLERY.

Crawford, F. Marion, the novelist, spent a great portion of his early life in India, and is now accustomed to live for the most part of the year in Italy, where the plot of more than one of his novels is laid. His works include "*Tale of a Lonely Parish*" ('86), "*Saracinesca*," "*Paul Patoff*" ('87), "*Dr. Claudius*," "*Mr. Isaacs*," "*Mario's Crucifix*" ('87), and "*With the Immortals*" ('88). One of his most popular books has been "*Mario's Crucifix*," which depicts the life of an engraver on silver. Mr. C.'s most recent works, "*Graifenstein*," and "*Sant Ilario*" ('89), have quite justified the already high reputation of its author.

Crawford, Mrs. Emily, the well-known Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, commenced her connection with that journal at the age of twenty-two, on her marriage to Mr. Crawford, who at that time occupied the position she now holds; and, until his death, successfully collaborated with him. She wrote, at one time, regularly for *Once a week* and the *San Francisco Bulletin*; and, at the present time, is understood to contribute to *Truth* and the *New York Tribune*, as well as sending daily telegrams to the *Daily News*. One of her greatest journalistic successes,—and one arising from her being a lady,—occurred in connection with the celebrated debate of May 24th, at Versailles, at

which, by the courtesy of M. Thiers, she was a spectator, and of which she telegraphed the fullest report of any paper. Mrs. C. is a brilliant and descriptive writer, and not infrequently articles from her pen appear in the leading reviews.

Cremation. The disposal of the human body after death by the process of cremation, which rapidly resolves the body into its component elements, in an absolutely innocuous manner, is now largely practised throughout the civilised world, where formerly burial in the earth only was carried out. This modern movement in its favour commenced about fifteen years ago. Up to the present time, over 1,500 bodies have been cremated in Italy and in Dresden. Cremation societies have been instituted in every European country, and many of the states of America possess them also, and cremation in these states has become a regular practice. There are two patterns of crematories in use—the German and the Italian. The latter was chosen for use at St. John's, Woking, Surrey, where upwards of eighty cremations have already been carried out, there being no legal bar to its performance in Great Britain or in the Colonies, except in New South Wales, where the Government at present decide against it. The cremation of an adult by either process is complete in about an hour and a half, and the ashes, which are perfectly white, weigh about 4 lb. The cost of reduction, were it to become common, would be less than thirty shillings; but at present is more than treble this sum, owing to the necessity of heating the crematory every time for each cremation. There is a chapel in connection with the crematorium at Woking. The Marquess of Ely cremated at Woking (April 13th); Sir W. Tindal Robertson, M.P. (Oct. 10th). The literature of cremation since 1843 amounts to over 700 volumes, no mean share of them having been produced in England since the first "Essays" published by Sir Henry Thompson. See also "Modern Cremation," by Sir H. Thompson, and "Cremation and Urn Burial," by W. Robinson. Hon. Sec. of Cremation Society, J. C. Swinburne-Hanham, 8, New Cavendish St., London, W.

Crete, Kritt, or Candia. An island of the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Ægean Sea and Archipelago, and appertaining to Turkey. Area over 3000 sq. m., pop. 279,200. Chief cities, **Kastron**, otherwise **Candia**; **Khania**, **Canes** (pop. 15,000); and **Retimo**.—'89: During the year the condition of Crete has been much disturbed, owing to dissatisfaction with the administration of its affairs by the Porte. The movement first arose from quarrels among the Christian population. The measures taken by the Porte resulted in the Christian factions, which had previously been quarrelling, making common cause against the Mussulmans, in consequence of which the Turkish Government armed the Moslems in the towns and despatched a number of troops to the island. The malcontents demanded the appointment of a new governor and the reform of the constitution, and the Greek Government despatched a note (August) to the Powers, demanding their intervention to restore tranquillity. A note in reply was sent to all the Powers by the Porte. A new civil and military governor, Chakir Pasha, received orders to establish a state of siege in Crete, to institute courts-martial, and to call upon the rebels to lay down their arms. The disturbances were

quelled for a time, but agitation was renewed owing to the reported excesses of the Turkish troops. A memorandum on the Cretan question, drawn up by the combination of refugees at Athens, was presented in October to the representatives of the great Powers. Telegrams from Athens (Nov. 14th) stated that public opinion in Greece was excited against Lord Salisbury because of his attitude on the Cretan question due to his supposed sympathy with the Porte. Later news from the island (Nov. 20th) indicated the general quieting of the disturbances, and the probable recall of Chakir Pasha. It was announced at Athens (Nov. 20th) in official quarters that the Porte had granted a general amnesty in Crete, those persons only who are accused of crimes being excluded from its benefits. Consult "Reports of Her Majesty's Consuls, Part VII. '84, and Part III. '85, article 'Crete.'"

Cricket, '89. Much doubt exists as to the origin of the word "cricket," which is first mentioned in the "Mysteries of Love and Eloquence," written by Edward Phillips, a nephew of the author of "Paradise Lost"; and although a game with bat and ball was much played in this country as far back as the thirteenth century, Fosbrooke states that club-ball, a pastime in vogue in the time of Edward III., was far more likely to have conducted to what is now looked upon as our leading summer pastime. The first collection of rules was framed in 1774, by a committee consisting of Sir William Draper, Sir Horace Mann, the Duke of Dorset, and Lord Tankerville, the wickets to this date being made up of two stumps. In the following year a middle-stump was added, and since then but few really important changes have been made in the game, beyond, perhaps, the regulations as to round-arm bowling and the sizes of bats. **Lord's Cricket Ground**, the headquarters of the **Marylebone Club**, was established in 1789, but in 1864 it was feared it would have to be given up to a firm of West-End builders. This was averted by the generous response of the cricketing public, the list of subscriptions being headed by the Prince of Wales with £100. The Club, which is usually called "The M. C. C.," numbers over three thousand members, and is regarded as the guiding authority upon all matters pertaining to the pastime, although in '87 a **County Council** was formed, which is also doing good service without in any way interfering with the functions of the parent body. The new rules with regard to overs consisting of five balls instead of four, and of captains of eleven being allowed to declare an innings at an end when they feel circumstances warrant them in doing so, have worked exceedingly well, and lessened considerably the number of unsatisfactory draws. Another famous Metropolitan cricketing centre is **Kennington Oval**, which covers about ten and a half acres of ground. This belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall, and is let to the **Surrey Club**, which numbers over two thousand members, at a nominal rent, the only stipulation made by the Prince of Wales being that the charges for admission to county matches must be fixed low enough to admit of the humblest lover of the game attending. The first-class counties now number eight, Derbyshire having been relegated to the second-class division; and **Wotts**, **Lancashire**, and **Surrey** head the list with an equal number of points. At the close of the season considerable interest was evinced in the

question as to whether some other and better system than the prevailing one should not be adopted in estimating the value of drawn matches, the rule now being to credit each eleven with half a point. By general consent, however, it was admitted that the performances of *Notts* were the best, although, as the appended table of results indicate, both *Lancashire* and *Surrey* tie with the first-named for championship honours:—

County.	Won	Dr.	Lost	Total	Tl.Pts.
{ <i>Notts</i>	9	3	2	14	10½
1 <i>Lancashire</i>	10	1	3	14	10½
4 <i>Surrey</i>	10	1	3	14	10½
4 <i>Kent</i>	7	1	5	13	7½
5 <i>Middlesex</i>	3	3	5	11	4½
6 <i>Gloucestershire</i>	3	4	7	14	5
7 <i>Yorkshire</i>	2	2	10	14	3
8 <i>Sussex</i>	1	1	10	12	1½

It should be added that the first match between *Kent* and *Middlesex* was abandoned owing to unfavourable weather, and both the latter county and *Sussex* failed to complete the full programme. The following are the centuries and highest averages in first-class county matches during the season: *Nottinghamshire*—Batting, *Gunn*, 37·8 for 674 runs; bowling, *Attewell*, 10·44, with 31 wickets; centuries: *Gunn*, 118; *Shrewsbury*, 104; and *Barnes*, 102. *Lancashire*—Batting, *F. H. Sugg*, 32·2 for 578 runs; bowling, *Briggs*, 11·61, with 88 wickets; century, *A. Ward*, 114 (not out). *Surrey*—Batting, *Mr. K. J. Key*, 29·14 for 652 runs; bowling, *Lohmann*, 12·93, with 116 wickets; centuries, *Mr. K. J. Key*, 121 (not out), and *Mr. W. W. Read*, 115. *Kent*—Batting, *Mr. L. Wilson*, 36·0 for 360 runs; bowling, *Wright*, 12·39, with 81 wickets; centuries, *Mr. T. Marchant*, 176; *Mr. L. Wilson*, 132; *Mr. W. H. Patterson*, 115; and *G. G. Hearne*, 103. *Middlesex*—Batting, *Mr. T. C. O'Brien*, 43·5 for 306 runs; bowling, *Mr. E. A. Nepean*, 18·27, with 41 wickets; centuries, *Mr. F. G. J. Ford*, 108, and *Mr. T. C. O'Brien*, 100 (not out). *Gloucestershire*—Batting, *Mr. W. G. Grace*, 36·20, with 884 runs; bowling, *Mr. E. M. Grace*, 15·6, with 10 wickets, and *Woof*, 16·28, with 65 wickets; centuries, *Mr. Cranston*, 130; *Mr. W. G. Grace*, 127 (not out); and *Mr. O. G. Radcliffe*, 101 (not out). *Yorkshire*—Batting, *Hall*, 26·10 for 664 runs; bowling, *Peel*, 15·10, with 80 wickets; century, *Peel*, 138. *Sussex*—Batting—*Mr. W. Newham*, 24·22, with 598 runs; bowling, *Mr. C. J. M. Godfrey* virtually heads the averages with 15·0 for 8 wickets, but the figures are not so reliable as are those of *Humphreys* 21·20 for 23 wickets, and *A. Hide* 23·1 for 42. The batting figures in the first-class averages of the year were decidedly higher than in '88, the improvement being chiefly noticeable in the case of professional players. *Gunn* again heads the list with 38·7 for 1299 runs, *Shrewsbury* being next with 37·4 for 522 runs, and *Mr. L. Wilson* third with 36·0 for 360 runs; but it should be added that this latter pair did not play in anything like the number of matches as did many others. In all ten-batsmen—five amateurs and five professionals—scored over thirty runs per innings, the others being *Barnes* 31·25 (1249 runs), *Maurice Read* 33·22 (847 runs), *Mr. W. G. Grace* 30·20 (1306 runs), *Mr. T. C. O'Brien* 31·11 (786 runs), *Mr. J. Cranston* 30·19 (709 runs), *Mr. Key* 30·20 (1070 runs), and *A.*

Ward 30·12 (822 runs). As regards the bowling averages in the same class, *Attewell* must be accorded pride of place, his figures reading 11·15 with 140 wickets. *Briggs* and *Mold* have both an average of less than 12·0, with 140 and 102 wickets respectively; *Richardson*, *Watson*, *Wright*, and *Mr. Fox* average between 12 and 13, whilst *Lohmann* comes next with 13·88 for 202 wickets. The last-named delivered by far the largest number of overs, having sent down 1614 as against 1314 by *Attewell*, 1220 by *Peel*, and 1040 by *Briggs*; and the *Surrey* crack bowled in 48 innings, as against *Peel*'s 43, *Attewell*'s 42, and *Briggs*'s 40. There are only four instances of 400 and over having been scored by a first-class side during the year, the two highest being credited to *Surrey*—614 against *Oxford University*, and 507 against *Middlesex*, both being made at *Kennington Oval*; 430 by *Cambridge University* against *Sussex* at *Brighton*, and 420 by *Kent* at *Gravesend*. Of small scores recorded, the most remarkable were the dismissal of the *South* by the *North* at the *Oval* for 35, precisely the same total for which *Kent* disposed of *Notts* at *Beckenham*. The *Oxford* and *Cambridge* match terminated at *Lord's* on July 2nd in favour of the *Light Blues* by an innings and 105 runs, a result in great measure due to the splendid batting display of *Mr. H. J. Mordaunt*, who scored 127 runs in faultless style, and the excellent bowling of *Mr. S. M. J. Woods*. Of the 55 contests decided between the *Universities*, *Oxford* have won 25, and *Cambridge* 27, the remainder having resulted in draws. The *Eton* and *Harrow* match, which always attracts a large and fashionable assemblage to *Lord's*, took place on July 12th and 13th, and ended in a more satisfactory manner than was expected when *Eton* began their second innings, about half-past three on the second afternoon. A draw seemed almost certain if the *Etonians* made anything of a stand; but in the result *Harrow* scored a brilliant victory, which fully realised the expectations of those who had followed the previous play of the *Eton Eleven*, and especially their poor performance against the *Winchester* boys. Certainly the victors had all the best of the luck, going in as they did on a capital wicket, which a rain-storm completely spoiled for their successors. The totals were: *Harrow*, first innings, 272, second, 50 for one wicket; *Eton*, first innings, 169, second, 152. This was the sixty-fourth match, ten of which were drawn, and *Harrow* by their last victory can lay claim to half of the remainder. At *Lord's*, on Aug. 1st, *Marlborough* beat *Rugby* by six wickets, but of the thirty-one matches played between these public schools *Rugby* have won nineteen, and their rivals nine, the remaining three having been drawn. At *Kennington Oval*, on July 6th, the *Players* beat the *Gentlemen* by seven wickets, and in the following week at *Lord's* the *Amateurs* were yet more decisively defeated, the verdict on this occasion being 10 wickets in favour of the *Professionals*. A team of *English Gentlemen* and *Players* made a tour through *South Africa* in August, and met with a large amount of success; whilst a team of *Gentlemen* sailed for a tour through *India* towards the close of October; and there is every probability of *Mr. Boyle* bringing over another *Australian* team to *England* next season ('89). Towards the early part of November the *Warwickshire Club* intimated its intention of moving, at the next

meeting of the Council, the following resolution: "In the interests of county cricket it is desirable that an official classification of counties should be made annually by the Council, and that a sub-committee, consisting of the president and three representatives from first-class and three from second-class shires, be appointed to recommend a scheme for the purpose"; but in deference to the wishes of other minor counties, they consented to add a clause to their motion, to the effect that such scheme include a system of promotion by merit, under which a county may rise from one class to another. Several of the most interesting records connected with the science are appended:—
Throwing the Cricket Ball: 137 yds., out and home, by G. Brown, on Walderton Common, about 1819; 127 yds. 1 ft. 3 in., by W. H. Game, Oxford University Sports, March 13th, '73; 126½ yds., by E. B. Faucett, Brighton, June '58; and 122 yds. 1 ft. 9 in., by W. Forbes, Eton, March '75. **Largest Individual Scores:** A. E. Stoddart, 485 (Hampstead v. Stoics), Aug. 4th, '86; J. S. Carrick (not out), 419, '85; W. N. Roe (not out), 415, '81; E. F. B. Tylecote, 404 (not out); and, in a first-class cricket match, 344, by Mr. W. G. Grace. **Largest Gross Scores:** Orleans Club v. Rickling Green, 920, on Aug. 3rd, '82; Hampstead (eight wks. down) v. Stoics, 824, on Aug. 4th, '86; New South Wales v. Victoria, Australia, 775, on Feb. 13th, '82; West of Scotland (four wks. down) v. Priory Park, Chichester, 745, on July 14th, '85; United Service v. Nondescripts, 734, on Aug. 10th, '82; Royal Engineers (eight wickets down), 724, in '75; and Emmanuel Long Vacation Club (four wks. down) v. Caius Long Vacation Club, 708, on July 12th, '81. A meeting is annually held in December at Lord's, when the fixtures for the succeeding year are arranged. Consult "Cricket" (the Badminton Library).

Crime, Statistics of.—England and Wales. The last official returns, contained in a Parliamentary Blue Book entitled "Judicial Statistics" for '88, issued in October last, show that the total number of **Indictable Offences** for the year ending Oct. 1st, '88, was 43,336. As compared with the number for the previous year this gives an increase equal to 2½ per cent. The total number of apprehensions was 19,314, showing an increase of 1¼ per cent. as compared with '86-7. The apprehensions in '87-8 were in the proportion of 44½ per cent. to the number of crimes committed. Of the persons apprehended 28½ per cent. were discharged, 8½ were bailed to appear for trial, 0·3 were committed for want of sureties, and 62½ were committed for trial. The number of persons committed for trial for indictable offences during the year was 13,917; and of these it may be computed that about 75 per cent., being about the usual proportion, would be convicted. To this number, in order to show the total convictions during the year, may be added 538,930 summary convictions before the magistrates, being an increase in the number or the same calculation for the preceding year of 2¼ per cent. In considering this increase it must be remembered that of the summary convictions, however, a large proportion were for offences of a trifling character. The total number of persons proceeded against summarily before magistrates in '87-8 was 668,558. The summary convictions showed an increase of 1·8 per cent. compared with the return for the previous year. The number of persons sum-

marily proceeded against for each of the offences named in the following table was as follows for '86-7 and '87-8:—

	1886-7.	1887-8.
Breaches of the peace and want of sureties, etc.	15,791	14,840
Cruelty to animals	8,540	8,746
Drunkenness, and drunk and disorderly	162,772	166,366
Other offences under the Licensing Act, 1872	12,043	10,263
Elementary Education Act, offences against	76,265	76,589
Employers and Workmen Act, 1875	5,368	5,920
Highway, Turnpike, Railways, Carriage Laws, etc.	29,320	30,925
Local Acts and Borough By-laws	49,626	51,343
Mutiny Acts	4,614	5,142
Nuisances and offences against health	10,604	9,737
Poor Law Acts	11,022	11,499
Police Acts	17,045	16,938
Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871	532	532
Revenue Laws, offences against	12,354	11,111
Vaccination Acts	2,515	2,111
Vagrant Laws	54,224	52,136
Weights and Measures Act	2,570	2,607
The number of the criminal classes at large in England and Wales in '87-8 was 28,103, a decrease of about six hundred compared with the previous year. As regards crimes for which sentences of penal servitude are passed there has been a noticeable reduction of late. On Dec. 31st, '89, the number of convicts in custody was 11,660; on July 31st, '89, the number was only 6495. Ireland: The latest general report ('89) on the Criminal and Judicial Statistics of Ireland is for the year '88. A general review of the tables contained in the report points to the following conclusions: 1. That there was an increase in the total number of criminal offences in Ireland in '88 as compared with '87. 2. That the improvement as regards the more serious offences (those not determined summarily), noted in the reports for each year since '82, with the exception of '86, continued through '88, the number of those cases showing a decrease as compared with that for '87, and being both absolutely and in proportion to the estimated population lower than the number for any of the ten years '78-87, and much below the average for that period. 3. That the less serious offences (those determined summarily) were considerably in excess of the number for the preceding year, and in proportion to the estimated population were above the average for the ten years '78-87. In Scotland the total number of commitments to prison in '88 was 47,615; the commitments for serious crime were 114; the total number of commitments was in excess of the number in the previous year.		
Criminal Evidence Bill. See Session, sect. 71.		
Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, '87, which is commonly spoken of as the "Crimes Bill" or "Coercion Bill" (see PARLIAMENTARY SESSION cd. '87), enacts that where a sworn information has been made, a resident magistrate may, upon the written order of the Attorney-General, hold a preliminary inquiry, although no person may be charged before him, and examine on oath every person whom he has reason to believe to be capable of giving		

material evidence, in regard to the committal of any felony or misdemeanour and any offence punishable under the Act, committed in a proclaimed district. Any person may be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction who anywhere in Ireland takes part in a riot or unlawful assembly, or who, in a proclaimed district, takes part in any criminal conspiracy to compel or induce any person either not to fulfil his legal obligations, or not to let, hire, use, or occupy land, or not to deal with, work for, or hire any person in the ordinary course of business, or to interfere with the administration of the law; who wrongfully uses violence and intimidation; who within twelve months after the execution of any writ of possession of any house or land shall wrongfully take or hold forcible possession; who shall assault or resist any officer of the law in the execution or in consequence of the execution of his duty, or who shall incite to commit any of these offences. The High Court may, on application by the Attorney-General for Ireland, or a defendant, order that a trial at assizes of a defendant charged with having committed a crime in a proclaimed district shall be by special jury; and on application of the Attorney-General for Ireland the Court may order the removal of a trial from a court of assize or quarter sessions in a proclaimed district to some other court in Ireland. For the purposes of the preceding enactments the Lord-Lieut. may by proclamation declare that all or any of them which relate to proclaimed districts are to be in force within any specified part of Ireland, but any such proclamation shall be deemed to have expired if an address is presented by either House of Parliament praying that it shall not continue in force. If the Lord-Lieut. is satisfied that any association formed for the commission of crimes, or carrying on operations for or by the commission of crimes, or encouraging or aiding persons to commit crimes, inciting to violence or intimidation, or interfering with the administration of the law, exists in Ireland, he may, by the advice of the Privy Council, declare it by special proclamation to be dangerous, but such special proclamation shall not continue in force if an address against it is presented to Her Majesty by either House; and if when the special proclamation is issued Parliament is separated by such an adjournment or prorogation as will not expire within twenty days, it shall become void at the end of a week unless during that week Parliament shall be summoned to meet within twenty days. While the special proclamation is in force the Lord-Lieut. in council may by order prohibit or suppress the proclaimed association in any specified district, after which any meeting of the association in that district will be unlawful, and any persons calling or taking part in a meeting thereof, or publishing any notice concerning it, shall be guilty of an offence, and may be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction. Persons prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction under the Act are liable on conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months. An agreement or combination which under the Trades Union Acts, or the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, '75, is legal, and any act done in pursuance of the same is excepted from the provisions of this Act respecting conspiracy, intimidation, and dan-

gerous associations. The Act is a permanent statute. The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1881, and the amending Act of '86, are continued for five years.

Criminal Prosecutions in '89. During the year a large number of raids were made upon gambling clubs, both in the West End and in the City of London. In the majority of cases a fine of £500 was inflicted upon the proprietors; but in one or two instances sentences of three months' imprisonment were passed. The persons found on the premises were, as a rule, bound over to refrain from visiting gambling clubs; but some of those who, despite this caution, were subsequently found in other raided clubs, were sent to prison. In view of these prosecutions, the opinion of Mr. Poland, Q.C., was taken as to whether *baccarat* could be habitually played in a *bona-fide* club, and an opinion was given in the negative. Among the most important raids was that on the Field Club, among those arrested being Lord Dudley, Lord Lurgan, Lord Henry Paulet, Mr. Charles Seaton, Mr. Samuel Lewis, and Mr. Ernest Benzon.—A charge of assault against the Duke of Cambridge, preferred by a journalist named Simms, excited a good deal of attention. On the 25th May, on the occasion of a fire brigade parade at the Horse Guards, there was a great deal of confusion, and it was alleged that the Duke, while being hustled by the crowd, violently assaulted the prosecutor. The case came before the magistrate at Bow Street police court, and the prosecutor having put his complaint into writing, a summons was refused on the ground that there was no evidence of a criminal assault. An application was subsequently made to the Queen's Bench Division (July 22nd) for a *mandamus*, but was refused on the ground that the magistrate had come to a proper conclusion that there was not such evidence of assault as would justify him in issuing a summons, and that, having heard and determined the matter, there was no jurisdiction to overrule the decision.—The prosecution of *Georgina Champion*, who was charged (May 9th) with endeavouring to incite an employee of the Government printers to steal a military examination paper, broke down on the ground that there was no intention to steal, as the prisoner simply wished to see the papers for a short time, in order to get the information they contained.—A series of deaths from poisoning in the neighbourhood of Deptford led to prolonged investigation, and the exhumation of several bodies which had been interred in Brockley Cemetery. It appeared that a woman named *Winters* had insured the lives of at least six or eight persons, including one old man, a pauper, and several children who were related to her, and that death had in several cases subsequently occurred from poisoning, although an ordinary medical certificate was granted. The woman *Winters* died before the investigation had been completed, and made a full confession of the crimes; but her daughter, *Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Frost*, who had been originally charged with her, was subsequently convicted of forging an order to obtain money from the Prudential Assurance Co., and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The case created a good deal of interest, as it demonstrated the comparative ease with which insurances for small amounts could be effected in several companies in respect of the same person, and without that person's knowledge.—During the

year there was a continuation of the horrible crimes known as the **Whitechapel murders** (*q.v.*), while some ghastly discoveries of mangled human remains were made at Rainham, in the river Thames, and in the cellars of the new police offices at Whitehall. In no case have the police authorities been able to trace the authors of the horrible crimes which the discoveries suggest. (See **MAYBERK CASE**.)—It has been held that where a person, with felonious intention, puts his hand into another man's empty pocket, and is then suddenly caught, he cannot be convicted of an attempt to steal. This decision was based upon the view that, as there was nothing to steal, no theft could have been actually committed, and that consequently no attempt in that direction could be regarded as criminal. The Court for the Consideration of **Crown Cases Reserved** has, however (Nov. '89), decided that this reasoning can no longer be treated as sound, and in future, therefore, pickpockets run equal risks, whether they happen on an empty pocket or a full one.

Crispi, Francesco, is a native of Ribera, in Sicily, where he was born in 1810. He was educated for the law, and was called to the Neapolitan bar. His early aspirations for the realisation of **Italian unity**, prompted him to take an active part in the revolutionary movement of '48, when the kingdom of the two Sicilies was overthrown. He inspired the resistance of the Sicilians during the insurrection of Palermo, and was compelled to fly to France. He subsequently landed with Garibaldi at Palermo, and distinguished himself by his courage and capacity. In '61 he was elected to the first Italian Parliament as member for Palermo. He rapidly rose to a position of great influence, and was recognised as the leader of the **Constitutional party**. On the death of Depretis, in '87, Signor Crispi, who had been Minister of the Interior, became President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. His correspondence, in August '88, with M. Goblet, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the **Massowah** question, caused much excitement in political circles. In the same month Signor Crispi paid a visit to Prince Bismarck at Berlin. In Sept. '89, while out driving, he was wounded by a sharp stone thrown at him by an Italian, whose motive for the assault seems to have been to attract attention to his own poverty. At a great banquet given in his honour at Palermo, Oct. 15th, Signor Crispi defended his foreign and domestic policy in a powerful speech, in which he especially laid stress upon the determination of the Government, while respecting the spiritual independence of the Church, to guard against its encroachment upon the National rights. See **ITALIAN POLITICAL PARTIES**, and **ITALY**.

Croatia. See **AUSTRIA-HUNGARY**.

Croke, The Most Rev. Thomas W., Archbishop of Cashel, b. at Mallow 1824. Educated at Chelmsville School and the Irish Colleges in Paris and Rome, where he greatly distinguished himself. After graduating D.D. (1861) he returned to Ireland, and received an appointment in Carlow College two years later. In '49 he taught theology in the Irish College in Paris, and subsequently devoted himself to mission work in the diocese of Cloyne. He was appointed President of St. Colman's College, Fermoy, '58, and (1865) became Chancellor of the Diocese of Cloyne. From '70 to '74 he was Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand. Appointed Archbishop of Cashel '75.

Dr. C. is an ardent sympathiser with the Irish Nationalists, and has taken a prominent part in recent movements. He was one of the witnesses examined by the **Parnell Commission** (*q.v.*).

Crown Murder. See **UNITED STATES**.

Crown. The Crown of these realms is by common law and constitutional custom hereditary, and this in a manner peculiar to itself; but the right of inheritance from time to time may be changed or limited by Parliament, under which limitations the Crown still continues hereditary. The **Sovereign power** is limited to the heirs of Princess Sophia, the granddaughter of James I. (who was himself the heir of William the Conqueror and of Egbert), being Protestants; and the Crown on its demise passes to the next heir, males in the next degree in relationship being preferred to females, though any daughter stands in the order of succession before an uncle, nephew, or male cousin. The **Sovereign** enjoys various prerogatives by prescription, custom, and law, which assign to her the chief place in Parliament and the sole executive power. She is the head of society, the supreme head of the Church, appointing as such the archbishops, bishops, and deans. As the fountain of honour she awards all titles of nobility and honourable distinctions; as the fountain of justice she appoints the judges. Criminal prosecutions are carried on in her name, and she may pardon or abate the punishment of offenders; she is head of the army and navy, appoints their officers, and wages war or concludes peace; she sends and receives ambassadors, signs treaties, appoints the Viceroy of India, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, all governors of colonies and lords lieutenant of counties; she coins money for the use of her subjects, owns much landed property, receives and holds in law the entire revenue of the State, and appoints the ministers. The right of summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament is vested exclusively in her, and every bill must receive her assent before it can become law. Finally, she can legally do no wrong. But the prerogatives are subject to many limitations, and in the coronation oath the Sovereign solemnly pledges herself to govern the people according to the statutes of Parliament and the law and customs of the same. Parliament must be called together at least once in three years, and its existence ceases at the end of seven years if it be not previously dissolved; while the necessity of annually voting supplies for the forces, and of continuing the Mutiny Act, renders it absolutely necessary Parliament should be convened once in every year. The royal assent has not been refused since the days of Anne. Although the Sovereign enjoys the chief place in Parliament, she cannot make, alter, or dispense with any law without the concurrence of the other constituent parts of the legislature. The Sovereign, although she appoints the judges, cannot remove any of them except at the request of both Houses, nor may she influence the decision of causes between subject and subject. She cannot maintain a standing army in time of peace without the assent of the Parliament. Though she alone can coin money, she cannot alter the standard. She is supreme head of the Church, but she cannot alter the established religion, nor call individuals to account for their religious opinions; she cannot be a Roman Catholic, nor marry one. The hereditary revenues of the Crown

are at the commencement of each reign surrendered in exchange for a fixed civil list; and though the public revenues are in law received and held by her, nothing can be expended for the public service which has not been granted to her by Parliament and primarily by the Commons. The executive power, though vested in the Crown, is exercised only under the advice of and through the responsible ministers; appointments are made, titles and honours are conferred, punishments are remitted, war is proclaimed and peace concluded, treaties signed, Parliament is assembled or dissolved,—in short, every act of the Crown, by the sign manual or otherwise, is covered by their counter-signature or their advice, so that the old constitutional maxim that the Crown is incapable of wrong is true to the letter. In one matter—the selection of a person to form a new administration when a ministry has resigned—the Sovereign has theoretically a free choice; but in practice the range is limited to the few members of the Opposition who could undertake the task with a prospect of success. See PARLIAMENT, MINISTRY.

Crown Agents for Colonies. See DIPLOMATIC.

Crown Colonies. See BRITISH EMPIRE, COLONIES, ETC.

Crown, The. Originally a mere fillet of linen, the crown was, in common with most of the regalia, borrowed from the East on the introduction of Christianity into Europe. It is now used only for coronations and at the openings of parliament. Until the time of the Reformation it was in the charge of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; but has since been preserved in the Tower. In 1649, the regalia having been destroyed, new crowns were made for Charles II. at his coronation.

Cruelty to Children. See NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF; and SESSION, sect. 72.

Cuba. The largest of the West Indian islands, lying between Florida and the Caribbean Sea. The Queen of the Antilles, and the most important of all the Spanish colonial possessions. Divided into three provinces, containing 22 cities and towns and 204 villages. Capital, Havana, a splendid city, with pop. 250,000, connected with other towns by 1000 miles of railway.—In June '89 a severe rain-storm caused great damage at Havannah. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS. Consult BATES, "Central and South America and West Indies."

Cumulative Voting. This principle in the conduct of public elections was introduced by the Elementary Education Act of 1870, which provides that at the election of a school board "every voter shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of the members of the school board to be elected, and may give all such votes to one candidate or may distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit."

Cunliffe-Owen, Sir Francis Philip, K.C.M.G., b. 1828. In '55 appointed one of the superintendents of the Paris Exhibition. In '57 he was made Deputy General Superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, and ('60) became Assistant Director of that institution. He succeeded Sir Henry Cole as Director ('73). He rendered valuable services in connection with the International Exhibition held in London in '62, the Paris Exhibitions of '67 and '79, Vienna Exhibition of '73, and the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in '76, the British sections at most of these gatherings

finding in him an able organiser. Knighted in '78, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen devoted his energies to secure the success of the series of exhibitions held in the grounds of the Royal Horticultural Society, the last of which, the Colonial Exhibition, took place in '86. He also actively aided the project to establish the Imperial Institute (q.v.), and has shown an interest in the temperance movement.

Curaçao. An island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela. It is a Dutch possession, and chief of Holland's West Indian possessions. The celebrated liqueur "Curaçoa" is prepared extensively. Cattle, sheep and goats are bred for exportation. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Currie, Sir Edmund Hay, B. in 1834, and ed. at Harrow. He is a grandson of the late Sir James Hay, K.C.B., and has for many years been associated with various movements for promoting the education and improving the social condition of the poor of East London. He was chiefly instrumental in promoting the success of the People's Palace (q.v.), and is chairman of the trustees of that institution. Sir Edmund was formerly a member of the School Board for London and the Metropolitan Asylums Board. He was knighted in '76.

Customs. See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Customs and Inland Revenue Act, '89. See SESSION, sect. 73.

Customs, Commissioners of, are Mr. H. Murray and Mr. Horace Seymour. Formerly there were three Commissioners, of whom the late Sir Charles Du Cane was chairman. The vacancy caused by the death of the latter last year has not been, and is not likely to be, filled up. The Commissioners annually issue a report showing the receipts of customs revenue (see FINANCE, NATIONAL) up to March 31st.

Cycling. The making of cycling records seems continuous, and, what with the rapid improvements both in machines and in the quality of the tracks, the latter, which are now specially constructed so as to avoid any diminution in speed whilst rounding the bends, and the advancement consequent upon greatly increased facilities for competition, fresh sets of tables are compilable every month or so. Of the many records beaten during the year '89, however, few are of general interest, the majority being of fractional distances. Foremost amongst those of importance are the times made on an ordinary bicycle, and the three-quarter mile record must be especially noted. Up to August 15th Mr. F. J. Osmond's time, 1 min. 53½ sec., stood as the best, but on that date Mr. H. Synner accomplished the distance in 1 min. 52½ sec. from a level start. Mr. Synner now holds both records at this distance, his 1 min. 51½ sec. with a flying start being as yet unbeaten. The records from thirty-three to fifty miles inclusive were also altered by Mr. J. H. Adams, Lewisham B.C., at Coventry on July 25th, he having wheeled the distances as follows: 33 miles, 1 h. 41 min. 55½ sec.; 34, 1 h. 44 min. 57½ sec.; 35, 1 h. 48 min. 6½ sec.; 36, 1 h. 51 min. 16½ sec.; 37, 1 h. 54 min. 19½ sec.; 38, 1 h. 57 min. 24 sec.; 39, 2 h. 24½ sec.; 40, 2 h. 3 min. 21½ sec.; 41, 2 h. 6 min. 21½ sec.; 42, 2 h. 9 min. 21½ sec.; 43, 2 h. 12 min. 23½ sec.; 44, 2 h. 15 min. 24 sec.; 45, 2 h. 18 min. 23½ sec.; 46, 2 h. 21 min. 24½ sec.; 47, 2 h. 24 min. 36 sec.; 48, 2 h. 27 min. 41 sec.; 49, 2 h. 30 min. 45½ sec.; and 50, 2 h. 33 min. 37½ sec.; thus beating his own records made at the

Crystal Palace on Aug. 22nd, '88, from 33 to 36, and those of Mr. C. Potter, Surrey B.C., made at Surbiton on Sept. 24th, '87, from 37 to 50. All the above records have been passed by the Records Committee. Of the safety records, Mr. W. Price, at Paddington on Aug. 27th, rode one mile in a min. 36½ sec., thus beating Mr. H. E. Laurie's time at Long Eaton on Aug. 31st, '88, by ½ sec. The two miles time made by Mr. Laurie on the same date has likewise now to be taken out of the list, Mr. W. C. Jones, on June 15th, at the **Paddington Recreation Ground**, having covered the distance in 5 min. 26½ sec., or five seconds quicker than Mr. Laurie's. Good speed rates have also been arrived at with **tricycles**. Mr. H. H. Sanson at **Bristol**, on Sept. 28th, rode a quarter of a mile with a flying start in 34½ sec., a feat never previously accomplished; and on Aug. 1st, at **Paddington**, Mr. E. B. Turner, of the Ripley Road Club, not only beat record from twenty-two miles to fifty inclusive, but also succeeded in covering a longer distance in two hours than had previously been traversed, viz., 38 miles 620 yards, the best performance up to that period being Mr. C. Potter's 37 miles 1420 yards at Surbiton on Sept. 24th, '87. Mr. Turner's times were as follows: 22 miles, 1 h. 6 min. 18½ sec.; 23, 1 h. 9 min. 20½ sec.; 24, 1 h. 12 min. 25½ sec.; 25, 1 h. 15 min. 32½ sec.; 26, 1 h. 18 min. 44½ sec.; 27, 1 h. 21 min. 57½ sec.; 28, 1 h. 25 min. 9½ sec.; 29, 1 h. 28 min. 20½ sec.; 30, 1 h. 31 min. 40½ sec.; 31, 1 h. 35 min. 15½ sec.; 32, 1 h. 38 min. 31½ sec.; 33, 1 h. 41 min. 50 sec.; 34, 1 h. 45 min. 9½ sec.; 35, 1 h. 48 min. 24½ sec.; 36, 1 h. 51 min. 40½ sec.; 37, 1 h. 55 min. 4 sec.; 38, 1 h. 58 min. 17½ sec.; 39, 2 h. 2 min. 10½ sec.; 40, 2 h. 5 min. 36½ sec.; 41, 2 h. 8 min. 58½ sec.; 42, 2 h. 12 min. 20½ sec.; 43, 2 h. 15 min. 46½ sec.; 44, 2 h. 19 min. 19½ sec.; 45, 2 h. 22 min. 23½ sec.; 46, 2 h. 26 min. 17½ sec.; 47, 2 h. 29 min. 34½ sec.; 48, 2 h. 32 min. 42½ sec.; 49, 2 h. 35 min. 48½ sec.; 50, 2 h. 38 min. 44½ sec. Mr. E. P. Moorhouse, North Road C.C., is also credited with fresh times, from fifty-one to fifty-five miles inclusive, he having ridden on the **Paddington** track, on Aug. 8th, those distances in the appended times which are now the fastest: 51 miles, 2 h. 53 min. 49½ sec.; 52, 2 h. 57 min., 41½ sec.; 53, 3 h. 1 min. 22½ sec.; 54, 3 h. 4 min. 58½ sec.; and 55, 3 h. 8 min. 22½ sec. In the tandem safety department, on June 15th, at **Paddington**, Mr. S. F. Edge and Mr. J. F. B. Archer rode a **Flying Quarter** in 35½ sec., beating Mr. F. Turner and Mr. P. L. Kiderlen's Long Eaton performance of July 8th, '87, by 2½ sec. A month later, viz. on July 16th, Mr. F. T. Bidlake and Mr. W. C. Goulding, of the North Road and Stanley C.C., at **Paddington**, altered the records from eleven miles to thirty inclusive, the appended being now the record return: 11 miles, 33 min. 18½ sec.; 12, 36 min. 22½ sec.; 13, 39 min. 30½ sec.; 14, 42 min. 39½ sec.; 15, 45 min. 40½ sec.; 16, 48 min. 40½ sec.; 17, 51 min. 45½ sec.; 18, 54 min. 54½ sec.; 19, 57 min. 58½ sec.; 20, 1 h. 51½ sec.; 21, 1 h. 4 min. 68½ sec.; 22, 1 h. 7 min. 14½ sec.; 23, 1 h. 10 min. 26½ sec.; 24, 1 h. 13 min. 41½ sec.; 25, 1 h. 16 min. 56½ sec.; 26, 1 h. 20 min. 15½ sec.; 27, 1 h. 23 min. 34½ sec.; 28, 1 h. 26 min. 51½ sec.; 29, 1 h. 30 min. 7½ sec.; and 30, 1 h. 33 min. 21½ sec. Good work has also been done on roads; and although road records, like grass records, are not officially acknowledged by the Committee, the riders themselves accept them as authentic, and consequently the most remarkable are worthy of

reference. On Aug. 26th Mr. M. A. Holbein and Mr. F. O. Wilson rode one hundred miles on a safety tandem in 7 h. 24 min. 7 sec. on the **North Road**; and nine days later the latter rider attempted to beat the famous coaching performance of the late Mr. James Selby, who, it will be remembered, drove from Hatchett's Hotel, Piccadilly, to the Old Ship at Brighton and back in 7 h. 50 min., but he failed in this attempt by 3 min. 10 sec. The outward journey, however, was accomplished in 21 min. 4 sec., quicker time than Mr. Selby's, Mr. Wilson negotiating the first half of the task in 3 h. 34 min. 56 sec., after which he fell off considerably in pace. On Sept. 7th, Mr. M. A. Holbein, also on the **Great North Road**, rode 223 miles on a safety within twenty-four hours, 175 miles being wheeled in twelve hours; and of Sept. 30th Mr. F. T. Bidlake made the famous Dick Turpin ride from London to York, 199 miles, in 18 h. 28 min. Visits of American and French cyclists have lent an international appearance to many of our large gatherings, and many English cyclists have distinguished themselves by their riding at Continental meetings.—The use of the cycle is now widely admitted both for business and military purposes, and the manufacture of the varying machines has now become an important industry. The **National Cyclists' Union** (Pres., Visct. Bury) has control of all "matters pertaining to the pastime in this country." Consult "Cycling" (the Badminton Library).

Cymmrodorion. See EISTEDDFOD.

Cyprus. An island and British colony in the Levant, 40 miles from Asia Minor, 60 from Syria, 258 from Port Said, and 1,117 from Malta. Area 3,584 sq. m., pop. 186,173. Divided into six districts. Capital **Nicosia**, pop. 11,500, inland. Chief produce, cotton, wine, salt, carobs, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. Minerals: lead, building and ornamental stones, salt. The copper mines of Cyprus were of great importance in classical times, but no large deposits of the ore are now known. In '89 the Archbishop visited England to represent the unsatisfactory condition of the island. During his stay in London he was entertained by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The condition of Cyprus was the subject of several interpellations in the Houses of Parliament. Consult Lang's "Handbook to Cyprus," Brown's "Locust War in Cyprus," the *National Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine* for March '88, "In an Enchanted Island, or a Winter's Retreat in Cyprus," by W. H. Mallock, etc. ('89).

Cyprus Exploration Fund. Formed ('82) to undertake systematic archaeological researches in Cyprus, with a Committee on which the British Museum, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and many leading archaeological societies, were represented. In the spring of '89 excavations were made in the **Neopolis of Arainoe**, the modern **Poli**, which resulted in the discovery of numerous terra-cottas, fragments of vases, etc. In the approaching winter the Committee propose to undertake a thorough examination of the site of the ancient **Salamis**. The work is being carried out by students of the **British School at Athens**, under the supervision of the director, Mr. Ernest Gardner. Hon. Treas., Mr. Walter Leaf, M.A., Old 'Change, E.C. Hon. Sec., Mr. George Macmillan.

D

"Daily Chronicle." Morning newspaper. Originally a local paper for the whole of London, it was purchased by Mr. Lloyd (1876), and converted into an imperial Liberal organ with an independent line of action. It has a very large circulation. **Offices**, Fleet St., E.C.

"Daily Graphic." A new daily sixteen-page illustrated paper shortly to be published. It is to be of handy size, printed in clear, bold type, with concise and graphic articles on the questions of the day, long leading articles being avoided. It will be illustrated by rapid sketches from the hands of the cleverest artists. **Offices**, Milford House, Milford Lane, Strand, E.C.

"Daily News." A prominent Liberal daily paper, and is the organ of the Gladstonian party. Established 1846. It made much headway in '70-71, owing to its early and impartial telegrams respecting the Franco-German war; again in '76, when Mr. MacGahan, its special correspondent, first called attention to the Bulgarian Atrocities; and later during the Egyptian campaigns. Charles Dickens was its first editor, and it is at present edited by Mr. J. K. Robinson (q.v.). New and handsome buildings, lit throughout by the electric light, have recently been erected, in Bouverie St., E.C.

"Daily Telegraph." Morning newspaper; founded 1855. Circulation approximates to a quarter of a million daily. Its politics are Independent Liberal, and it takes a foremost part in the discussion of great social problems. Has special wires from Paris and Vienna. In late years it has employed Mr. Smith on his successful special commission to Assyria, and Mr. Henry M. Stanley to Central Africa. New features of interest have been added to the paper, under the titles of "London Day by Day" and "Paris Day by Day." **Offices**, Fleet St., E.C.

Dale, Robert William, M.A., D.D., LL.D., was b. in London, 1829. Educated at Spring Hill Coll., Birmingham, graduated M.A. Lond. Univ. '53. Hon. LL.D. Glasgow '83. He was appointed pastor of Carr's Lane Congregational Church, Birmingham, in '53, in conjunction with the late John Angell James, on whose death he took the entire charge of the church. In '68 Dr. D. held the office of **Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales**. He accepted the **Lyman Beecher Lectureship of Yale Coll.**, Connecticut, in '77, when he lectured on Preaching at that Institution, the Senate of which conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He was a member of the **Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, 86-88**. Dr. D. has published many theological works, the best known of which are "Laws of Christ for Common Life," "The Ultimate Principle of Protestantism," and "The Atonement"—a series of **Lectures** prepared at the request of the Congregational Union of England and Wales—which has been translated into French and German. Dr. D. is one of the most eloquent of modern preachers and platform speakers, and has long been regarded as a foremost champion of religious and political toleration. On the break-up of the Liberal party on Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, Dr. D. lent his powerful aid to the Unionist Liberals. He has recently published "**Impressions of Australia**."

Dallinger, Rev. W. H., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.,

was b. at Devonport, 1841. His father was a well-known artist. Dr. D. received his early education at a private school, and subsequently entered the Wesleyan ministry. He was stationed successively at Faversham, Cardiff, Bristol, and Liverpool, whence he removed on his acceptance of the presidency of Wesley College, Sheffield, which he resigned in '88. He early devoted himself to microscopical research, and has thrown much new light on the life histories of the minutest living organisms. His successful researches have also led to great improvements in the microscope. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in '80, and **President of the Royal Microscopical Society** in '83. He has made most important contributions to the *Proceedings* of both these Societies.

Daman. A Portuguese seaport north of Bombay. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Damaraland. A German protectorate in West Africa, coast extending from Cape Frio to Walvisch Bay, inland to 20° E. long. Coast infertile and desolate; inland are richer tracts. Ovampoland is partly within this territory. Here, a few years since, there migrated overland from the Transvaal a party of Dopper Boers, an extreme religious sect. A settlement called **Upingtonia** was formed; but the exactions and pitiless oppression of the Boers caused the Ovampo tribes to rise against them. By last accounts the settlement had been broken up. All mining and other rights conceded to these settlers by the native chiefs have recently been purchased by the **German West African Society**.

Damien, Father. See OBITUARY; and consult "A Journey from Cashmere to his Home in Hawaii," by E. Clifford, '89.

Danish Colonies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Danish Political Parties. With a constitution at least equal in freedom to that of England, Denmark has, for the past decade and a half, been the scene of a stubborn political conflict, consequent on the refusal of the King to allow the majority (the **United Left**) to take office. The present ministry (of seven members) presided over by M. Jacob Brønnum Scavenius Estrup, was appointed June 11th, '75, and, with occasional modifications, has remained in power ever since, notwithstanding repeated defeats in the Folkething, and the absolute refusal of that body for the past five years to vote any financial measure. As a consequence the affairs of Denmark have, since March 31st, '85, been administered by provisional financial laws, which a clause in the charter authorises the King to promulgate. When parliament was dissolved on January 8th, '87, owing to its refusal to vote the budget, the **Opposition** numbered over 80, leaving the **Ministry** with less than 20 supporters out of a house of 102. The present Folkething was elected on Jan. 28th, '87, when the Ministry increased its following to 27, thus reducing the strength of the Opposition to 75. The chief stronghold of the Conservatives is Copenhagen, where they possess all the seats, except one. The leader of the Opposition is M. Berg, who up to the end of '87 united the functions of leader of the Opposition with that of speaker of the Folkething.

Danube (Iron Gates) Improvement. On May 28th, '88, the Hungarian Government brought into the Lower House a Bill to provide for the long talked-of improvement in the navigation of that portion of the Danube between Orsova and Turu-Severin known as the Iron Gates. By the Berlin Treaty, the empire of Austro-Hungary was charged with this work, with provisions for levying tolls; but Austria undertaking the construction of the Arlberg Railway, which she completed, the Danube project fell to Hungary, but was hindered, it is said, by the local land-owners, who fear the imports of Roumanian wheat, etc. The work was formally taken in hand on the above date, but the first sitting of the Mixed Iron Gates Commission took place on April 16th, '89. Under date July 1st Mr. F. Kiapf, of 12, Queen Victoria Street, London, wrote to the press to state that it had been decided to commence the works in the spring of '90; but that as trials of blasting apparatus, materials, etc., have to be made, the Minister of Public Works at Budapest was then ready to receive tenders. The cost is estimated at 9,000,000 florins. It is recorded that the scheme was first contemplated by the Emperor Trajan; it was taken up in '43 by Count Stephen Szechenyi, and was provided for in the Treaty of Paris, in the London Treaty of '71, and in the Berlin Treaty. Several plans and schemes have been submitted for this, one of the greatest works of the kind in Europe, and the one adopted is by a Hungarian engineer, M. Walland, who follows the English plan of cutting open canals through the rocks.

Dardanelles, or Hellespont, is the narrow strait, about forty miles long, and varying in width from one to four miles, between the European and Asiatic coasts of the Turkish Empire between the Sea of Marmora and the Grecian Archipelago. Its geographical position is of great importance, inasmuch as it is the key to Constantinople. Both sides of the strait are strongly fortified. It derived its ancient name of Hellespont from Helle, daughter of one of the kings of Thebes, who was drowned in it; and its modern name from the castles built at the south-west entrance by Mahomet IV, in 1658. The passage of the Dardanelles was forced by the British fleet, under Admiral Duckworth, in 1807.

Darwin, George Howard, M.A., F.R.S., b. 1846. Is an elder son of the famous naturalist. Graduated in the Mathematical tripos of '68 as second wrangler, second Smith's Prizeman; Fellow Trin. Coll. ('68). In the winter of 70-71 he took part in the *Belopis Expedition* to Sicily. Fellow of the Royal Society ('79). In the Transactions of which Mr. D. has on many occasions contributed. He has also been a frequent contributor to *Nature*. Since '77 the greater part of his labour has been directed to investigation in physical astronomy. He is a member of the Council of the Meteorological Office. Assisted ('82) Sir W. Thomson in the preparation of the second part of the new edition of Thomson and Tait's "Natural Philosophy." Elected Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy, Cambridge ('83). Has recently published the life of his father.

Daudet, Alphonse, distinguished French novelist, born in humble circumstances at Nîmes, 1840. He commenced his career as a teacher, but after the publication of "Les Amoureuses" devoted himself to literature and journalism. In '61 he became secretary to

the Duke of Morny, under whose auspices he travelled in Italy and the East. Amongst his numerous works his greatest success was "Fromont Jeune et Râler Aîné," a work which went through more than forty editions, and was crowned by the Academy. His dramatisation of "Numa Roumestan" was performed at the Odéon at Paris, Feb. '87. M. Daudet in '88 published "L'Immortel," a translation of which, under the title of "One of the Forty," appeared in the *Universal Review*. His latest play, "La Lutte pour la Vie," was produced at the Gymnase at Paris, Oct. '88.

Davey, Sir Horace, Q.C., b. 1833, and after a distinguished career at Oxford, was called to the bar ('61), Q.C. ('75), and is the leader of the Chancery Bar, as Sir Charles Russell is leader of the Common Law Bar. Mr. Davey became Solicitor-General when Mr. Gladstone formed his last Government, although he had had the misfortune to lose his seat at Christchurch. His subsequent attempts to secure election resulted in defeat on each occasion. During the Parliament of '80-85 Sir Horace Davey rendered good service to the Liberal party in a quiet way, and was always heard by the House with interest, especially when his remarks related to legal subjects. He was counsel for the prosecution at the recent trial of the Bishop of Lincoln (*q.v.*), at Lambeth. Elected for Stockton by a greatly reduced Radical majority on the retirement of Mr. Dodds, in the last week of Dec. '88.

Davidson, Rev. Samuel, D.D., LL.D., one of the most eminent of living authorities on biblical criticism, was b. 1817, at Ballymena, Ireland. Educated at Queen's Coll., Belfast. He entered the Presbyterian ministry in '35, but subsequently went over to the English Congregationalists, and in '42 was appointed Professor of Biblical Literature and Oriental Languages at the Lancashire Independent College. He is the only living Englishman who has received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Halle. The liberality of his views respecting the writings of the Sacred Scriptures has given offence to orthodox theologians, and some years ago he found it necessary to resign his professorship. Amongst the best known of his works are "Biblical Criticism," "The Canon of the Bible," and his *Critical and Exegetical Introductions* both to the Old and New Testaments.

Davies, Mrs. Mary, popular vocalist, b. in London of Welsh parents. At the age of 14 she late Mr. Brinley Richards commenced to take an interest in her musical studies, and allowed her when only sixteen to make her *début* at one of his concerts in Ilanover Square Rooms. She won a scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music, where she became a pupil of Signor Randegger, and greatly distinguished herself in her studies, taking among other honours the Parepa-Rosa gold medal and the Christine Nilsson prize. In '78 she made her first appearance at the Ballad Concerts. Miss D. created the part of Marguerite in Berlioz's dramatic cantata "Faust," on the occasion of its first performance in English in this country, with which her name is identified. In '88 she was married to Mr. W. C. Davies, secretary and registrar of the University College of North Wales (*q.v.*).

Davis, Henry William Banks, R.A., b. at Finchley 1833, was a successful student of the Royal Academy, of which he was A.R.A. ('73). A frequent exhibitor at Burlington House.

His "Trotting Bull," in bronze, shown in '72, obtained a medal for sculpture at the Vienna Exhibition, while his "Returning to the Fold," exhibited in '80, was purchased by the president and council of the Royal Academy under the terms of the Chantry bequest. R.A. ('77). He exhibited at last year's Royal Academy Exhibition "On the Low Ground."

Davitt, Michael, b. 1846 in the village of Straide, co. Mayo. His father, who was a small farmer, was evicted when Davitt was but four years of age; and he has frequently referred in speeches and writings to this event, as colouring his whole life, and forming the groundwork of his political creed and action. For several years he lived at Haslingden, Lancashire; when a boy he lost his right arm, through an accident in a mill. After this he turned his attention to self-education, and was greatly helped by being employed by a stationer of the town. He became connected with the Fenian movement, and was present at the attack on Chester castle. Afterwards he was engaged in buying and transporting arms to Ireland, and being detected, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. He has given full accounts of his prison life in evidence before the committees of parliament on convict treatment, in a pamphlet published after his release, and in "Leaves from a Prison Diary." He was released after seven years and seven months of his sentence had expired. He then went on a lecturing tour through England, Ireland, and Scotland, and afterwards through various cities in America. While in the latter country he fell in with some leading Irish Americans, who had conceived the idea of a new land movement in Ireland, on the basis of peasant proprietary, and accepted their views. On his return to Ireland he succeeded, after many difficulties, in gaining the adhesion of several influential persons—and finally of Mr. Parnell—to his views. He organised a number of meetings first in County Mayo, where, owing to the three bad harvests of '77-8 and '79, there was great distress and a general inability to meet the existing rents. The first meeting was held at Irishtown, in that county, in April '79, and from this meeting the birth of the Land League is usually dated. Davitt was not present, owing to some accident. He then took a very active part in organising the new movement; again visited America; and shortly after his return was again arrested, and sent back to penal servitude. He was released after fifteen months' imprisonment. Since that period he has lectured and written a good deal on the Irish question. He was one of the parties concerned in the charges made in the articles on "Parnellism and Crime," and conducted his own case, making a powerful and effective speech in his own defence, '89 (see PARNELL Commission).

Dawson, Sir John William, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., geologist and naturalist, b. at Picton, Nova Scotia, 1820. Educated at Edinburgh Univ., and returning home devoted himself to the study of the natural history and geology of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Accompanied Sir Charles Lyell ('42 and '52) in his explorations in Nova Scotia, aiding him materially in his investigations. He has made important discoveries, amongst these being *Eosoon Canadense*, the oldest known foraminifer. In '50 he was appointed Superintendent of

Education for Nova Scotia. Principal of the McGill University ('55) at Montreal, of which he is now Vice-Chancellor. Author of "The Story of the Earth and Man" ('72), in which he combats the Darwinian theory of the origin of species. Created C.M.G. ('81). Selected by the late Gov.-General (the Marquis of Lorne) as President of the Royal Society of Canada ('82). Was President of the British Association for '86. In '88 Sir J. W. D. issued "Modern Science in Bible Lands."

Day, Sir John Charles, b. 1826. Joined the Middle Temple ('45). Called to the bar ('49); Q.C. ('72). Appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench division ('82). Mr. Justice D., who is a Roman Catholic, was chairman of the Belfast Riots Commission in '86, and was subsequently appointed one of the judges on the Parnell Commission (q.v.). He is the editor of the "Common Law Procedure Acts," and of Roscoe's "Nisi Prius."

Days of Commemoration. See COMMEMORATION, DAYS OF.

Days of Devotion. The Red-Letter Saints' Days of the Anglican Calendar, together with Easter Monday, Easter Tuesday, Whit Monday and Whit Tuesday, on which the faithful attend mass through devotion (*de fide*).

Days of Obligation. All Sundays, and Christmas, the Circumcision, Epiphany, the Ascension, and All Saints' days, on which the faithful attend mass through obligation (*de obligatione*).

Dean and Chapter. A corporate body, consisting of the Dean, who is president, together with his canons or prebendaries, who form the Chapter. They are the council of a Bishop, govern the cathedral under him, and also assist in the celebration of divine service.

Deans. From Latin *decanus*. The term dean was originally applied to heads of chapters, because they presided over ten prebendaries, or canons. Formerly the chapter was regarded as (1) the bishop's council, (2) a collegiate institution, and (3) a body of learned canonists charged with the maintenance of rubrical strictness in the discipline of the Church.

Deans Peculiar. This term is applied to the following nominal heads of obsolete capitular bodies: Dean of Battle (Very Rev. E. R. Currie), Deans (two) of Bocking (Very Revs. H. Carrington and E. Spooner), Dean of Guernsey (Very Rev. C. Brock), Dean of Stamford (Rev. W. W. Howard). The Dean of Jersey presides over a council of twelve rectors, in whose direction are the affairs of the Church in the Channel Islands.—**Royal Peculiar** are the deaneries of Westminster and Windsor. The term is also applied to another class of dignitaries, such as Dean of the Closet, Dean of the Chapel Royal and to the chaplains of Knightly Orders, e.g., Dean of the Thistle, who is a Presbyterian. Ancient collegiate chapters which have been suppressed are those of Middleham (extinguished 1856), Wolverhampton (extinguished by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113), and Southwell collegiate church, now the cathedral church of that see.—**Greater and Lesser Chapters.** Nominally the chapter comprises all canons and prebendaries who have been appointed to stalls by the bishop, but statutorily only the prebendaries of the old foundation are competent to transact capitular business. Of late it has been sometimes the practice to invite all prebendaries, including honorary canons, into consultation with the dean and statutory

canons. It has been decided that the dean is not responsible to the bishop for the conduct of divine service in any cathedral church. St. Albans, Liverpool, Southwell, Wakefield, and Newcastle are without deans. The Bishop of Truro is also dean of St. Mary's Cathedral, Truro. The dean of Bristol ranks with the dean of Gloucester in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.—**Rural Dean** (see **DIOCESE**), an honorary office involving the right of observing and reporting to the archdeacon or bishop in matters concerning the welfare of parishes within a specified district, and in examining candidates for confirmation.—**Dean Cardinal**. The senior Cardinal Bishop of the Sacred College of Cardinals at Rome, who, amongst other honours, receives the first visits of foreign ambassadors, and consecrates the Pope, should he not be a bishop.—**Dean of Faculty**, also called **Master of Faculty**, is the head of the Faculty Committee, a tribunal pertaining to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which creates rights to pews, monuments, burials, grants, dispensations, etc.

Death, Accidental. See **CORONERS' INQUESTS**.

Deaths. See **POPULATION**.

Debates and Proceedings in Parliament. See **SESSION**.

Declaration of Paris. This Declaration deals with the right of seizing enemy's goods in neutral vessels in time of war, and is an annex to protocol No. 23 of the Treaty of Paris of March 20th, '56. It sets forth that maritime law in time of war having long been the object of regrettable contestation, it is advantageous to establish a uniform doctrine and to introduce into international relations fixed principles in this respect. On a proposal made by the English and French plenipotentiaries, and which the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Russia declared themselves without power to accept or even consider, it was solemnly agreed: (1) Privateering is, and remains, abolished. (2) The neutral flag covers enemy's merchandise with the exception of contraband of war. (3) Neutral merchandise, with the exception of contraband of war, is not capturable under the enemy's flag. (4) Blockades in order to be obligatory must be effective—that is to say maintained by a force sufficient to really prevent access to the coast of the enemy. The Governments of the plenipotentiaries pledged themselves to bring the Declaration to the knowledge of the States which had not been invited to participate in the Congress, and to invite them to accede to it, in the conviction that the maxims proclaimed therein "could only be received with gratitude by the whole world." The Declaration is not obligatory except between the Powers acceding to it. Subsequently the Russian and Austrian plenipotentiaries announced that they had received authority to sign it, and accordingly it was signed by all the members of the Conference. The genesis of this Declaration is obscure, and the principles enunciated in it have long been the subject of controversy. From the eleventh century the authority of the greatest publicists has been in affirmation of the right of every nation when at war to capture an enemy's property on the high seas, whether that property be found in the enemy's own or in neutral vessels; and denials of the right had their origin in attempts to weaken the naval supremacy of England. This country, however, consistently resisted attacks upon it, and as

late as February '54 Lord Clarendon, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared, when questioned relative to the imminence of the war with Russia, that England would exercise the right. Yet, in the *London Gazette* of Mar. 28th, '54, an unsigned notification appeared that the Government of Great Britain had determined to waive during the war the right of commissioning privateers and of seizing enemy's goods (except contraband of war) in neutral vessels. This mysterious waiving of the right has remained unexplained; and it is argued by the opponents of the Declaration that the Plenipotentiaries of this country had no authority whatever to sign it at the Congress, their instructions being limited to full powers to make a treaty of peace between the allies and Russia. No sign-manual of the Sovereign has been affixed to the Declaration, and from the argument of imperfect authority has arisen the contention that it is null and void (see "The National Defence and Commerce as Affected by the Declaration of Paris of '56," by Thomas Gibson Bowles, R.N.R.). Those who take this view hold that Great Britain is in honour, though not legally, bound by the Declaration unless and until it is formally repudiated; and that it should be formally repudiated in time of peace rather than, to quote Mr. Bowles, "let it stand on its own inherent baselessness and simply disregard it whenever war may arise."

Decree nisi. A decree nisi is a provisional decree, which will be made absolute within a given time unless some reason is shown to the court why it should not be made absolute. It means literally a "decree unless" (Latin *nisi*). If within the time appointed good reason can be shown for such a proceeding, the decree nisi will be reversed, or a further inquiry will be ordered. See **DIVORCE**.

Dee Dock Scheme. It was reported in July '88 that a party of American steamship owners, who had been examining various places on the western coast in search of a suitable point for the construction of docks, had fixed upon Mostyn, in the estuary of the Dee. It is stated that at low water there is a depth of 16 to 20 ft., and at high water 40 to 46 ft., while the L. & N. W. Railway main line from Holyhead to London is within 300 yards of the proposed site. Further, the bar at the mouth of the Dee has from 3 to 6 ft. more water over it than the Mersey bar; the distance to Mostyn is only four miles, and the anchorage outside Mostyn would, it is said, accommodate all the navies of Europe.

Dee Railway Bridge. The first cylinder of a new railway bridge between Chester and Flint was laid on Aug. 16th, '87, by Mr. Gladstone. The work was undertaken by the Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincolnshire Railway Co., who, taking the necessary steps in '84, determined to extend the Cheshire railway lines from Chester to Connah's Quay by means of a low-level opening bridge across the Dee; thus, by means of the Wirral line and the Mersey Tunnel, Liverpool will be within half an hour of North Wales. (See ed. '88.) It is stated that as now completed the bridge exceeds the span of every other bridge over a navigable river in the United Kingdom. This is the second bridge connecting North Wales with England, and it is expected will prove a valuable outlet for this portion of the Principality, especially for coal, the field being

estimated to contain 4,450,000,000 tons, with a present annual output of 3,000,000. On Sept. 4th, '88, Mr. Gladstone formally opened the first portion of the **Hawarden loop line**, the first link in a railway chain which, by means of the Dee Bridge, will connect Lancashire and Yorkshire at one extreme and Flintshire, etc., at the other. The total length of the loop is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but only $2\frac{1}{2}$ were complete at the time of the ceremony. It was stated at Liverpool towards the end of November that the M., S. & L. Railway Co. had acquired from the Wirral Co. their powers for a line from the Dee Bridge to Birkenhead. The bridge was successfully swung by hand power on May 11th, '88, in the presence of Sir E. Watkin, the engineer (Mr. F. Fox), and the contractors (Messrs. John Cochrane & Sons). At the time the structure, which is said to be the largest swinging bridge in the world, was described as having a swinging girder of 287 ft. in length, height 16 ft., and a clear width of open span 140 ft., with two fixed spans of 120 ft. each. The bridge was opened by Mrs. Gladstone, Aug. 3rd.

Delagoa Bay. Situated on the E. coast of South Africa, on the twenty-sixth parallel of S. latitude. It forms the southern extremity of the Portuguese territory of **Mozambique**. The port and settlement is **Lourenço Marquez**, a young town now rapidly growing. Delagoa Bay is available for vessels of large tonnage; the Olifants or Krokodil river, flowing into it, is navigable for steam launches for a considerable distance; but there are swamps around the coast, and some malarial fever is prevalent. The Transvaal border begins 52 miles inland. Concessions for the construction of a railway from the Bay to Pretoria were granted by the King of Portugal in '76. See ed. '88, and *infra*.

Delagoa Bay and Gold-fields Railway. On Nov. 1st, '87, the Portuguese Government announced the completion of this line. It is to be extended to Pretoria by a company working with a subsidy from the Transvaal Government, and the money required was subscribed in Amsterdam and Berlin by the time the Delagoa portion was completed. The Delagoa Company's frontier station is at the river Komati, which pierces the mountain chain a little to the south of the northern road to Lydenburg. The extension to Pretoria will pass through that gold region, with a branch to Barberton in the De Kaap district. A despatch, dated Durban Dec. 14th, stated that the first section to Komati was opened on that day by the Governor-General amid great rejoicings. On Feb. 20th, '88, whilst inviting subscriptions for an issue of 7 per cent. debentures (£100,000 at 98 per cent.), the directors stated that the negotiations between the Portuguese and Transvaal governments rendered it probable that the frontier would be fixed about 10 kilometres further on than the railway had reached, thus necessitating a short extension of the line. The survey had been made, and there were no engineering difficulties to be encountered. (For history during '88 see ed. '89.) On the morning of May 8th, '89, it was announced that Col. McMurdo, the concessionaire of the Delagoa Bay Railway, had expired suddenly. It was reported from Lisbon, under date May 20th, that this unlooked-for event had given a fresh impulse to a discussion which had been going on in parliament and the press about the railway. On that day the

Minister of Foreign Affairs said in the Chamber of Deputies that the Government would not extend the term allotted for the construction of the line, which expired in June. In the House of Commons, on June 24th, Sir James Fergusson, in reply to Mr. Mills, said that Her Majesty's Government were bringing what pressure they could to bear on the Portuguese Government to induce them to at least postpone action. Lord Salisbury made a similar reply to Lord Castletown in the House of Peers the following day. The official journal of Lisbon, on June 26th, published a decree of the Minister of the Colonies cancelling the railway concession on the ground that the company had not carried out the terms of its engagements. The Government, it was added, would carry on the work, taking over the property at a valuation. A general meeting of the bond and shareholders of the Company was held in London on the 28th, when energetic protests were made against the action of the Portuguese authorities, the British Government was called upon to intercede, and an appeal made to the United States Government on behalf of the widow of Col. McMurdo, an American citizen. The following day the line was seized by Portuguese soldiers, who tore up the rails and made one or two arrests. An extraordinary letter by "One who Knows" appeared in the *Times* of July 1st, giving an account of some supposed secret compact for acquiring the line entered into between the Portuguese and Transvaal Governments and the Netherlands Railway Co., whose controlling interest was German. An official statement of the whole case was made by the financial agent of the Portuguese Government and published in the *Times* of July 2nd. This was answered next day by the Company. In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury, in reply to Lord Rosebery, stated that three men-of-war had been ordered to Delagoa Bay, that he considered the action of Portugal unjust, and that warning had been given that she would be held responsible for any loss to British subjects; questions were also asked in the Commons. A further statement of the case was made to the *Times* Lisbon correspondent, on July 3rd, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a telegram from Durban of the same date stated that the Portuguese were proceeding with the construction of the line. A despatch dated Lisbon, July 5th, stated that an arbitration between the Portuguese Government and the Railway Co. had been decided upon. Lord Castletown, in the House of Lords on July 9th, proposed a motion to the effect that steps be taken to obtain adequate compensation on behalf of the British stockholders from the Portuguese Government. After a discussion, and on receiving what he described as a satisfactory reply from the Marquis of Salisbury, his lordship withdrew the motion.

De La Rue, Warren, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., a son of the head of the well known firm of De La Rue & Co., is a native of Guernsey, where he was b. 1815. After attending the college of St. Barde, Paris, he entered his father's business, where he successfully devoted his scientific genius to the invention of machinery and new processes of colour printing. He is one of the most eminent of living electricians, and has rendered immense service by successful physical researches in the application of electricity to practical purposes. In

conjunction with Dr. Hugo Müller, he has carried on a series of remarkable experiments in his private physical laboratory, with a view to the observation and explanation of the phenomena of the electrical discharge. He has recently presented some valuable instruments to the laboratory of New Coll., Oxford. He is a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and Fellow of many learned societies. He succeeded the late Mr. Spottiswoode as **Secretary to the Royal Institution**. Has been Pres. of the Royal Astronomical and Chemical Societies and of the London Institution.

Delegations. See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Delitzsch, Dr. See ASSYRIOLOGY.

Demerara. One of the three counties of British Guiana (*q.v.*).

Denison, The Ven. Geo. Anthony, Archdeacon of Taunton, nephew of the late Viscount Ossington, Speaker of the House of Commons (1857-72), was b. 1805. Educated at Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford, graduating First Class in Classical Honours '26. Elected Fellow of Oriel '28. He held successively the curacy of Cuddesdon, Oxon, and the vicarages of Broadwindsor, Dorset, and East Brent, Somerset. He was appointed to the **Archdeaconry of Taunton** '51. He resigned his examining chaplaincy to the Bishop of Bath and Wells in '53, when Dr. Spencer charged him with holding views on the **Doctrine of the Real Presence** contrary to those sanctioned by the Articles of the Church. In consequence of three sermons which he preached on that subject in Wells Cathedral '54, he was deprived of his preferments by an Ecclesiastical Court presided over by the primate at Bath. On his appeal, however, to the Court of Arches (*q.v.*) his sentence was set aside, and on further appeal to the Privy Council (*q.v.*) in '58, the decision of the Court of Arches was confirmed. Archdeacon D. was **Chairman of the respective Committees of the Lower House of Convocation**, which condemned the "**Essays and Reviews**" and **Bishop Colenso's Comments on the Pentateuch**. He has long been an active member of the **Church Union** (*q.v.*), and has frequently afforded evidence of his strong individuality and tenacious grasp of his private opinions by his vigorous opposition to the **School Board System** and other democratic movements. Archdeacon D. was for many years editor of the "**Church and State Review**," and has written "**Notes of my Life**" ('78), and "**Mr. Gladstone**," a pamphlet which had a large sale, in '85. He petitioned the **Pan-Anglican Synod** in '88 in favour of admitting to **Church Schools** only such children as have been baptised in accordance with the rites of the Church of England.

Denman, the Hon. George, the fourth son of the first Lord Denman; b. 1819. Educated at Cambridge. Called to the bar ('46). After two unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament, Mr. Denman was elected member for Tiverton, his colleague in the Liberal interest being Lord Palmerston. He continued to sit for Tiverton, with a brief exception, until '72, and carried through Parliament two useful measures modifying the laws of evidence. In '72 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and is now, by the operation of the Judicature Act, a judge of the High Court.

Denmark. Kingdom under Christian IX., of Glücksburg. By charter of 1849 (modified in '55, '63, and '65) the executive power is

vested in king and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet jointly with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsting (or Upper House of 66 members; 12 crown nominees, and 54 indirectly elected by the people for eight years), and of the Folksting (or House of Commons of 102 members directly elected by universal suffrage for three years). The Rigsdag must meet every October, and all money bills be submitted to the Folksting. Colonies comprise Iceland (which has its own constitution and assembly of 36 members, with a minister nominated by the king), the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and three small West Indian Islands. The state religion is Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, and there are no civil disabilities to dissenters. Area (excluding Faeroe Islands), 13,784 sq. m.; estimated pop. in '86 2,108,000. Budget estimates for '89-90: revenue, 55,000,000 kr.; expenditure, 59,000,000 kr. Total public debt, 193,017,689 kr.; but State investments, about 84,000,000 kr., reduce to nearly one-half. Imports ('86), 211,613,697 kr.; exports, 166,746,742 kr. (krone = 1s. 14d.). The United Kingdom ranks second in the trade with Denmark, coming next after Germany. Chief exports to Great Britain, butter and tallow, cattle, eggs, lard; chief imports, cotton and woollen manufactures, iron, sugar. The agricultural returns for the past three or four years show that the foreign demand for Danish agricultural produce continues to increase. Cattle breeding is at the same time taking more and more the place of arable farming. Above all, dairy farming (*q.v.*) is being pursued with unparalleled skill and success. The export of butter and other dairy produce is now the main source of the wealth of Denmark. (For army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES AND NAVIES; and for history '73-87 see previous eds.). Among the principal events in the little kingdom in '89 have been the submission of the arbitration of the long-standing dispute between Denmark and the United States to Sir E. Monson, British Minister at Athens. The question is one of the demand of the United States for the payment of a considerable sum as compensation for the action of the Danish commander at St. Thomas, who in '54 gave orders to fire upon the American vessel *Benjamin Franklin* while she was leaving the port without permission. Royal visits during the year were paid by the King of Greece, the Tzar and the Imperial Family, the Empress Frederick of Germany, the Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maude (Aug.); the Princess of Wales and sons, and the Duchess of Cumberland (Sept.). The King and Queen visited Greece to attend the wedding of the Duke of Sparta (Oct.). A vote of want of confidence in the Government (25th) proposed by M. Berg, former president of the Houses, in the Folkething, arising out of the proposal that the provisional Budget, which had been promulgated without the sanction of the Rigsdag, should be referred to a committee for consideration, was negatived by 64 to 11.

Département. (From the French.) One of the principal territorial divisions of France under the administration of a prefect (*prefet*), who is the head representative of the Government. The administrative seat of a prefect is called *prefecture*, and is always situated in the capital town of the *département*. A *département* is subdivided into *arrondissements* (districts). A French *département* is like an English county. Derby, Tho. See TURF.

Desirade. A French West Indian island, four miles west of *Guadeloupe* (*q.v.*), of which it is a political dependency. It is four miles long by two broad, high, rocky, and unfertile. Cotton is grown, but fishing is the leading pursuit. See *COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF FOREIGN POWERS*.

Dewar, James, M.A., F.R.S., b. 1842, at Kincardine. Educated at Dollar Academy and the University of Edinburgh. Appointed assistant to Dr. Lyon Playfair, then Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh (1869). Studied subsequently at Ghent. Is Jacksonian Professor of Natural Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and Fullerian Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution. He is the author of several papers, and also published the well-known investigation on the "*Physiological Action of Light*," in connection with Professor Kendrick, of Glasgow, in which the authors proved that the effect of light on the living retina is to produce a sudden alteration of its electrical condition. Delivered in '83 a series of lectures on "*Clouds and Cloudland*" at the Royal Institution.

Dhuleep Singh, Maharajah, b. 1828, and while yet an infant succeeded his father, Runjeet Singh, "*The Lion of the Punjab*." On the annexation of that province by Lord Dalhousie, a pension of £40,000 per annum was settled upon the infant Prince. He subsequently took up his residence in England, where he lived for many years. It is stated that he recently visited Moscow to offer his services to the Russian Government. Dhuleep Singh's chief grievance against the British Government is their refusal to return to him the *Koh-i-noor* diamond, which belonged to his father, and was "annexed" with the Punjab by the British. This precious gem weighs 123 carats, and is valued at £120,664. Dhuleep's father is said to have extorted it from the unfortunate Shah Soojah of Afghanistan. Dhuleep, who during his residence in England professed Christianity, has recently reverted to Sikhism. He now resides in Paris.

Diamond Sculls. See *AQUATICS*.

Diamonds, Production of. Until within the last six years no official returns of diamond production were kept, but between '73 and '80 the output was variously estimated up to three million carats. The official returns for the year '83 were 2,312,234 carats, of a valuation of £2,359,466, averaging 20s. 4½d.; in '84 the production was 2,204,786 carats, of a valuation of £2,562,623, the average being 23s. 2½d.; in '85, 2,287,261 carats were produced, of a value of £2,228,678, the average being 19s. 5½d.; in '86 the production reached 3,047,699 carats of the value of £3,261,574, average 21s. 6d.; in '87, 3,646,889 carats, value £4,033,582, and the average price 22s. 1½d.; and in '88 the output was 3,565,782 carats of the value of £3,608,217, the total for the last two years being 7,641,799 carats, and the average about 21s. 6d.

Dictionary, New English, on historical principles, founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society; edited by James A. H. Murray, LL.D., assisted by many scholars and men of science, and published at the Clarendon Press. In order to insure complete accuracy and thoroughness, an entirely fresh selection of representative extracts from the original works themselves have been made from over 5,000 of the chief

English writers of all ages; and when completed there will be about 1,000,000 distinct quotations in the dictionary. The work will be completed in six volumes, each containing four parts; and each part will be issued at intervals of six months. The headquarters of the staff are at Oxford, and the publisher is Mr. Henry Frowde, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

Diego Garcia. An island in the Indian Ocean. It is chief of the *Oil Islands*, a group forming part of the *Chagos Archipelago* (*q.v.*), and has an excellent harbour.

Diego Suarez Bay, or British Sound, a fine harbour, near the north extremity of *Madagascar* (*q.v.*). By the treaty of December 1885, made between the French and Malagasy Governments, this bay was ceded to France.

Diggle, Rev. Joseph Richard, M.A., Chairman of the School Board for London (*q.v.*), is a native of Lancashire and was b. 1845. Ed. at Wadham Coll., Oxford, where he graduated. Ordained priest '75, and for four years was curate of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, during the time that the present Canon Fremantle was vicar of that church. Elected a member of the London School Board for Marylebone in '82, and chairman of the Board in succession to Mr. E. N. Buxton, progressist, who was defeated by the newly-turned clerical majority (of which Mr. Diggle was leader), on the reassembling of the Board in '85. Re-elected to the chair '88.

Dillon, John, M.P., L.R.C.S.I., son of the late John Dillon, M.P., of '48 celebrity, was b. 1851. Educated at the Catholic University of Dublin. Returned as Nationalist for Tipperary ('80), but owing to ill health resigned the seat. Elected for East Mayo in '85, and again in '86. Mr. Dillon has recently been identified with the "*Plan of Campaign*" (*q.v.*); and in Nov. '86, while carrying that plan into operation at Loughrea by receiving the rents of the tenants, was arrested by the police. He was subsequently tried for the offence, and bound over in heavy securities to keep the peace. Mr. D. was twice imprisoned under Mr. Forster's Coercion Act, and has been repeatedly suspended by the House of Commons. He is one of the most powerful speakers in that assembly. At the Mell Petty Sessions, Drogheda, on May 11th, '88, for "having on April 8th, at Tullyallen, co. Louth, taken part in the criminal conspiracy known as the *Plan of Campaign*," Mr. D. was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The sentence was confirmed on appeal on June 21st. Mr. D. was sent to *Tullamore Prison*, but was liberated Sept. '88. He has recently been making a tour of the *Australian Colonies*, where he has met with an enthusiastic reception and collected large contributions to the funds of the Irish Nationalist party.

Dindings. An island and territory of the *Straits Settlements* (*q.v.*).

Diocesan Courts. Ecclesiastical courts for exercising general jurisdiction in diocesan affairs. They consist of the Consistory Courts, the Courts of Commissaries, and the Courts of Archdeacons (see *infra*).

Diocese. Anciently the Established Church of England (*q.v.*) was divided into three provinces—viz., Canterbury, York, and Caerleon. The latter, however, was abolished and the

several dioceses in it added to the Province of Canterbury in 1147. Including these, the number of dioceses now contained in the Province of Canterbury is twenty-five; those of the Province of York numbering ten. (See ANGLICAN CHURCH.) Immediately under the authority of the Bishops are the Bishops Suffragan. The dioceses which now possess such an assistant prelate are Canterbury (Dr. Parry, Bishop of Dover), London (Dr. Earle, Bishop of Marlborough, and Dr. Billing, Bishop of Bedford), Winchester (Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Guildford), Lichfield (Sir Lovelace Stamer, Bishop of Shrewsbury), Lincoln (Dr. Trollope, Bishop of Nottingham), Peterborough (Dr. Mitchinson, assistant Bishop), St. Albans (Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of Colchester), Durham (Dr. Sandford, Coadjutor Bishop), Manchester (Dr. Cramer Roberts, Coadjutor Bishop), Oxford (Dr. Randall, Bishop of Reading), Ripon (Dr. Pullcine, Bishop of Penrith), and Southwell (Dr. Warre). Next in rank are Deans (*q.v.*), and CONVOCATION, with whom come the Greater Chapter, including the Archdeacons holding stalls. The Minor Canons read the prayers and control the musical part of the services in cathedrals. The Bishop nominates resident chaplains and examining chaplains, the latter being employed in examining candidates for ordination by the Bishop. The other diocesan officials, lay and clerical, are as follows:—Chancellor (usually a lawyer), diocesan inspectors (charged with the inspection of Church schools), Pluralities Act commissioners, secretaries, registrar, architect, chapter-clerk, and organist. The principal lay officers are the two vicars-general (Sir J. Parker Deane and Lord Grimthorpe). Territorially, each diocese is subdivided into archdeaconries and again into rural deaneries. The office of the archdeacon is to act as *oculus episcopi*—the Bishop's eye; while that of rural dean is to assist the archdeacon. Both are entitled to be heard in the Bishop's Court. Most of the cathedral patronage is vested in the Chapter, while that of the diocese is vested in the Bishop. Geographically the limits of diocesan jurisdiction are usually continuous with county divisions, though there are several important exceptions. The Northern Province is divided from the Southern by a zigzag line extending from the Mersey to the Humber, touching Newcastle-under-Lyme at its south-western and Hull at its north-eastern extremities. Jurisdiction in London and suburbs is shared by no less than four bishops—viz., London (Middlesex), St. Albans (Essex), Rochester (Surrey), and Canterbury (Kent). The largest diocese in point of acreage is St. Davids, with 2,360,000, and the smallest London, with 181,000. London has the greatest population, viz., 2,990,000, and Bangor the least, 226,000. The diocese of Norwich has the greatest number of benefices, 908, to 1,006 clergy, while London has the largest number of clergy, 1,106, to 566 benefices. The Roman Catholic dioceses in England are fifteen in number—viz., Westminster (Archbishop and Metropolitan, Cardinal Manning), and, in order of foundation, Birmingham (1857), Clifton, Hexham and Newcastle, Leeds, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Newport and Menevia, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Salford, Shrewsbury, and Southwark (1885). For information respecting Scotch and Irish dioceses see CHURCH OF IRELAND, and SCOTLAND, EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF, etc.

Diplomatic. The following list gives the names of the Cabinet, or Executive Council, or principal members of the Government, of each of the leading Foreign States, and of the more important British Colonies:—

AFGHANISTAN. *Agent to the Governor-General of India*, Col. Attaoolla Khan, 10th Bengal Lancers.

AFRICA, EAST.—SOMALI COAST. *Consul*, Lt.-Col. F. Mercer Hunter, C.B.

AMJERE. *Chief Commissioner*, Col. C. K. M. Walter, B.S.C.

ALGIERS AND TUNIS. *Governor-General of Algeria*, M. Tirman.—*British Consul-General*, Sir R. L. Playfair, K.C.M.G. See also Tunis.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. *President*, Dr. Miguel Juarez Celman.—*Vice-President*, Dr. Carlos Pellegrini. *Ministry: Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Estanislao Zavallos.—*Minister of the Interior*, Dr. N. Quirno Costa.—*Minister of Finance*, Dr. W. Pacheco.—*Minister of War and Marine*, General Racedo.—*Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction*, Dr. F. Posse.—*Minister in London*, Don Luis L. Dominguez, 16, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.—*Secretary of Legation*, Florencio L. Dominguez.—*Consul-General*, Alejandro Paz.—*Consul*, Alfredo O. Lumb, 16, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.—*British Minister at Buenos Ayres*—Hon. F. J. Pakenham.

ASSAM. *Chief Commissioner*, D. Fitzpatrick, C.S.I.—*Secretary to Commissioner*, C. J. Lyall, M.A., C.I.E.

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH. *Governor*, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.—*Chief Secretary and Premier*, Hon. Dr. J. A. Cockburn, M.D., M.P.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. B. A. Moulden, M.P.—*Treasurer*, Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration*, Hon. Thos. Burgoyne, M.P.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. J. H. Howe, M.P.—*Minister of Education*, Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C.—*Agent-General in London*, Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., C.B., 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.—*Assistant Agent-General*, Samuel Deering, Esq., J.P.

AUSTRALIA, WESTERN. *Executive Council: President*, The Governor, Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Charles Nicholas Warton.—*Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. Anthony O'Grady Lefroy, C.M.G.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor-General*, Hon. John Forrest, C.M.G.—*Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works*, Hon. J. A. Wright, C.E.—*Unofficial Member*, Sir J. G. Lee Steere, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. 1. and R. *Minister of the Imperial House and for Foreign Affairs*, Count Gustav Kálnoky de Kőröspatak.—*Imperial Minister of Finance*, Benjamin Kállay de Nagy-Kálló.—*Imperial Minister of War*, Baron Bauer. *Ministerial Council for Austria: Minister President, and Minister for Home Affairs*, Count Eduard Taaffe.—*Agriculture*, Count Julius Falkenhayn.—*Justice*, Count Schoenborn.—*Worship and Education*, Chevalier Gautsch de Frankenthurn.—*Military Service*, Count Zeno von Welsersheimb.—*Finance*, Chevalier Dr. Julian Dunajewski.—*Commerce*, Marquis Olivier de Bacquehem.—*Minister (without portfolio)*, Baron Alois Prazak. *Ministerial Council for Hungary: Minister President*, Koloman Tisza de Borosjenő.—*Worship and Public Education*, Count

Csaki.—*Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia*, Koloman Bedekovich de Komor.—*Justice*, Desiderius Szilagyi.—*Finance*, Count Julius Szápáry.—*Public Works and Communication*, (vacant).—*Minister for Home Affairs*, and at H. M. Court, Baron Bela Orczy.—*Minister of Military Service*, Baron Géza de Fejerváry.—*Agriculture, Manufacture, and Commerce*, Baross von Bellus.—*Ambassador in London*, Count Deym, 18, Helgrave Square, S.W.—*Hon. Consul-General*, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.—*Acting Consul-General*, Chevalier Ferdinand Krapf de Liverhoff.—*Secretary*, Julius Kohn, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—*British Ambassador*, Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, G.C.B.

BADEN. *President of Ministry*, Dr. L. Turban.—*British Chargé d'Affaires*, Hon. W. N. Jocelyn, C.B.

BAHAMAS. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G.; *Private Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council*, J. Gurdon.—*Executive Council*: E. B. A. Taylor, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary*; O. D. Malcolm, Q.C., *Attorney-General*; the officer in command of the troops; R. Butler, *Receiver-General*; R. H. Sawyer; G. T. R. Kemp, M.D.; W. F. Armbrister; R. W. Farrington; and Joseph Brown.

BARBADOS. *Governor*, Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.

BARODA. *Resident and Agent to Governor-General*, Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E.

BASUTOLAND. *Resident Commissioner*, Col. Sir Marshall Jas. Clarke, K.C.M.G.

BAVARIA. *Ministers of State*:—*President, Instruction, and Worship*, Dr. Von Lutz.—*Justice*, (vacant).—*Finance*, Dr. Von Riedl.—*Von Leonrod*.—*Foreign*, Baron Von Crailsheim.—*Interior*, Baron Von Feilitzsch.—*Minister of War*, Von Helmleth.—*British Chargé d'Affaires*, Munich.—Victor A. W. Drummond.

BELGIUM. *Finance*, M. A. Beernaert.—*Justice*, M. Jules Lejeune.—*Home and Public Instruction*, M. Jos. de Volder.—*Foreign Affairs*, Prince de Chimay.—*Agriculture, Industry, and Public Works*, Séon de Bruyn.—*War*, Gen. C. Pontus.—*Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs*, M. J. Vanden-Peereboom.—*Minister in London*, Baron Solvyns, 36, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Consul-General*, M. François H. Lenders, 118, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.—*British Minister at Brussels*, Lord Vivian, K.C.M.G., C.B.

BELUCHISTAN. *Agent to the Governor-General for India*, Col. Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., B.S.C.

BENGAL. *Lieutenant-Governor and President of Council*, Hon. Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Council of the Lieutenant-Governor*, The Honourables Sir G. C. Paul, K.C.I.E.; C. P. L. Macaulay, C.I.E.; Abdul Jubbar; T. T. Allen; Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E.; Sir H. L. Harrison; Kali Nath Mitter; Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar, C.I.E.; C. H. Moore; H. Pratt; S. M. Furrokh Shah; Dr. Rash Behari Ghose; Raja R. Sing Bahadoor. *Secretaries to Government*: *Chief Secretary*, Sir John Ware Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.—*General Statistical and Revenue*, P. Nolan.—*Financial and Municipal*, C. P. Louis Macaulay, C.I.E.—*Public Works*, E. J. Martin.

BERMUDA. *Governor*, Lieut.-Gen. E. Newd-

gate-Newdegate, C.B.—*Privy Council*: The Governor; Col. Sandford; A. Alison, *Colonial Secretary*; S. B. Gray, C.M.G., *Attorney-General*; James Tucker, C.M.G., *Receiver-General*; Wm. H. Gosling; J. H. Trimmingham, *Assistant Justice*.

BOLIVIA. *President*, Señor Don Aniceto Ace (proclaimed 15th August, '88).—*1st Vice-President*, Don José Manuel del Carpio.—*2nd Vice-President*, Don Serapio Reyes Ortiz.—*Ministry*: *Foreign Affairs*, Don Mariano Baptista.—*Finance*, Don Isaac Tamayo.—*Interior and Posts*, Don Telmo Ychaso.—*Justice and Public Worship*, Don Melquiades Loaliza.—*War*, Gen. Julian M. Lopez.—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France*, Don Aristides Moreno, 4, Rue St. Philippe du Roule, Paris.—*Consul-General in London*, Don José Mariade Artola.—*Vice-Consul*, Don Jorge de Artola, 14, Austin Friars, E.C.

BOMBAY. *Governor*, Rt. Hon. D. J. M. Lord Reay, LL.D., G.C.I.E.—*Council of the Governor*, Lieut.-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathcarr, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., *Commander-in-Chief*, J. B. Richey, C.S.I.; and Sir Raymond West, M.A., LL.D.—*Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations*, F. L. Latham, M.A.; K. T. Telang, LL.B., C.I.E.; F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E.; J. R. Naylor; Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin, C.I.E.; Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Vasudeo Barve, C.I.E.; Phirozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.; J. Batty, M.A. (*Secretary*). *Secretaries to the Government*: *Chief Secretary*, J. Nugent.—*Revenue, Financial, etc.*, J. Monteth.—*Military, etc.*, Brig.-Gen. B. H. Pottinger, R.A.—*Public Works*, J. H. E. Haat.—*Railway*, Major F. Firebrace, R.E.

BRAZIL. The following was the last Ministry under the Empire:—*Premier and Minister of Finance*, Visconde de Ouro Preto.—*Minister of the Empire*, Barão de Loreto.—*Justice*, Senador Comidido Luiz M. de Oliveira.—*Miner*, Barão do Ladario.—*War*, Visconde de Maracaja.—*Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works*, Lourenço Cavalcanti d'Alberquerque.—*Finance*, João Alfredo Corria de Oliveira.—*Minister in London*, Visconde d'Arados.—*Consul-General in London*, Barão do Ibirá-Mirim, 6, Great Winchester Street Buildings, E.C.—*British Minister to Brazil*, Geo. H. Wyndham.—*Foreign Affairs*, José Francisco Vidana. A revolution broke out on Nov. 16th; the above Ministry, finding the army supported the movement, resigned, and a provisional government was established as follows:—*President without Portfolio*, General Deodoro da Fonseca.—*Minister of the Interior*, Senhor Aristide Lobo.—*Foreign Affairs*, Senhor Quintin Bocayura.—*Finance*, Dr. Barboza.—*Justice*, Senhor Campos Salles.—*War*, M. Benjamin Constant.—*Marine*, Rear-Admiral Vanderholtz.—*Agriculture*, Senhor Demetrio Ribiero.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND. *Governor*, Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—*Administrator and Chief Magistrate*, Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, D.C.L., K.C.M.G.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (including Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands). *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Hugh Nelson. *Executive Council*: *President without Portfolio*, Hon. Charles E. Pooley.—*Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. John Robson.—*Agriculture and Finance*, Hon. J. Herbert Turner.

—*Chief Commissioner for Lands and Works*, Hon. F. G. Vernon.—*Agent-General in London*, H. C. Beaton, 33, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

BRITISH GUIANA. *Governor*, Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.—*Lieut.-Gov.*, Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G.

BRITISH HONDURAS. *Governor*, Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.

BULGARIA. *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior*, M. Stambouloff.—*Minister for Foreign Affairs, Public Worship, Posts, and Telegraphs*, Dr. G. Stransky.—*Minister for War*, Col. Mutkuroff.—*Minister of Finance*, M. Salabacheff.—*Minister of Justice*, M. Tontcheff.—*Minister of Public Instruction*, M. Jivkoff.—*British Agent and Consul-General*, Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, C.B., C.M.G.

BURMAH. *Chief Commissioner*, Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.—*Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner*, B. P. Standen.—*Chief Secretary to Chief Commissioner*, E. S. Symes, C.I.E.—*Sec'do Chief Commissioner*, H. T. White.

CANADA. *Governor-General*, The Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, P.C., G.C.B.—*Premier*, Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B. (*President of Council*).—*Minister of Finance*, Hon. G. E. Foster.—*Justice*, Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.—*Public Works*, Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Agriculture*, Hon. John Carling.—*Railways and Canals*, Sir John A. Macdonald.—*Customs*, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.—*Militia and Defence*, Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G.—*Marine and Fisheries*, Hon. Charles Hibbert Tupper.—*Postmaster-General*, Hon. A. W. Haggart.—*Minister of the Interior and Superintendent of Indian Affairs*, Hon. Edgar Dewdney.—*Minister of Inland Revenue*, Hon. John Costigan.—*Secretary of State*, Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau.—*Without Portfolio*, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.—*High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada*, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., Victoria Chambers, 17, Victoria Street, S.W.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Colony, and High Commissioner for South Africa*, Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—*Imperial Secretary to High Commissioner*, Commander Graham Bower, R.N., C.M.G. **The Cabinet Ministers are:** *Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. H. W. Pearson, M.L.A.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Sir Thomas Upington, M.A., Q.C., K.C.M.G., M.L.A.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works*, Hon. Friedrich Schermerbrucker, M.L.C.—*Secretary for Native Affairs*, Hon. Jacobus Albertus de Wet, M.L.A. **Permanent Heads of Ministerial Departments:** *Under Colonial Secretary*, Hampden Willis, Esq., C.M.G.—*Assistant Treasurer*, H. M. H. Orpen, Esq.—*Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works*, H. H. McNaughton, Esq.—*Secretary Law Department*, John Graham, Esq.—*Under Secretary for Native Affairs*, J. Rose-Innes, Esq., C.M.G.—*Agent-General in London*, Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Secretary*, Spencer Brydges Todd, Esq., C.M.G., 112, Victoria Street, S.W.

CENTRAL PROVINCES (INDIA). *Chief Commissioner*, A. Mackenzie, B.A., C.S.I.—*Secretary to Commissioner*, Lindsay Neill.—*Junior Secretary and Director of Agriculture* (vacant).—*Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture*, A. H. L. Fraser.

CEYLON. *Executive Council: Governor*, His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Sir Edward Noel Walker, K.C.M.G.—*Commanding the Forces*, Major-Gen. W. G. D. Massy, C.B.—*Attorney-General*, J. C. S. Grenier.—*Auditor-General*, W. H. Ravenscroft, C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, G. T. M. O'Brien.—*Clerk of Council*, A. R. Dawson.

CHANNEL ISLANDS. *JERSEY: Lieutenant-Governor*, Lieut.-Gen. Chas. Brisbane Ewart, C.B., R.E.—*Bailiff*, Sir George C. Bertram.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Geo. Orange Balleine, M.A.—*Procurator-General*, W. H. V. Vernon.—*Advocate-General*, A. H. Turner. **GUERNSEY**, SARK, ALDERNEY, ETC.: *Lieutenant-Governor*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. G. Bulwer, K.C.B.—*Bailiff*, Sir Edgar MacCulloch.—*Dean*, Very Rev. Carey Brock, M.A.—*Procureur in the Royal Court of Guernsey*, T. G. Carey.—*Comptroller in the Royal Court of Guernsey*, E. C. Olanne.

CHILL. *President of the Republic*, J. M. Balmaceda. **Ministry:** *Foreign Affairs*, Juan Castellon.—*Interior*, M. Sanchez Fontecilla.—*Finance*, Pedro Montt.—*Instruction*, Isidoro Errazuriz.—*Public Works*, J. M. Valdes Carrera.—*War*, L. Barros Borgoño.—*Minister for England*, Don Carlos Antunez, 5, New Burlington Street, W.—*First Secretary*, Emilio Orrego Luco, 5, New Burlington Street.—*Second Secretary*, R. Orrego, 5, New Burlington Street.—*Consul-General*, Juan de la Cruz Cerda, 3, Cork Street, Burlington Gardens, W.—*Consul*, A. G. Kendall, 50, Old Broad St., E.C.—*British Minister at Santiago*, J. G. Kennedy.

CHINA. *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, His Excellency Lew Tscheng, 49, Portland Place, W.—*British Minister*, Sir John Walsham, Bart.

COLOMBIA. *Secretaries of State:* *War*, Gen. A. B. Cuervo.—*Public Instruction*, J. Casas Rojas.—*Interior*, J. D. Ospina, C.—*Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Vicente Restrepo.—*Foreign*, Antonio Roldan.—*Commerce and Communications*, Gen. Leonardo Canal.—*Finance*, F. F. Paul.—*Minister in London*, Felipe Angulo.—*Secretary*, Daniel J. Reyes, 49, Gledhow Gardens, S.W.—*Consul-General*, Gen. B. Reinales, 42, Welbeck Street.—*Vice-Consul*, L. Schloss, Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate, E.C.—*British Minister and Consul-General*, Wm. J. Dickson.

COLONIES. *Crown Agents for.* The Crown Agents who transact business in London on behalf of the Crown Colonies are Capt. M. F. Ommauney, C.M.G., R.E.; and E. E. Blake, Downing Street, S.W., and 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. They are agents for the following colonies: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cape of Good Hope (interest on loans), Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Heligoland, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Natal, Newfoundland, New Zealand (interest on loans), St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles Islands, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements (including Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong), Tobago, Trinidad, Turk's Islands, Virgin Islands, and Western Australia.

CONGO, INDEPENDENT STATE OF THE. **CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AT BRUSSELS.** *Administrators-General:* *Foreign Affairs and Justice*, E. Van Eetvelde.—*Finance*, Hub. Van Neuss.—*Interior*, C. Coquilhat, Acting Administrator,

—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AT BOMA. *Governor-General*, C. Janssen.—*Justice*, F. Fuchs.—*Finance*, De Keyser.—*Force Publique*, E. Aversa.—*General Secretary*, Destrain.—*British Consul-General*, G. F. N. B. Annesley.

COSTA RICA. *President*, General Bernardo Soto. *Ministry: Foreign Affairs*, Ezequiel Sutiérrez.—*Commerce, Finance, and Instruction*, Mauro Fernandez.—*War, Marine, and Police*, Santiago de la Guardia.—*Minister to England, France, Germany, Spain, and Belgium*, Señor M. M. Peralta.—*Consul-General in London*, J. A. Le Lacheur, 58, Lombard Street, E.C.—*British Consul*, Cecil Sharpe.

CYPRUS. *High Commissioner*, Sir H. E. Bulwer, G.C.M.G. *Executive Council: The Officer for the time being second in command of the Troops*.—*Chief Secretary*, Col. F. G. E. Warren, R.A., C.M.G.—*Queen's Advocate*, W. R. Collyer.—*Receiver-Gen.*, J. A. Swettenham.

DENMARK. *Prime Minister and Minister of Finance*, J. B. S. Estrup.—*Foreign Affairs*, Baron O. D. Rosenørn-Lehn.—*Justice and for Iceland*, J. M. V. Nellemann.—*Worship and Education*, J. F. Scavenius.—*Home*, H. P. Ingerslev.—*War*, Major-Gen. J. J. v. Balthson.—*Marine*, Admiral N. F. Ravn.—*Minister in London*, M. de Falbe, 19, Grosvenor Square, W.—*Consul-General*, Ernest Adolph Delcomyn, 5, Muscovy Court, Tower Hill, E.C.—*British Minister*, Copenhagen, H. G. Macdonell, C.M.G.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. *President*, General Ulises Hereaux.—*Vice-President*, General Segundo Imbert. *Ministry: Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*, M. M. Gautier.—*Public Works*, P. T. Garrido.—*Justice and Public Worship*, J. T. Mejia.—*War and Marine*, V. Figueroa.—*Finance*, J. Julia.—*Consul-General in London*—Miguel Ventura, 18, Colman Street, E.C.—*British Consul for Dominican Republic and Hayti, at Port-au-Prince*, Alfred St. John.—*Vice-Consul at San Domingo*, David Cofin.

ECUADOR. *President*, Antonio Flores.—*Vice-President*, Dr. P. J. Cevallos-Salvador.—*Consul-General in London*, Pedro A. Merino, 1, Leadenhall Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Quito*—Christian W. Lawrence.

EGYPT. *President of the Council, Minister of the Interior, and Finance*, Riaz Pasha, K.C.M.G.—*Minister of Public Works*, Zeki Pasha.—*Minister of Justice*, Fakry Pasha.—*Minister of Public Instruction*, Aly Pasha, Moubarek.—*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Zulficar Pasha, K.C.M.G.—*Minister of War*, Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, K.C.M.G.—*Under Secretaries of State practically exercising the authority at the several Ministries: Finance*, Blum Pasha, C.B.; *Foreign Affairs*, Tigrane Pasha; *Public Works*, Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, C.B., K.C.M.G.—*Sirdar (Commander-in-Chief) of Egyptian Army*, Sir Francis Grenfell, K.C.M.G.—*Financial Adviser to Egyptian Government*, Mr. Elwin Palmer, C.M.G.—*Agent and Consul-General*, Sir Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.—*British Consul and Judge at Alexandria*, Sir Charles Cookson, K.C.M.G., C.B.—*British Judge at International Court of Appeal*, Herbert A. Hills.—*British Judges at International Tribunals of 1st Instance*, Michael Law and Lionel Sanders.—*British Member of Railway Administration*, Hatton Bey.—*British Member of the Caisse de la Dette Publique*, Alonzo Money, C.B.—*Director-General of Customs*, Alfred Caillard.—*British Commissioner of State Domains*, H. Gibson.—*British Controller*

of Daria Sania, Hamilton Lang, C.M.G.—*General Commanding the Army of Occupation*, Major-Gen. the Hon. J. Dormer.

FALKLAND ISLANDS. *Governor*, Thomas Kerr, C.M.G.

FIJI. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific*, Sir J. Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.

FRANCE. *President of the Council and Minister of Interior*, M. Tirard.—*Finance*, M. Rouvier.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. Spuller.—*Public Instruction*, M. Thévenet.—*Justice*, M. Ferrouillat.—*Public Works*, M. Montaud.—*Commerce*, M. Legrand.—*War*, M. de Freycinet.—*Marine*, M. Barbey.—*Agriculture*, M. Viette.—*Ambassador in London*, M. Waddington, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W.—*Consul-General*, M. Leo Caubet.—*Consul-Suppléant*, M. Gueyraud, 38, Finsbury Circus, E.C.—*British Ambassador*, Paris, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

GAMBIA. *Governor*, Gilbert Thos. Carter.

GERMANY. *Chancellor of the German Empire, Vice-President of the State Council, President of the Ministry, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Commerce and Trade, etc.*, Prince von Bismarck.—*Secretary of State for the Interior*, Von Boetticher.—*Secretary of State for the Admiralty*, Count Mons.—*Secretary of State for Justice*, Dr. Von Schelling.—*Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury*, Von Maltzahn.—*Secretary of State for Railways*, Vacant.—*Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs*, Dr. Von Stephan.—*Secretary of State for Public Works*, Herr Maybach.—[NOTE. There is no Minister of War for the Empire of Germany. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a minister of war for each state of the Empire.]—*Ambassador in London*, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.—*Consul-General*, Paul Ludwig Wilhelm Jordan, 5, Blomfield Street, London Wall, E.C.—*British Ambassador*, Berlin, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

GIBRALTAR. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the City and Garrison*, Gen. the Hon. Sir Arthur Edward Hardinge, K.C.B., C.I.E.—*Colonial Secretary*, Cavendish Boyle.—*Colonial Treasurer*, Melfort Campbell.—*Chief Justice*, Sir H. Burford-Hancock.

GOLD COAST COLONY. *Executive Council: Governor*, Sir William Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Fredk. Evans, C.M.G.—*Queen's Advocate (vacant)*—*Treasurer*, C. Pike, C.M.G.

GREECE. *President and Minister of Finance*, Ch. Tricoupi.—*Marine*, Theotokis.—*Home Affairs*, Dragumis.—*Justice*, Vouliptotis.—*Foreign*, Dragumis.—*Resident Minister in London*, M. J. Gennadius, 5, St. James Street.—*Consul-General*, Alexander A. Ionides, 19, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Minister*, Athens, Hon. Sir E. J. Monson, K.C.M.G., C.B.

GUATEMALA. *President of the Republic*, H. E. Gen. Barillas.—*Foreign Affairs*, Enrique Martinez Sobral.—*Education*, Don M. J. Herrera.—*Justice*, Don F. Anguiano.—*Home*, Don Salvador Barutiá.—*Exchequer*, Mauricio Rodriguez.—*War*, C. Mendizabel.—*Minister to England*, Señor Don Crisant-Medina. (Resides at Paris.) *Consul-General*, Benjamin Isaac, 22, Great Winchester Street.—*British Minister*, J. P. Harries-Gastrell.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. *Chargé d'Affaires* in England, Abraham Hoffnung, 3, Hyde Park Gate, S.W.—*Consul-General* in London, Henry R. Armstrong, 3, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Commissioner and Consul-General* at Honolulu, Major James Hay Wodehouse.

HAYTI. *President*, General Hippolyte.—*Minister of War and Marine*, M. Monpoint, jun.—*Interior*, M. St. Martin Dupuy.—*Justice and Public Worship*, M. Cauvin.—*Instruction*, M. Rameau.—*Finance, Commerce and Foreign Affairs*, M. Firmin.—*Public Works and Agriculture*, M. Haentjens.—*British Consul* at Port-au-Prince, James Zohrab.

HELGOLAND. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Arthur Cecil Stuart Barkly, C.M.G.

HESSE. *President of Ministry*, Baron Finger.—*British Chargé d'Affaires*, Hon. W. N. Jocelyn, C.B.

HONDURAS. *President*, General Luiz Bogran. *Ministry: Foreign Affairs*, Jeronimo Yelaza.—*War*, Ponciano Leira.—*Justice*, Rafael Alvarado.—*Home*, Crescencio Gomez.—*Finance*, Abelardo Yelaza.—*Public Works*, Francisco Planas.—*Consul-General* in London, Wm. Binney, 13, St. Helen's Place, E.C.—*British Consuls*, Wm. Melhado at Truxillo, and F. Debrat at Puerto Cortez.

HONG KONG. *Executive Council: Governor*, Sir G. W. des Vœux, K.C.M.G.—*Officer commanding the Troops*, Major-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, Fredk. Stewart, LL.D.—*Attorney-General*, E. L. O'Malley.—*Treasurer*, A. Lister.—*Surveyor-General*, J. M. Price.

HYDERABAD. *Resident*, A. P. Howell.—*First Assistant to Resident and Secretary for Brars*—F. L. Petre.

INDIA. *Office of the Secretary of State in Council: Secretary of State*, Viscount Cross, G.C.B.—*Permanent Under-Secretary*, John A. Godley, C.B.—*Parliamentary Under-Secretary*, Sir John Gorst, Q.C.—*Assistant Under-Secretary of State*, Horace G. Walpole, C.B., J.P. *Council: Vice-President*, Sir R. H. Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Major-Gen. Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, LL.D., K.C.B.; Bertram Wodehouse Currie, Esq.; Gen. Sir Peter S. Lumsden, G.C.B., C.S.I.; Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Gen. Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Col. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Robert Hardie, Esq.; Sir Alexander James Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir James B. Peile, K.C.S.I.; Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.; Sir Charles A. Turner, K.C.I.E.; and Lt.-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, G.C.B., J.P.—*Clerk of the Council*, Horace G. Walpole, Esq., C.B., J.P.—*Private Secretary to Secretary of State*, Wm. J. Maitland, Esq., C.I.E. *Secretaries of Departments: Financial*, Henry Waterfield, C.B.—*Military*, Major-Gen. O. K. Newmarch, C.S.I.—*Judicial and Public*, Sir Arthur G. Macpherson, K.C.I.E.—*Political and Secret*, Col. Sir E. R. C. Bradford, K.C.S.I.—*Public Works, Railway, and Telegraph*, Sir Juland Danvers, K.C.S.I.—*Revenue Statistics and Commerce*, Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I. *The Supreme Government, Calcutta: Viceroy and Governor-General*, The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.B., *Private Secretary*, Col. J. C. Ardagh, C.B. *Council: Extraordinary Member*, Gen. Sir F. Roberts, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., etc., *Commander-in-Chief—Ordinary Members*, Lt.-Gen. G. J. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.; Andrew Richard Scoble, C.S.I., Q.C.; Sir C.

A. Elliot, LL.B., K.C.S.I.; P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.; and Sir David M. Barbour, C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations*, The Lieut.-Governor of Bengal; H. St. A. Goodrich; H. S. Thomas; J. W. Quinton, C.S.I.; G. H. P. Evans; Maharajah Luchmessar Singh of Durbunga; Thomas Mitchell Gibbon, C.I.E.; Syad Ameer Hossein; Peary Mohun Mookerjee, C.S.I.; Sir Rana Shankar Baksh Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E.; Sir Pasupati A. G. Razu, K.C.I.E.; Raja Durga Chara Laha, C.I.E.; Maung On, C.I.E.; and Muhammad Ali Khan. *Secretaries to the Government for India: Home*, A. P. MacDonnell, M.A., C.S.I.—*Revenue and Agriculture*, Sir E. C. Buck.—*Finance and Commerce*, E. J. Sinking.—*Foreign*, Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.—*Military*, Lt.-Col. E. H. H. Colten, C.I.E., B.S.C.—*Public Works*, Col. R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.—*Legislative*, S. H. James. **ISLE OF MAN.** *Lieutenant-Governor*, Spencer Walpole.—*Attorney-General*, Sir James Gell.—*Clerk of the Rolls*, A. Dumbell.—*First Deemster*, Sir William Leese Drinkwater.—*Second Deemster*, J. F. Gill.

ITALY. *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, and interim for Foreign Affairs*, Signor Francesco Crispi.—*Worship and Justice*, Signor Giuseppe Zanardelli.—*Finance*, Signor F. S. Doda.—*War*, Signor Ettore Bertolo-Viale.—*Marine*, Signor Benedetto Brin.—*Public Instruction*, Commre. Paolo Boselli.—*Public Works*, Signor G. Finali.—*Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce*, Signor L. Miceli.—*Treasury*, Signor Giolitti.—*Posts and Telegraphs*, Signor Lacava.—*Ambassador in London* (vacant), 20, Grosvenor Square, W.—*Chargé d'Affaires*, Commre. J. Catalani.—*Consul-General*, Commre. H. B. Heath, 31, Old Jewry, E.C.—*British Ambassador, Rome*, The Most Hon. the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, G.C.B., K.P.

JAMAICA. *Captain-General and Gov.-in-Chief*, Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G. *Privy Council: Senior Officer Commanding the Troops*, Sir H. A. Blake.—*Colonial Secretary*, Neale Porter.—*Attorney-General*, W. H. Hocking.—*Director of Public Works*, Valentine G. Bell; J. H. McDowell; J. C. Phillippo, M.D.

JAPAN. *Minister President*, Prince Sanjo Saneyoshi.—*Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Count Ohuma Shigenobu.—*Minister for Home Affairs*, Gen. Count Yamagata Arimoto.—*Minister of Finance*, Count Matsugata Masayoshi.—*Minister of War*, Gen. Count Oyama Iwao.—*Minister of Navy*, Gen. Count Saigo Tsukumichi.—*Minister of Justice*, Gen. Count Yamada Akiyoshi.—*Minister of Education*, Admiral Viscount Enomoto Takeaki.—*Minister of Agriculture and Commerce*, Count Inouye Kaoru.—*Minister of Communication*, Count Gato Shojiro.—*Minister in London*, Viscount Kawase Masataka, 9, Cavendish Square, W.—*Consul-General*, Yoshida Jiro, 84, Bishopsgate St., E.C.—*British Minister*, Hugh Fraser.

KASHMIR. *Resident*, Lt.-Col. R. P. Nisbet, C.I.E.

LABUAN. *Acting-Governor*, P. Leys.

LADAKH. *Commissioner*, Captain H. L. Ramsay, B.S.C.

LAGOS. *Governor*, Cornelius Alfred Moloney, C.M.G.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. *Governor*, Walter Frederick Haynes Smith, C.M.G.

LIBERIA. *President*, His Excellency J. Hilary W. R. Johnson. *Cabinet: Secretary of*

State, Hon. E. J. Barclay.—*Postmaster-General*, Hon. T. J. Wiles.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. W. Davis.—*Consul-General in London*, Hon. E. B. Gudgeon, 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C.—*Consul*, H. Hayman.—*Vice-Consul*, John Neely.—*Secretary of Legation*, R. C. Saunders; offices, 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

MADAGASCAR. *Prime Minister, Commander-in-Chief, and Prince Consort*, Rainilaiarivony.—*Consul*, Samuel Procter, 5, East India Avenue, E.C.—*French Resident at Antananarivo*, Le Myre de Villiers.—*British Vice-Consul, Antananarivo*, W. C. Pickersgill.

MADRAS. *Governor*, The Rt. Hon. Robert Bourke, Baron Connemara, G.C.I.E.—*Members of Council of the Governor*, Gen. Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., *Commander-in-Chief*, H. E. Stokes, C.S.I., and J. H. Garstin, C.S.I.—*Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations*, The Honourables J. F. Price; J. Grose; J. H. Spring-Branson; Col. J. O. Hasted, R.E.; Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E.; J. A. Boyson.—*Secretaries to Government: Chief Secretary*, J. F. Price.—*Revenue Department*, C. A. Galton.—*Military Department*, Brig.-Gen. A. R. Kenney-Herbert.—*Public Works*, Col. J. O. Hasted, R.E.

MALTA. *Governor and Commander of the Troops*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry D'Oyley Torrens, K.C.H.—*Military Secretary* (vacant).—*Chief Secretary to Government*, Count Strickland della Catena, C.M.G.

MANITOBA. *Lieut.-Governor*, Hon. J. C. Schultz, M.D. *Executive Council: Premier and Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. Thomas Greenway.—*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. J. A. Smart.—*Provincial Treasurer*, Hon. L. A. Jones.—*Attorney-General and Railway Commissioner*, Hon. Joseph Martin.

MAURITIUS. *Governor*, Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G.—*Commander of the Forces*, Col. Hall.—*Colonial Secretary*, H. E. H. Jerningham, C.M.G.

MEXICO. *President*, Gen. Porfirio Diaz. *Ministry: Foreign*, Ignacio Mñiscal.—*Interior*, Romero Rubio.—*Justice*, J. Baranda.—*Public Works*, General Pacheco.—*War*, J. Hinojosa.—*Finance*, M. Dublin.—*Minister to England* (vacant).—*Chargé d'Affaires*, Don P. M. del Campo (*Legation*, 175, Cromwell Road, S.W.).—*Secretaries*, Don M. Pacheco, and Don M. de Lizardi.—*Acting Consular Agent (ad interim)*, Don M. de Lizardi, 2, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Mexico*, Sir S. St. John, K.C.M.G.

MONTENEGRO. *Council of State: President*, B. Petrovitch-Niegoch.—*Members*, J. Plamenatz, and G. Matanovitch. *Ministry: Foreign Affairs*, G. Vukovich.—*Interior*, B. Petrovitch-Niegoch.—*War*, J. Plamenatz.—*Instruction*, J. Paulovitch.—*Director of the Finances*, N. Matanovitch.—*British Chargé d'Affaires at Cetigue*, Walter Baring.

MOROCCO. *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Sid Haj Mohammed Torres.—*French Minister*, M. Ferand.—*British Minister at Tangier, and Consul-General for Morocco*, Sir W. Kirby Green, K.C.M.G.

MUSCAT. *Political Agent*, Lieut. W. C. R. Stratton, R.S.C.

MYSORE. *Resident and Chief Commissioner*, Col. Sir O. B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E.

NATAL. *Executive Council: Governor*, His Excellency Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.—

Colonial Secretary, Hon. F. S. Haden.—*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir Henry Connor.—*Commandant of H.M. Forces*, Hon. Col. Stabb.—*Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. J. T. Polkinghorne.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Sir M. H. Galloway, Q.C., K.C.M.G.—*Secretary for Native Affairs*, Hon. H. C. Shepstone.—*Colonial Engineer*, Hon. A. H. Hime, late Lieut.-Col. R.E., C.M.G.—*Nominated by Governor from Legislative Council*, Hon. J. L. Hulett, M.L.C., and Hon. F. Lindsay, M.L.C.—*Emigration and Harbour Board Agent in London*, Walter Peace, Esq., 21, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

NETHERLANDS. *Foreign Affairs*, Jonkheer C. Hartzen.—*Home Office*, Baron Mackay.—*Justice*, Jonkheer G. Ruys van Beerenbroek.—*Marine*, H. Dyserinck.—*War*, J. W. Bergantius.—*Finance*, Jonkheer K. A. Godin de Beaufort.—(*Waterstaat*) *Commerce, and Industry*, J. P. Havelaar.—*Colonies*, L. W. C. Keuchenius.—*Minister in London*, Count Van Bylandt, 40, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Consul-General*, Jonkheer John W. May, K.N.L., 40, Finsbury Circus, E.C.—*Consul*, H. S. J. Maas, 40, Finsbury Circus.—*British Minister at The Hague*, Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G.

NEW BRUNSWICK. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir S. Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. *Executive Council: Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. A. G. Blair.—*Surveyor-General*, Hon. J. Mitchell.—*Solicitor-General*, Hon. R. J. Ritchie.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. D. McLellan.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. P. G. Ryan.—*Without Office*, Hons. G. S. Turner and A. Harrison.

NEWFOUNDLAND. *Governor*, Sir Terence O'Brien, K.C.M.G. *Executive Council: Premier*, Hon. Sir Robert Thorburn, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Maurice Fenelon.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Sir J. S. Winter, Q.C.—*Without Office*, A. F. Goodridge; C. R. Ayre.

NEW GUINEA (BRITISH). *Administrator*, Sir Wm. MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Anthony Musgrave, Jun.

NEW SOUTH WALES. *Governor*, Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.—*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir A. Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., *Ministry: Premier and Colonial Secretary*, Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.—*Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. William McMillan.—*Minister for Lands*, Hon. James Nixon Brunker.—*Minister for Works*, Hon. Bruce Smith.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. George Bowen Simpson, Q.C.—*Minister of Public Instruction*, Hon. J. H. Carruthers.—*Minister of Justice*, Hon. Albert J. Gould.—*Postmaster-General*, Hon. Daniel O'Connor.—*Secretary for Mines*, Hon. Sydney Smith.—*Vice-President of the Executive Council, and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council*, Hon. Wm. H. F. Suttor, M.L.C.—*Agent-General*, Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.—*Secretary*, S. Yardley.

NEW ZEALAND. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, The Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Sir Frederick Whitaker, K.C.M.G.—*Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Commissioner of Telegraphs, Minister of Marine, and Commissioner of Stamps*, Hon. Sir H. A. Atkinson, K.C.M.G.—*Minister for Public Works, and Native Minister*, Hon. Edwin Mitchellson.—*Minister of Defence and Minister of Justice*, Hon. Thomas Fergus.—*Minister of Mines, Lands, and Immigration*,

Hon. G. F. Richardson.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. W. R. Russell.—*Minister of Education and Trade and Customs*, Hon. T. W. Hislop.—*Minister without Portfolio*, Hon. E. C. J. Stevens.—*Agent-General*, Sir F. Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B., 7, Westminster Chambers, S.W.—*Secretary to Agent-General's Department*, Walter Kennaway.

NICARAGUA. *Ministry*: President, Don R. Sacasa.—*Foreign Affairs* (vacant).—*Minister in London*, S. D. Aden Cardenas (now absent), 17, Clifford St., Bond St.—*Consul-General in London*, Fredk. S. Isaac, 22, Great Winchester St., E.C.—*British Consul at Greytown*, Herbert F. Bingham.

NIGER PROTECTORATE. *Consul*, Edward H. Hewett, C.M.G., F.R.G.S.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES & OUDH (INDIA). *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.—*Chief Secretary to Governor*, J. Woodburn.—*Secretary to Governor, Judicial, Forest, and Oudh Revenue Deposits*, W. C. Bennett.—*Financial Department*, R. Smeaton, M.A.—*Public Works*, Col. J. G. Forbes and Col. J. P. Steel, R.E.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES (CANADA). *Lieutenant-Governor and Indian Commissioner*, Hon. J. Royal. *Executive Council*: *Stipendiary Magistrates*, Lieut.-Col. Hugh Richardson; Lieut.-Col. J. F. MacLeod, C.M.G.; C. B. Rouleau.—*Assistant Indian Commissioner*, Hon. H. Reed.

NORWAY. *President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, resident at Christiania and Auditor-General*, Emil Stang. *Councillors of State*: *War and Marine*, H. E. Hoff.—*Ecclesiastical*, J. A. Bonnevie.—*Interior*, Johan Thorne.—*Justice*, F. N. Roll.—*Finance*, Evald Rygh.—*Public Works*, P. Birch Reichenwald.—*Secretary of State*, H. Lehmann. *Resident Ministry at Stockholm*: *Minister of State*, G. W. W. Gram.—*Without portfolio*, Ole A. Turn and U. F. Ch. Arneberg.—*Minister in London*, Count C. E. Piper.—*Consul-General*, Carl Juhlin Dannfelt, 24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*Consul-General at Christiania*, Thomas Michell, C.B. See SWEDEN.

NOVA SCOTIA. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. A. W. McLellan. *Executive Council*: *Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. W. S. Fielding.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. W. Longley.—*Commissioner of Mines and Works*, Hon. C. E. Church.—*Without Office*, Hons. T. Johnson, A. Macgillivray, D. C. Fraser, and D. McNeil.

ONTARIO. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G. *Executive Council*: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. Oliver Mowat, Q.C.—*Minister of Education*, Hon. G. W. Ross.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. C. F. Fraser, Q.C.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, Hon. A. S. Hardy.—*Provincial Secretary*, J. N. Gibson.—*Treasurer*, Hon. A. M. Ross.

ORANGE FREE STATE. *President*, His Honour, F. W. Reitz.—*Government Secretary*, J. P. Bignault.—*Instruction*, The Rev. J. Brebner, M.A.—*Postmaster-General*, A. Howard.—*Treasurer-General*, P. J. R. de Villies.—*Auditor-General*, J. Bissac.—*Consul-General*, P. G. van der Byl, Belmont, Cannes, France. *Consul in Great Britain*, Philip Thomas Blyth, D.L., F.S.A., 2, Sinclair Gardens, Kensington, W.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. *Grand Vizier*, Kiamil Pasha.—*President of the Council of State*, Harifi Pasha.—*War*, Ali Saib Pasha.—*Marine*,

Hassan Pasha.—*Interior*, Munir Pasha.—*Justice*, Djedvett Pasha.—*Finance*, Agop Pasha.—*Public Instruction*, Munif Pasha.—*Commissioner of Works*, Mazhar Pasha.—*Commerce*, Mines, Agriculture, Zihni Pasha.—*Public Works*, Zuhdi Pasha.—*Foreign Affairs*, Said Pasha.—*Director of Telegraphs* (vacant).—*Ambassador in London*, Rustem Pasha, 1, Bryanston Square, W.—*Consul-General*, Emin Effendi, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.—*Ambassador at Constantinople*, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. A. White, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

PARAGUAY. *President*, Gen. Escobar, *Ministry*: *Secretary for Interior*, Col. MESA.—*Foreign*, A. Cahete.—*Finance*, A. Cahete.—*Justice*, M. A. Maciel.—*War*, Col. Duarte.—*Consul-General in England*, Christopher James, 8, Great Winchester Street.—*Consul in Manchester*, James Parlane.—*Vice-Consul in Manchester*, A. Jung.—*Consul in Gibraltar*, John Gaisc.—*British Consul in Asuncion*, Dr. W. Stewart.—*Consul-General for Glasgow*, John Galloway.

PERSIA. *War*, Kamran Mirza, Naib-es-Soultaneh.—*Foreign Affairs*, Ghevem-ed-Dooleh.—*Justice*, Azud-ul-Mulk.—*Customs, Finance, and Domains*, Ali Asger Khan, Amin-es-Sultan.—*Instruction, Mines, and Telegraphs*, Moukher-ed-Dowleh, Ali Kouli Khan.—*Postal and Private Secretary to the Shah*, Amin-ed-Dowleh, Mirza Ali Khan.—*Press*, Mouhammed Hassan Khan, Etemad-us-Saltaneh.—*Arts, etc.*, General Djhanguir Khan.—*Envoy in London*, Prince Mulcom Khan, Nazim-ed-Dowleh, 80, Holland Park, Kensington, W.—*Councillor-General*, Mikayl Khan.—*British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General at Teheran*, Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond-Wolf, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—*Secretary of Legation*, R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G.

PERSIAN GULF. *Political Resident*, Col. E. C. Ross, C.S.I., Bo.S.C. RAJPUTANA: *Agent to Governor-General* (vacant). **TURKISH ARABIA**: *Political Agent and Consul-General*, Bagdad, Col. W. Twerdie, C.S.I., B.S.C.

PERU. *President*, Gen. Caceres. *Cabinet*: *Minister of Foreign Affairs* (vacant).—*Minister of Finance*, E. Delgado.—*Minister of Justice*, Suancy.—*Minister of War and Marine*, Borgoño.—*President of Council and Prime Minister*, A. del Solar.—*Minister in London*, Señor Carlos Candamo.—*Consul*, A. R. Robertson, 9, New Broad Street.—*British Minister at Lima*, Col. Sir Charles E. Mansfield, K.C.M.G.

PORTUGAL. *Premier and Minister of the Interior*, Senhor Luciano de Castro.—*Justice*, Senhor Beirão.—*Public Works*, Senhor Eduardo Jose Coelho.—*Foreign Affairs and (ad interim) Finance*, Senhor Barros Gomes.—*Marine*, Senhor Frederico Ressano Garcia.—*War*, Jose Joaquim de Castro.—*Minister in London*, Senhor Miguel Martins d'Antas, 12, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.—*Consul-General*, A. F. Pinto-Basto, 3, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.—*British Minister in Lisbon*, Geo. Glenn Petre, C.B.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. J. J. Carvell. *Executive Council*: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. W. W. Sullivan.—*Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Public Lands*, Hon. D. Ferguson.—*Public Works*, Hon. G. W. Bentley.—*Without Office*, Hons. J. O. Arsenaault, J. Nicholson, J. Lefurgey, A. J. Macdonald, N. McLeod, and S. Frowse.

PRUSSIA. *President of the Prussian Ministry, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commerce and Trade, Prince von Bismarck.*—*Vice-President of the Ministry, Minister of the Interior, etc., Herr Herfurth.*—*Minister of Public Works, etc., Herr Maybach.*—*Minister of Agriculture, Crown Lands, and Forests, etc., Dr. Lucius.*—*Minister of Justice, etc., Dr. Friedberg.*—*Minister for the Interior, etc., Von Boetticher.*—*Minister of Public Worship and Education, etc., Von Goslar.*—*Minister of Finance, etc., Dr. von Scholz.*—*Minister of War, etc., Lieut. Gen. Verdy du Vernois.*

FURJAUB. *Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James R. Lyall, K.C.S.I.*—*Civil Department Secretary, C. L. Tupper.*—*Public Works Secretary (General Branch), Col. A. Le Messurier, C.I.E.*—*Financial Commissioner, G. R. Elsmie.*

QUEBEC. *Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Auguste R  al Angers.*—*Executive Council: Premier, Hon. H. Mercier.*—*Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. Geo. Duhamel.*—*Treasurer, Hon. Joseph Shehyn.*—*Commissioner of Agriculture and Colonisation, Hon. W. Rhodes.*—*Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Pierre Gauvain.*—*Attorney-General, Hon. Arthur Turcotte.*—*Minister without Portfolio, Hon. D. A. Ross.*

QUEENSLAND. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.*—*The Administration: Premier, Chief Secretary, Colonial Secretary, Vice-President of Executive Council, Hon. Boyd Dunlop Morehead.*—*Colonial Treasurer, Hon. J. Donaldson.*—*Postmaster-General and Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. Charles Powers.*—*Secretary for Public Works and Mines, Hon. J. M. Macrossan.*—*Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. M. Hume Black.*—*Secretary for Railways, Hon. H. M. Nelson.*—*Minister of Justice, Hon. A. J. Thynne.*—*Clerk of Executive Council, A. V. Drury.*—*Agent-General, Thos. Archer, G.M.G., Westminster Chambers, 1, Victoria Street, S.W.*

ROME (PAPAL). *Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro.*—*Under Secretary, Monsignor M. Mocenni.*—*General Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was, Oct. 23rd, appointed H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Holiness on a special mission with reference to questions of jurisdiction under the royal proclamation providing for the existing establishment of religion in Malta.*

ROUMANIA. (Ministry formed in March.) *Premier and Interior, L. Catargi.*—*Finances, Vernesco.*—*Foreign Affairs, Al. Lahovary.*—*War, General Mano.*—*Public Instruction, C. Boeresco.*—*M. Catargi's Cabinet resigned Nov. 16th, and a New Ministry was formed: Premier and Minister of the Interior, General Mano.*—*Foreign Affairs, M. Lahovary.*—*Justice, M. Rosetti.*—*Finance, M. Ghermane.*—*War, General Vladesco.*—*Instruction, M. Holban.*—*Works, M. Marghiloman.*—*State Domains, M. Paucesco.*—*Minister in London, Prince Ion Chica.*—*Councillor of Legation, D. Nedeyano, 50, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*—*Consul-General in London, W. Cutbill, 37, Old Jewry, E.C.*—*British Minister at Bucharest, Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, K.C.M.G.*

RUSSIA. *Principal Ministers of State: Imperial Household, Count Vorontzoff-Daschkoff.*—*War, General Vannovsky.*—*Marine, The Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch.*—*Directing the Ministry of Marine (vacant).*—*Foreign Affairs,*

M. de Giers.—*Interior (vacant).*—*Public Instruction, M. D  lianoff.*—*Finance, M. Vichnegrasky.*—*Domains, M. Ostrovsky.*—*Justice, M. Manasseine.*—*Director of Ways and Communications (vacant).*—*Comptroller of the Empire, M. Solaki.*—*H.M. the Emperor's Private Chancery, M. Tanc  ell (Directing).*—*Director of the Emperor's Private Chancery for the Institutions of the Empress Marie, M. D  rnovo.*—*Governor-General of Warsaw, Gen. Gourko.*—*Governor-General of Finland, Gen. Count Heyden.*—*Secretary of State for Finland (vacant).*—*Committee of Ministers: President, M. Bunge.*—*Members, Grand Duke Constantin Nicola  vitch, Grand Duke Michael Nicola  vitch, Count Tolstoy, M. D  lianov, Baron Nicolai, M. Abaza, M. Solsky, M. De Giers, M. Stolanovsky, Admiral Possiet, M. Pob  donostzoff; General Vannovsky, M. Ostrovsky, M. Frisch, Count Worontzoff-Daschkow, Vice-Admiral Schestakow, M. Manasseine, M. D  rnovo.*—*Ambassador in London—Mr. G. de Staal, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.*—*Consul-General, M. Alexandre de Volborth, 17, Great Winchester Street, E.C.*—*British Ambassador, St. Petersburg.*—*Jkt. Hon. Sir Robert B. D. Morier, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.*

SALVADOR. *British Consul at San Salvador, John Moffat.*

SAXE COBURG AND GOTHA. *British Charg   d'Affaires, Ralph Milbanke.*

SAXONY. *Ministers of State: President, War and Foreign, Von Fabricie.*—*Interior, Von Nossitz-Wallwitz.*—*Public Worship, Dr. Von Gerber.*—*Minister of Justice, Dr. Von Abeken.*—*Finance, Von K  nnertz.*—*British Charg   d'Affaires, Dresden, George Strachey.*

SERBIA. *Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Sava Gruitch.*—*Minister of Public Works, P. Velimirovich.*—*Minister of Finance, Dr. M. M. Vouch.*—*Minister of Education and Public Worship, Sv. Milosavljevich.*—*Minister of Justice, Gl. Gersich.*—*Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, St. R. Popovich.*—*Home Minister, R. S. Tanshanovich.*—*Minister of War, Colonel D. Djurich.*—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, M. Yephrem Grouitch (absent), Legation, 37, Adolphus Road, Finsbury Park, N.*—*Secretary (Charg   d'Affaires ad interim), Alex. Z. Yovitchich.*—*Consul-General in London, H. W. Christmas, 42a, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.*—*Consuls: Manchester, Mr. J. Lieben; Liverpool, Chevalier de Stoess; Bradford, Mr. John Darlington.*—*British Representative, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Belgrade, F. R. St. John.*

SIAM. *Minister in London, Marquis de Montr  , 23, Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.*—*Hon. Consul-General in London, David King Mason, 6, Great Winchester Street, E.C.*—*Consul, James Riches.*—*British Minister at Bangkok, Capt. H. M. Jones, V.C.*—*Consul, Edward Blencowe Gould.*

SIERRA L  ONE. *Governor, Sir James Shaw-Hay, K.C.M.G.*—*Executive Council: The Governor, President; W. H. Omayle Jones, Chief Justice; the Officer commanding the Troops (if Lt.-Col.), the Colonial Secretary; J. K. Donaldson, Queen's Advocate.*

SPAIN. *Prime Minister and President of the Council, Don Praxedes Mateo Sagasta.*—*Foreign Affairs, Marques de la Vega de Armijo.*—*Justice, Don J. Canalejas y Mendez.*—*War, General Chinchilla.*—*Marine, Don Rafael*

Rodriguez de Arias.—*Finance*, Don Venancio Gonzalez.—*Trade, Agriculture, and Public Works*, Conde de Xiquena.—*Colonies*, Don Manuel Becerra.—*Interior*, Don Trinitario Ruiz Capdepon.—*Ambassador in London*, Don José Luis Albareda, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, W.—*Consul-General*, Don Urbano Montejo, 21, Billiter Street, E.C.—*British Ambassador at Madrid*, Right Hon. Sir Francis C. Ford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Sir Cecil C. Smith, K.C.M.G. *Executive Council*: The Governor; Sir J. F. Dickson, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary*; A. M. Skinner, *Resident Councillor of Penang*; F. A. Hervey, *Resident Councillor of Malacca*; J. W. Bonser, *Attorney-General*; E. E. Ise-monger, *Treasurer*; H. Trotter, *Auditor-General*; Major-Gen. H. E. McCallum, R.E., C.M.G., *Colonial Engineer*; W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G., *Commissioner of Land Titles*.

SWEDEN. *Minister of State*, Baron T. G. N. S. Akerhjelm.—*Foreign Affairs*, Count C. Lewin-haupt. *Councillors of State*: *Justice*, A. Oster-gren.—*Marine*, Baron C. G. von Otter.—*Ecclesiastical*, Dr. G. Wennerberg.—*War*, Major-Gen. Baron Hy. Palmsterna.—*Interior*, V. L. Groll.—*Finance*, Baron R. J. von Essen.—Baron A. L. E. Akerhjelm; S. H. Wikblad.—*Minister in London*, Count Charles E. Piper, 47, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.—*Consul-Gen.*, Carl Juhlin-Dannfeldt, 24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Stockholm*, Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett, K.C.M.G. See also NORWAY.

SWITZERLAND. The chief executive authority in Switzerland, the "Federal Council," is practically equal to what is called "Cabinet" here. The President and Vice-President of the Council hold office for one year. *President for '89*, B. Hammer.—*Vice-President for '89*, M. Rouchonnet. The other members of the Federal Council are:—Charles Schenk, Emile Welti, A. Deucher, N. Droz, and W. Hauser.—*Agent and Consul-General in London*, Henry Vernet, Esq., 25, Old Broad Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Berne*, C. S. Scott, C.B.

TASMANIA. *Governor*, Sir Robert G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B.—*Premier and Chief Secretary*, Hon. P. O. Fysh.—*Attorney-General*, A. I. Clark.—*Treasurer*, Hon. B. S. Bird.—*Minister of Lands and Works*, Hon. A. Pilling.—*Agent-General*, E. N. C. Braddon, Westminster Chambers, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

TONGKIN. *French Resident*, M. Reinart.
TRANSVAAL. *President*, S. J. Paul Krüger.—*Vice-President*, U. J. Smit.—*President of Legislative Council (Volksraad)*, J. J. Hoffman.—*Secretary of State*—J. V. Eduard Bok.—*British Resident*, R. C. Williams.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. *Governor*, Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.

TRIPOLI. *Governor-General*, Ahmed Rassim Pasha.—*British Consul-General*, Frank R. D. Hay.—*Vice-Consul*, Alfred Dickson.

TUNIS. *Prime Minister*, Sidi el Aziz Bon Attour.—*French Governing Resident*—M. Masciault.—*Secretary-General to Tunisian Government*, M. Regnault.—*Finance*, Depienne.—*Public Works*, Michaud.—*British Consul at Tunis*, R. Drummond-Hay. See also ALGERIA.

TURKEY. See OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. *President of the United States and of the Cabinet*, Benjamin Harrison.—*Vice-President*, Levi P. Morton.

—*Secretary of State*, James G. Blaine.—*Secretary of the Treasury*, William Windom.—*War*, Redfield Proctor.—*Navy*, Benjamin F. Tracy.—*Postmaster-General*, John Wanamaker.—*Interior*, John W. Noble.—*Attorney-General*, William H. H. Miller.—*Secretary of Agriculture*, Jeremiah M. Rusk. (The above form the Cabinet.)—*Solicitor-General*, George A. Jenks.—*President of the Board of Health*, James M. Cabell, M.D.—*Minister in London*, Robert T. Lincoln, 123, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretaries*, Henry White and Robert McCormick.—*Consul-General to Great Britain and Ireland*, Jno. C. New, 12, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.—*Vice-Consul-General*, O. R. Johnson.—*Deputy Consuls-General*, Edmund J. Moffat and Francis W. Frigout.—*British Minister at Washington*, Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

URUGUAY. *President*, General Tajes.—*Interior*, Dr. Julio Herrera y Obes.—*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Ildefonso Garcia Lagos.—*Finance*, D. Jacobo Varela.—*Public Instruction*, Dr. Martin Berinduague.—*War and Marine*, Col. Pedro de Leon.—*Minister and Consul-General in London*, Dr. Alberto Nin, 27, Throgmorton Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Monte Video*, E. M. Satow, C.M.G.

VENEZUELA. *Ministry: Interior and Justice*, R. A. Palacio.—*Foreign*, A. Parejo.—*War and Marine*, R. Fonseca.—*Finance*, J. Coronads.—*Public Works*, J. M. Tébar.—*Instruction*, González Guinan.—*Consul in London*, Nathaniel G. Burch, 4, Tokenhouse Bldgs., E.C.

VICTORIA. *Governor*, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G. *Premier, Treasurer, Commissioner of Railways and Minister of Mines*, Hon. Duncan Gillies.—*Chief Secretary and Minister of Water Supply*, Hon. Alfred Deakin.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Henry Wrixon.—*Minister of Lands and Agriculture*, Hon. John Dow.—*Minister of Public Instruction*, Hon. Charles Pearson.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. D. H. Davies.—*Commissioner of Trade and Customs*, Hon. J. B. Patterson.—*Minister of Justice*, Hon. Henry Cuthbert.—*Minister of Defence*, Hon. James Bell.—*Postmaster-General*, Hon. F. T. Derham.—*Agent-General*, Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G., 8, Victoria Chambers, S.W.—*Secretary to the Agent-General*, J. Cashel Hoey, C.M.G.

WEST AFRICAN COAST. OLD CALABAR: *British Consul*, E. H. Hewett, C.M.G. CAMEROONS AND BIGHTS OF BENIN AND BIAFRA: *British Consul* (vacant). MOZAMBIQUE: *British Consul*, H. H. Johnston.

WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS. *Executive Council: Governor-in-Chief and Consul for Liberia*, James Shaw Day Eyre, C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary and Treasurer*, T. R. Griffith.—*Chief Justice*, W. Quayle Jones.—*Queen's Advocate*, J. K. Donaldson.

WINDWARD ISLANDS. *Governor*, The Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.

WÜRTENBERG. *President of Ministry*, Dr. Von Mittnacht.—*Finance*, Dr. Von Renner.—*Public Worship*, Dr. Von Sarwey.—*Instruction*, Von Sick.—*War*, Von Steinhell.—*Justice*, Dr. Von Faber.—*British Minister*, Stuttgart, Sir Henry Page T. Barron, Bart., C.M.G.

ZANZIBAR. *British Political Agent and Consul-General*, Col. C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I.

ZULULAND. *Governor*, The Governor of Natal.—*Resident Commissioner*, M. Osborn, C.M.G.

Disestablishment. While the State does not concern itself about the affairs of other religious bodies, the Churches of England and Scotland are national church establishments; and disestablishment means the placing of them on exactly the same footing, as regards the laws and government of the country, as those other bodies. The Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland was established at one period, but was disestablished by an Act of Parliament passed in 1869. The advocates of disestablishment object to church establishments because (1) the national legislature, which represents everybody, ought not to confer privileges on particular religious bodies, and thereby to create religious inequality; (2) because Parliament is an unfit body to deal with the affairs of churches, and cannot do so compatibly with its other duties; (3) because established churches being necessarily subject to state-control, cannot possess the liberty required to adapt their operations to changing circumstances; (4) because establishments obstruct political and social reforms, waste much national property by applying it in an ineffectual way, and also injure religion by associating it with injustice, and occasioning discontent and division. It is specially objected to the establishment of the Church of Scotland that its adherents probably do not embrace more than about one-third of the population. The disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales is demanded on the ground that it is the church of probably only one-sixth of the Welsh people; and at the general election of '86 every Liberal member returned declared in favour of disestablishment. It is further alleged that the steps already taken towards religious equality and disestablishment—such as Catholic emancipation, the admission of Jews to Parliament, the abolition of compulsory church rates, the admission of Dissenters to the national universities, and the legalisation of Nonconformist burial services in churchyards—have all had a distinctly beneficial effect; and that as Parliament has thrown the established churches more and more on their own resources their activity and usefulness have greatly increased. On the other hand, those who object to disestablishment, while they acknowledge that it would be objectionable to set up establishments now for the first time, assert that the amount of good which they effect justifies their continued existence; that disestablishment would be very difficult, and would be injurious to the State; while disendowment, which, it is admitted, must accompany disestablishment, would seriously cripple the resources of the churches. With regard to disendowment, it should be stated that the advocates of disestablishment propose to scrupulously respect all existing life interests, and also to leave the disestablished churches in possession of the buildings and endowments which have been the result of their own liberality during the last sixty years. The organisation which is most closely identified with the disestablishment movement is popularly known as "The Liberation Society," its full title being *The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control*. It was founded in the year 1844, under the title of *The British Anti-State Church Association*, that title having been changed in 1853. Its chief office and depot for publications is 2, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street,

Secretaries, Mr. John Fisher and Mr. Sydney Robjohns. On the other side *The Church Defence Institution* (Offices: 62 to 67, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.; Secretary, Rev. H. G. Dickson, M.A.) is organised for defence of the Church (see CHURCH OF ENGLAND). Consult (*pro*) "The Case for Disestablishment"; (*contra*) Lord Selborne "The Case against Disestablishment"; and for Disestablishment in Wales see SESSION, sect. 34.

Dishorning Cattle. Law on, in '89. The question whether the dishorning of cattle is an illegal practice was decided in the Queen's Bench Division (May). By a former decision it was laid down that pain may lawfully be inflicted on an animal if it is done with an honest belief, however erroneous, that the result will be beneficial to the owner. The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hawkins, however, have overruled this decision, and decided that mere ignorance cannot be an excuse, nor can the owner of an animal inflict pain upon it for his own benefit. Both learned judges denounced the practice as being not only cruel, but as demoralising in its influence.

Disolution. See PARLIAMENT.
Distilling Industry of the United Kingdom. The number of distilleries in operation during the year ending Sept. 30th, '88 (latest returns) were 10 in England, 127 in Scotland, and 29 in Ireland, being a decrease of one in England and two in Scotland, and an increase of one in Ireland, as compared with the previous year. The number of proof gallons of British spirits distilled for the year ending the 31st of March, '89, was 39,095,909, of which 9,017,442 were produced in England, 18,721,374 in Scotland, and 11,357,181 in Ireland. The estimated quantities of the principal materials used include 8,38,037 quarters of malt, 1,021,381 quarters of unmalted grain, 210,621 cwt. of molasses, 75,157 cwt. of rice, 38,317 cwt. of sugar, and 10,374 cwt. of jawarree, an Indian seed, which has for the first time been brought into serious use during the year in question. The relative proportions of the various materials remain practically unchanged, except that a small increase is shown in molasses, and large ones in rice and sugar—probably attributable to the bad quality of last season's barley. The number of proof gallons of British and Irish spirits in bonded warehouses on the 31st March was: English, 9,194,173; Scotch, 46,688,797; and Irish, 25,256,788; total 81,088,758, as against 76,511,109 for the corresponding period of the previous year. For the year ended on 31st March the number of detections made by the Excise authorities in connection with illicit distillation were 89 in England, 31 in Scotland, and 1739 in Ireland.

Distinguished Service Order. Her Majesty having taken into consideration that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious and distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The statutes of the Order, which are dated Balmoral, Sept. 6th, '86, but which were not issued from the War Office until Nov. 6th in that year, provide that no person shall be eligible for the distinction who does not hold, at the time of his nomination, a commission in the navy, in the land forces, or marines, or the Indian or Colonial naval or military forces, or a

commission in one of the departments of the army or navy the holder of which is entitled to honorary or relative navy or army rank; nor shall any person be nominated unless his services shall have been marked by the especial mention of his name by the admiral or senior naval officer commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or by the commander-in-chief of the forces in the field, in despatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the field or before the enemy. **Foreign officers** who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Order of the Indian Empire. The badge, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Imperial and Royal cypher V.R.I., is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

Distress. Law of, in '89. Although warrants for distress of rent are often executed by persons other than those to whom they are directed, yet, where a distress warrant is issued under a special statutory authority, it can only be executed by the person to whom it is directed. This was laid down in a case in the Queen's Bench Division, May 28th, where a distress warrant was issued for a scow rate in the West Ham district.

Diu. A Portuguese seaport and island, off coast of Kattywar, India, 170 m. N.W. of Bombay. Has belonged to Portugal since 1515. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Divisions. At the conclusion of a debate in the House of Commons the Speaker puts the question, and calls upon as many as are of that opinion to say "Aye," the contrary "No," and declares whether in his opinion the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it. Unless his opinion be acquiesced in by the minority, the question is determined by a division. The Speaker calls upon **strangers** to withdraw, and the Clerk turns a two-minute sand-glass. When this has run out and the strangers below the bar have retired, the doors are locked and the question again put in the same form; the Speaker directs the "Ayes" to go into the right lobby and the "Noes" into the left lobby, and appoints two tellers for each party. In a great party division the tellers are usually the whips on either side. Should there not be two tellers on either side the Speaker declares the resolution of the House; and when in his opinion a division is frivolously or vexatiously claimed, he may take the vote of the House by calling upon members to rise in their places (see PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE). Every member in returning from either lobby is counted by the tellers, and his name is recorded by the division clerks on a large printed sheet of names. If a member go into the wrong lobby he is not permitted to correct his error. No member may speak after the question has been put except upon a point of order which may arise, and then he must, while speaking, remain sitting and covered. **Divisions in committee** are taken in the same manner as in the House itself. The two sides in a Lords division are termed "Contents" and "Not-Contents."

Divorce. See ed. '88, and consult "Law Practice and Procedure in Divorce in Matrimo-

nial Cases," by W. J. Dixon; and "Epitome of Probate and Divorce," by J. G. Harrison.

Dobruudscha. A slice of Turkey, at the mouth of the Danube, which was bestowed in 1878 by Russia upon Roumania as a set-off for the Bessarabian district on the opposite side of the river, wrested by the Tzar from that kingdom. The country is flat and marshy, and its acquisition involved a loss rather than a gain.

Dobson, Wm. Charles T., R.A., b. 1817, evinced an early taste for art, and, after studying at the British Museum, became a student of the Royal Academy in '36. He was appointed headmaster of the Government School of Design at Birmingham ('43), where he taught pattern-drawing and flower-painting. He resigned this office ('45), and subsequently proceeded to Italy and Germany, studying art in both countries. Elected A.R.A. ('60), R.A. ('72). He is also a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. Many of Mr. Dobson's pictures have been engraved. He exhibited in '89 "A Reminiscence of Venice" at the Royal Academy.

Dods, Rev. Marcus, D.D., was b. 1834 at Belford, Northumberland, where his father was minister of the Pres. Church. Ed. at the Edinburgh Academy and University, graduated M.A. in '54; subsequently entered Free Church Coll., Edinburgh, and passed through its four years' curriculum. Ordained minister of Renfrew Free Church, Glasgow, in '64, and appointed Professor of New Testament Exegesis in Edinburgh New College '89. Dr. Dods is the author of works on the Parables, Genesis, 1 Corinthians, in the Expositor's Bible; 'Mohammed, Buddha, and Christ'; "Israel's Iron Age," etc.

Döllinger, John Joseph Ignatius, was b. at Bamberg in Bavaria in 1799. Took priest's orders in the Church of Rome, 1822. Devoted himself to the study of Church History, and acquired considerable distinction by the publication of numerous treatises on that subject. In '45 he was returned by the University of Munich to the Bavarian parliament, and in '51 to the parliament of Frankfurt. He became a vigorous advocate for the separation of the Church from the State, and when by decree of the Vatican Council, in '70, the doctrine of Papal Infallibility was made an article of the Roman faith, Dr. Dollinger refused to assent to it. This made him immensely popular with the Protestants, and also with that party within the Church itself which tended towards religious liberalism. He was subsequently excommunicated, but received many honours, both from the Bavarian Government and from various foreign societies and institutions. From the University of Oxford he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in '71, and from Edinburgh that of LL.D. in '72. In the following year he was appointed President of the Academy of Science at Munich. At the celebrated Conference of the Old Catholic Party, held at Bonn in '74, Dr. D. presided, and drew up the declaration, unanimously adopted on that occasion, against the orthodox view of the Eucharistic celebration. Amongst the best known of his works are "Origins of Christianity" ('33-35), "The Reformation" ('46-48), "The Church and the Churches" ('60), "Prophecies and the Prophetic Spirit in the Christian Era" ('72), and "The History of the Council of Trent" ('74). A congratulatory address, signed by a large number of the members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, including the Bishops of Oxford and

Salisbury, was forwarded to him on the occasion of his nineteenth birthday, in February '88.

Dominica. An island in the West Indies forming a Presidency of the British colony of the *Leeward Islands*. Area 275 sq. m., pop. 28,221. Capital, *Roseau*; second town *St. Joseph*.—The island is mountainous, rising to 6,000 feet. Volcanic rocks and hot springs abound, and there are large deposits of sulphur. The island is well timbered and well watered, and the arable parts are very fertile. Less than one-third is under cultivation, the rest being clothed with fine forest. Sugar, cacao, lime-juice, coffee, fruits, and spices, are the chief productions. The people are generally Catholics, of French descent. A few aborigines (*Caribs*) still exist here. There was a volcanic eruption in 1880.—A President and Local Council administer internal affairs, subject to the Federal Government. For statistics see *BRITISH EMPIRE*, etc. (table). Crown lands, uncleared, are purchasable at £1 per acre.—The island was taken from the French in 1756, and confirmed to Great Britain in 1763. There were French invasions subsequently.

Dominican Republic. See *HAYTI*; and for Ministry, etc., see *DIPLOMACY*.

Don and Volga Canal. It was reported in Nov. '88 that a project was on foot to connect these two rivers by a canal, starting from the Volga just below *Taritsin* and joining the Don at *Karparka* fall. As the Volga discharges itself into the Caspian Sea at *Astrakhan*, and the Don flows into the Sea of Azov, which communicates with the Black Sea through the *Yenikale Straits*, the importance of the project is at once apparent. The total length of the canal will be 53 miles, and vessels with a tonnage of 500 or 600 tons would be able to make the passage. There will be in all, 15 bridges and 17 reservoirs, with a surface of 25,000,000 square metres to supply the canal with water. The total cost, including buildings, bridges, lighting, etc., is put down at £2,800,000.

Donaldson, James, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., b. at Aberdeen 1831. Educated at the Grammar School and Univ. Aberdeen, New Coll., Lond., and Berlin Univ. Appointed Greek Tutor in Edin. Univ. '53, Classical Master in the High School of Edin. '56, Rector of the same '66, Prof. of Humanity in Aberdeen Univ. '81, and Senior Principal of St. Andrews Univ. '86. Edited for some years the *Museum, or English Journal of Education*; and has contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and the *Cyclopædia of Education*, and the leading periodicals. He is the author of "*Lyra Græca*," "Specimens of the Greek Lyric Poets," "Critical History of Christian Literature and Doctrine from the Death of the Apostles to the Nicene Council" ('64-66), "Lectures on the History of Education in Prussia and England," '74. Edited, '67, in conjunction with Rev. A. Roberts, D.D., the "*Ante-Nicene Christian Library*."

Dowden, Edward, LL.D.; b. in Cork 1843. Educated at Queen's Coll., Cork, and Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he gained the Vice-Chancellor's prizes for English Verse and Prose, in '63, he obtained the Senior Moderators'hip in Logic and Ethics. He became ('67) a candidate for the Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Oratory in Dublin Univ., which he obtained by examination, being afterwards appointed Professor of English Literature. Prof. D. is the author of "*Shakespeare Primer*," "*Poems*," "*Shakespeare: a Study of his Mind*

and Art"; "*Southey's Correspondence with Caroline Bowles*"; a *Life of Southey* for the series entitled "*English Men of Letters*"; a "*Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley*," and "*Correspondence of Henry Taylor*." He is also a contributor to Cassell's "*International Shakespeare*." Pres. of the Goethe Society (*q.v.*).

Dowell, Admiral Sir William Montague. K.C.B., b. 1825. Entered the navy (1839). Present at the bombardment and capture of Amoy ('42). Served in the Black Sea, in the Crimean War, as lieutenant of the *Agamemnon*, and for his services with the naval brigade before Sebastopol, was promoted to the rank of Commander. Commander in the naval brigade ('57) at the capture of Canton. Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty ('70-75). Second in command of the Channel Squadron, '77-78 and '82-83. Appointed ('84) Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.

Drama, '89. The hope of a good year for the Shakespearian and poetic drama generally, that was raised by the costly revivals of *Macbeth*, of *Richard III.*, and of *The Merry Wives of Windsor* at the Lyceum, the Globe, and the Haymarket Theatres respectively, was destined not to be realised. In the earlier months these plays were running together, but with the exception of *King John*, in which Mr. Beerbohm Tree (*q.v.*) appeared at the Crystal Palace in September, no further essays were made in this direction. For a while romantic drama and serious plays reflecting modern character and manners have taken the place of poetical works. Happily, the plays that may be said to have temporarily ousted Shakespeare from the Metropolis are healthy both in tone and sentiment. In most cases they strike at recognised abuses and social shortcomings of the age, and the moral enforced is unmistakable. Sound and honest dramas are in such demand, indeed, that the public are not unwilling for the time being to cordially recognise intention when the execution is scarcely so satisfactory as had been anticipated. Playwrights who, whilst conforming to such stage rules as are apparently unalterable, seek to be original, or at least out of the common, in their selection of subject, need no longer be discouraged. There is now a market for their wares, and judgment will not be passed in haste or without due care. Instances of this occur in what are the best two of the original plays produced during the year—namely, Mr. Pinero's (*q.v.*) *The Frodgate* (with which in April Mr. John Hare opened his new theatre the Garrick, so conveniently near Charing Cross), and Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's *The Middleman*, written for Mr. Willard at the Shaftesbury. Both these works would, by reason of their divergence from the beaten track, have been somewhat risky productions for a manager only a few years ago. They are plays penned with a purpose so plain that it is impossible to ignore it whilst estimating their worth, whether from the stage or from the literary point of view. True, *The Middleman* was accidentally favoured by being brought forward just when the strike of dock labourers (*q.v.*) was the sole theme of conversation in the Metropolis; but even without this aid to a powerful hold upon the interest of the community, there can be little doubt that the author's skilful limning of character and the fine acting of Mr. Willard and his companions would have secured attention and

heartily praise. Yet freer from conventionalities is *The Profligate*, in which Mr. Pinero administers a rebuke to male transgressors even more forcible and pointed than he does in *Sweet Lavender*, the charming piece that has for so many months held its own at Terry's Theatre. The good workmanship, earnestness, and vigour so noticeable in *The Profligate* were assisted in the claim for support by the pathetic acting of Miss Kate Rorke and Mr. Forbes Robertson, who fully grasped the significance of two situations that are positively tragic in their intensity.—The revival of *Macbeth* at the Lyceum naturally renewed the controversy respecting the true nature of the murderer thane that had waged thirteen years before, when Mr. Henry Irving (*q.v.*) first played the part in London. To most people, however, it was evident that the popular actor's idea of *Macbeth* had undergone some change. In the later scenes of the play his thoughtful impersonation was marked by a decided accession of nerve and impulse, whilst the suggestion of abstraction derived from the thane's attempt to peer into the future and gain a firm foothold ere taking another step towards his fell design was as deftly displayed as before. Altogether new was the *Lady Macbeth* of Miss Ellen Terry (*q.v.*), who to a considerable extent accounted for *Macbeth* being so much under the domination of his spouse by making her a dangerously fascinating woman, so absorbed in love for her husband and so proud of his military achievements as to feel it a duty to sacrifice everything to the gratification of his ambition. Miss Terry's highly intellectual, dramatically finished, and refined reading of the character proved eminently attractive, even to those she failed to convince. Probably no other actress would have had the courage to introduce such a *Lady Macbeth* as this to the stage, and it is certain that none could so persuasively expound and illustrate the theories favoured. The acting of the two principals, no less than the picturesque beauty and completeness of the stage mounting, carried the revival with crowded houses to the annual recess, when Mr. Irving intimated that he intended to commence his winter season with *The Dead Heart*, an Adelphi play of a superior class, by the late Mr. Watts-Phillips, that made its mark thirty years ago, when the leading part was played by Mr. Benjamin Webster. More than ordinary curiosity was manifested in the experiment, but the result justified the managerial venture. To the noble-minded *Robert Landry*—one of the victims of the Bastille—Mr. Henry Irving gave new life; the cruelly deceived heroine was represented with the utmost grace and feeling by Miss Ellen Terry; and Mr. Bancroft, who had been absent from the stage since he relinquished management, made his re-entrance as the crafty Abbé Latour. The realistic demeanour of the Revolutionary crowds and the accuracy of the costumes were among the evidences of scrupulous and untiring endeavour to do justice to the revived play.—There was very much to admire in Mr. Richard Mansfield's reproduction of *King Richard III.* at the Globe. Without adhering so closely to the Shakespearian text as did Mr. Irving in the Lyceum revival over ten years ago, he presented more of the original play than was the custom with tragedians of a bygone generation. He depicted the subtlety of the treacherous Duke of Gloucester with a

dramatic effect that was occasionally startling, he engaged competent performers for the other important parts, and in the spectacular features—every point of which had been studiously considered without regard to expense—adroitly evaded the difficulties presented by a comparatively small stage for such scenes of turmoil as are embraced in the concluding incidents of the play. The revival held the boards until the close of the season, when it was announced that Mr. Mansfield intended to take *Richard III.* to America.—Emboldened by the applause he had obtained as *Falstaff* at matinee performances of the *Merry Wives of Windsor* at the Crystal Palace, Mr. Beerbohm Tree early in January revived the witty comedy at the Haymarket in a worthy style. A better all-round cast than he provided does not live in the memory of the oldest playgoer, whilst the most was made of the mock fairy revels beneath Herne's Oak at midnight. Mr. Tree's "make-up" as the fat knight seemed wonderful to those who knew the natural form and figure of the skilful actor, whilst his impersonation so steadily ripened in humour as to become altogether commendable to veterans who have fixed notions of what *Falstaff* should be. His performance was a veritable triumph of artistic contrivance, that was strikingly accentuated when Mr. Tree played *The Ballad Monger* as an afterpiece, and, putting aside the huge frame of *Falstaff*, appeared as the lean and hungry poet Gringore. The Shakespearian revival was highly profitable, and helped to remind the public of the exceptional versatility of Mr. Tree. The next production here was an ambitious play by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, entitled *Wealth*, in which Mr. Tree played with much force an aged millionaire, strong in will, whose vast fortune proves a curse instead of a blessing to its possessor. For his autumn season the actor-manager offered a very neat version, by Mr. Robert Buchanan (*q.v.*), of the successful French drama *Roger la Honte*. The alterations made in the original, ere *A Man's Shadow* was submitted, were extensive, and allowed of Mr. Tree playing both the unjustly condemned hero and the malignant villain. This was a happy device that did much to win cordial and spontaneous approval for the drama.—Before starting upon a second tour in America, Mr. Wilson Barrett came back to his old quarters at the Princess's Theatre to play Hamlet, Claudian, and Wilfred Denver (*The Silver King*), and to introduce two entirely new pieces. The first of these to be played was *Good Old Times*, a melodrama by Messrs. Hail Caine and Wilson Barrett (*q.v.*), which was favourably received. Of a fresher type was *Now-a-Days*, a sporting drama by Mr. Barrett alone, in which the author surprised many of his London admirers by embodying an elderly plain-spoken Yorkshireman. The spirit and fidelity of this cheery performance afforded proof that a wider range of assumption was within Mr. Wilson Barrett's reach than had been generally supposed.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal also bade their Metropolitan friends farewell before crossing the Atlantic, and also brought with them two new pieces. These novelties had been tried in the provinces, but were subjected to a few changes ere presented to London audiences. They opened at the Court Theatre in March with Mr. Pinero's serious comedy *The Weaker Sex*, which two months later made room for Mr. Grundy's comedy *A White Lie*.

Their final appearance was in the middle of July; and the next night Mrs. John Wood produced Mr. Lumley's farcical comedy *Aunt Jack*, which in its particular line was one of the notable successes of the year.—The principal theatrical topic during the summer months was the position of Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian author, as a playwright and moralist. The discussion had reached an acute stage when Miss Janet Achurch and Mr. Charles Charrington, who early in the year had revived at the Vaudeville Mr. Pierre Leclercq's domestic drama *A Love Story*, took the Novelty Theatre for a few weeks to produce a translation of *A Doll's House*, a considerably altered version of which, written by Messrs. Jones and Herman, was tried four or five years ago with only moderate success at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. In the latest version no endeavour was made to modify the peculiar views of the author; and this straightforwardness of purpose, together with Miss Achurch's sympathetic impersonation of the heroine, elicited more than ordinary notice. The experiment was daring, but, without probably increasing the list of Ibsen's admirers to any appreciable extent, it was so successful that Miss Achurch and Mr. Charrington were induced to postpone until the latest possible period their departure for Australia. The next month a single performance of the same author's *The Pillars of Society* took place at the Opera Comique, with Mr. W. H. Vernon as the hypocritical consul, who, posing as a philanthropist, is willing to wink even at murder in order to preserve his reputation among his fellow-men. Eight or ten years previously this adaptation (by Mr. William Archer) had been seen at the Gaiety, with the same principal actor. After this the Ibsen fever subsided.—The Adelphi relied as usual upon melodrama. When the attraction of Messrs. Sims and Pettitt's *The Silver Falls* began to wane, the policy of revivals was adopted until the same authors had another new piece ready in *London Day by Day*.—The only novelty tried at the Criterion by Mr. Charles Wyndham (*q.v.*), who was due in America at the fall of the year, was a farcical trifle called *The Headless Man*, which did not long remain on the bills. Prior to this *Still Waters Run Deep*—with Mr. Wyndham as John Mildmay and Mrs. Bernard Beere (*q.v.*) as Mrs. Sternhold—kept its place for several months. After Mr. Wyndham had departed, revivals of Mr. Burnand's *Betsy* and Mr. Tom Robertson's *Oats* were well received.—Mrs. Beringer, who had taken the Opera Comique for the return of *The Real Little Lord Fauntleroy* (represented by her clever daughter, Miss Vera Beringer), reproduced in January her striking drama *Tares*, but was less fortunate with her next managerial essay, a drama called *The Panel Picture*, by Mr. Outram Tristram. Also at the Opera Comique (in May) Miss Genevieve Ward gave a few performances of *Forget-me-Not*.—But few serious dramas remain to be mentioned, except *True Heart*, a stirring nautical piece given at the Princess's Theatre in the summer; *In Danger*, by Lestocq and Creswell, an autumn reproduction at the Vaudeville; and the historical play *The Royal Oak*, by Messrs. Hamilton and Harris, with which the Drury Lane autumn season began.—Of original fantastic drama, Mr. Robert Buchanan's *That Doctor Cupid* (the Vaudeville in January) was the only specimen. In June, also at the Vaudeville, another piece

by this prolific author, a domestic comedy called *The Old Home*, was given with fair success.—Among the multitude of farcical pieces, were Messrs. Darnley and Manville Fenn's *The Balloon* (a reproduction), which ascended from the Strand for many weeks; Mr. J. P. Hurst's *Esop's Fables* (the Strand, afterwards the Comedy); Mr. Grundy's *Merry Margate* (the Comedy); Mr. J. W. Pigott's *The Bookmaker* (introduced by Mr. Terry at a *matinée* at his own theatre); *Angelina*, an adaptation from the French (the Vaudeville); Mr. H. M. Paull's *Tenterhooks* (the Comedy); *Our Flat* (with which Mr. Willie Edouin made a hit at the Opera Comique, and afterwards at the Strand); and Mr. Fred Horner's *The Bungalow* (Toole's Theatre in the autumn).—Miss Loie Fuller, an American actress, opened the Globe Theatre in October, and played the principal character in a homely piece called *Caprice*, which had been received with favour on the other side of the Atlantic for four or five years.—The more notable burlesques were Richard Henry's *Lancelot the Lovely*, written for Mr. Arthur Roberts at the Avenue; *Ruy Blas*, or the *Blasé Band*, in which Miss E. Farnen, Mr. Fred Leslie, and other Gaiety favourites, made their reappearance after their tour in America and Australia; and Mr. Geoffrey Thorne's *Dandy Dick Turpin* (the Grand).—The Alhambra and the Empire flourished with brilliant ballets as the staple feature.—The Royalty was open for French plays in January, and in May Mdme. Jane Harding (*q.v.*) and M. Coquelin went through a round of their more celebrated assumptions at the Gaiety. A few weeks afterwards Madame Sarah Bernhardt (*q.v.*) arrived at the Lyceum, and among other characters played Lena Despard (Mrs. Bernard Beere's original part) in a French version of *As in a Looking Glass*, just previously played in Paris.—In the early part of '89 the question of the employment of children in theatres was much debated, both in parliament and in the press. Numerous meetings were held on the subject, and a deputation of theatrical managers waited upon Earl Dunraven (July 17th) with respect to the clause prohibiting children under ten years of age from taking part in theatrical performances. See Session '89, sect. 72 (Cruelty to Children Prevention Acts).

Drinking, Excessive. See CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Drummond, Prof. Henry, was b at Stirling and ed. at the University of Edinburgh. He subsequently passed through the Free Church Divinity Hall, and after his ordination was appointed to a mission station in Malta. On his return to Scotland he was appointed a lecturer in science at the Free Church College, Glasgow, and also took charge of a Working Men's Mission in that city. He subsequently travelled with Professor Geikie (*q.v.*) in the *Rocky Mountains and South Africa* (which he has recently revisited). His popularity as a writer is based on his "*Natural Law in the Spiritual World*." Professor D. has also written some interesting accounts of his travels. He is an attractive preacher, and his addresses delivered at Grosvenor House (the residence of the Duke of Westminster), in '86 and subsequently, drew large and fashionable audiences. Prof. D.'s most recent work, "*The Greatest Thing in the World*," appeared Nov. '89.

Dublin University. The University of Dublin, commonly known as Trinity College,

Dublin, was founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, who also established in the same year a college under the style of the Holy and Undivided Trinity near Dublin. Its constitution has been altered by numerous Royal charters. In the Treaty of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. The Chancellor of the University is the Earl of Rosse, and the Vice-chancellor, Right Hon. J. T. Ball, LL.D. The undergraduates exceed 800. Certificates of proficiency granted to women. **Degrees.**—D.D. (*hood scarlet cloth, lined with black silk*); B.D. (*h. plain black silk*); M.A. (*h. black silk, lined with blue silk*); B.A. (*h. black silk or stuff, lined with white fur*); M.D. (*h. scarlet cloth, lined with crimson silk*); M.B. (*h. black silk, lined with white fur*); M.Ch. (*h. crimson silk, lined with white silk*); B.Ch. (*h. crimson silk, lined with black silk*); LL.D. (*h. scarlet cloth, lined with pink silk*); LL.B. (*h. black silk, lined with white silk*); Mus.D. (*h. crimson cloth, lined with white silk*); Mus.B. (*h. blue silk, hemmed with white fur*); M.Engin. (*h. white silk, lined with green silk*); B.Engin. (*h. black silk, lined with green silk*). **Parliamentary representatives.**—Rt. Hon. D. Plunket and Mr. D. H. Madden, Q.C. **Some alumni:** Isaac Butt; Tom Moore, the poet; Robert Emmett, the Revolutionist; and Burke, the orator. Consult *Dublin University Calendar*.

Du Chaillu, Paul Belloni, b. in Paris 1835. His father was a West African trader, and at an early age Paul commenced his career as an explorer. He published in '61 "*Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa*," and in '67 "*A Journey to Ashango Land*." He subsequently travelled through the United States, and settled in New York. M. du Chaillu has also travelled extensively in Scandinavia, Lapland, and Finland, of which he has given a description in his "*Land of the Midnight Sun*." He has also published a number of books for children, including "*Stories of the Gorilla Country*," "*Wild Life under the Equator*," "*Lost in the Jungle*," and "*The Viking Age*" ('89). At the **British Association** (q.v.) in September, M. du C. propounded the theory that the Vikings, rather than the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, were the ancestors of the English.

Dufferin and Ava, Frederick Temple Hamilton-Blackwood, P.C., 1st Marquis of (creat. 1889), 1st Earl of Dufferin (1871); Baron Dufferin (1800); was b. at Florence 1826. His lordship is a lineal descendant of Sheridan. Assumed the name of Hamilton by royal licence ('62); succeeded his father in the English barony and the Irish honours (41). Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; was a Lord-in-waiting to the Queen (49-52 and '54-58); was attached to Earl Russell's special mission to Vienna (Feb. '55); sent as British commissioner to Syria in relation to the massacre of Christians ('60); was Under-Secretary of State for India (Nov. '64 to Feb. '66), and Under-Secretary for War from the last date till June following; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Dec. '68 to April '79); Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada (72-78); Ambassador at St. Petersburg (79-81), when he was appointed to Constantinople. He was subsequently sent on a special mission to Egypt; and in '84 succeeded Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India; resigned '88. He was entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House,

May 29th, '89, when the freedom of the city was conferred on his lordship. A similar honour in October was received from his native borough of Kirkcaldy. Is at present Ambassador at Rome. His lordship married in '62 a daughter of the late Mr. Archibald R. Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, Down. Lady Dufferin has done a great work in connection with the education of women as medical practitioners in India. She published last year an interesting "*Record of Three Years' Work*" in respect of this movement, and a volume entitled "*Our Viceregal Life in India*."

Dulwich College. Alleyns' College of God's Gift" at Dulwich. Dulwich College was founded in the year A.D. 1619, by Edward Alleyn, the Actor, under Letters Patent of King James I., by which licence was granted to Alleyn to establish a College, "to endure and remain for ever;" and to be called "The College of God's Gift in Dulwich, in the County of Surrey." Reconstituted '58, and removed to new site and new building '70. **Present numbers** in the school, 580. No boy may enter the school before the age of 10, or remain after the age of 19. Fees £21 per annum. Endowment about £4,000 per annum. Eight exhibitions of £50 each a year for four years to either University. **Distinguished alumni:** P. H. Clifford, M.A., Fellow of Christ's Coll., Cambridge, M. G. Glazebrook, M.A., Head Master of Manchester Grammar School; T. Franks, M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Oxford; L. L. Price, M.A., Fellow of Oriel, Oxford; E. Jeaks, Fellow of King's Coll., Cambridge, etc. **Head Master,** A. H. Gilkes, M.A.; **School Sec.,** Rev. G. C. Allen, M.A. *Motto—Dei Gloria Soli Deo.*

Dumas fils (Alexandre), French novelist and dramatist, was b. at Paris, July 28th, 1824. He is the son of Alexandre Dumas père, the well-known author of "*Monte Cristo*." He was educated at the Collège Bourbon, and at the age of seventeen published a little volume of poems, "*Pêchés de Jeunesse*." He then accompanied his father on travels in Spain and in North Africa. On his return he published numerous novels, the most characteristic being "*La Dame aux Camélias*," which created a general sensation. His drama entitled "*Francillon*," was produced Jan. 17th, '87, at the Théâtre Français. In '75 he was elected to the French Academy. M. Dumas is a most voluminous writer. He contributed a long letter to the *Daily Telegraph* on Aug. 22nd, '88, on the marriage question. M. Dumas has recently been promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour.

Du Maurier, George L. F. B., b. 1834; a naturalised British subject. Coming to England at the age of seventeen, he entered as a student of chemistry at Univ. Coll., Lond., and afterwards returned to Paris to study painting under M. Gleyre. He made his *début* as an artist with contributions of sketches to *Once a Week*, and afterwards contributed to the *Cornhill Magazine* and *Punch*. He subsequently joined the staff of the latter periodical, the pages of which he has enriched with the well-known caricature sketches of society life, as typified by "Mrs. Ponsoby de Tomkyns" and others. Mr. Du Maurier has also illustrated Thackeray's "Esmond"; and "Ballads," and other books.

D'Urban. Port of Natal (q.v.), pop. 17,127. **Durham.** Bt. Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 635. His lordship, the 83rd bishop, was

B. at Liverpool April 13th, 1828. Educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge; B.A., Sen. Classic, 22nd Wrangler, and Sen. Chan. Medallist ('52); Norrisian Prizeman ('53); M.A. ('54), is D.D. Cambridge, Durham, and Edinburgh; D.C.L. Oxford; LL.D. Glasgow and Dublin ('88). Deacon ('54), priest ('58); Hon. Fellow of his college ('72). Lord Bishop of Durham ('79). Hon. Chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen ('62-79); Canon Resident of St. Paul's Cathedral ('71-79); Margaret Prof. of Divinity at Cambridge ('75-79). His lordship is well known for his numerous commentaries on the Epistles and Apostolic Fathers. Has contributed to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" and to "Christian Antiquities"; to *Journal of Philology*, *Contemporary Review*, and other periodicals. In '89 he published "Essays on a Work entitled 'Supernatural Religion,'" to which the author of that book replied.

Durham University, founded 1832, comprises University College ('37), Bishop Hatfield's Hall ('56), and Colleges of Medicine and Science at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Bishop Cosin's Hall ('51), another college connected with the University, was shut up in '64, and the students transferred to University College and Bishop Hatfield's Hall. On Nov. 5th, '88, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, H.R.H. Princess Louise opened a new building for the faculties of science and engineering of this University. The portion opened, though only a third of the entire structure intended, cost £23,000. The students number about 400. Unattached students first admitted '71. Affiliated are Coddington College. Barbadoes, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. Warden, the Dean of Durham, W. C. Lake, D.D., who is also President of the College of Science; President of the College of Medicine, G. Y. Heath, M.D. Degrees.—D.D. (hood scarlet cashmere, lined with palatinate purple silk); B.D. (h. black silk); M.A. (h. black silk, lined with palatinate purple silk); B.A. (h. black cord, edged with white fur); D.C.L. (h. scarlet

cashmere, lined with white silk); B.O.L. (h. palatinate purple silk, edged with white fur); M.D. (h. scarlet cashmere, lined scarlet silk, faced with palatinate purple silk); M.B. (h. scarlet silk, lined palatinate purple silk, edged with white fur); Mus.D. (h. white brocaded satin, lined with palatinate purple silk); Mus.B. (h. scarlet silk, lined with palatinate purple silk, edged with white fur); L.Th. (h. black silk, faced with velvet and bound palatinate purple silk); B.S. (h. rose silk, lined palatinate purple, edged with white fur); M.S. (h. rose silk, lined palatinate purple). Certificates of proficiency in sanitary science and general education also granted. Local University Lectures are also given in connection with this University. Consult *Dublin University Calendar*.

Dutch Colonies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Dutch East Indies. Comprise various islands of the Malay Archipelago; total area 719,674 sq. m., pop. 29,039,102. Divided into Java with Madura, and the "Outposts." The latter are ruled by various officials, and in many cases are practically independent. See JAVA, BORNEO, COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, etc.

Dvorak, Anton (pronounced Dvorshak). One of the foremost of our younger musicians, is a Bohemian, b. 1841, at Mühlhausen-on-the-Moldau, the son of an innkeeper. He learnt music first from the gipsies, but at sixteen entered the Prague Conservatoire, finally obtaining a living as bandsman and organist. Applying for help to the Minister of Public Instruction, his case was referred to Brahms, who befriended him. Dvorak's symphonies and his Slavonic rhapsodies are very fine original works; but his "Stabat Mater," produced under the composer's direction in London in '83, has stamped him as a really great composer. His "Spectre Bride," composed for the Birmingham Festival of '85, met with a very enthusiastic reception. His oratorio "St. Ludmila" was introduced at the Leeds Festival in October '86.

E

Earl Marshal, The, is one of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1521, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations, and once for a trial by combat, which, however, did not take place. One of the functions of this exalted personage is, in company with the Earl Marshal, to usher the King's Champion into Westminster Hall just before the second course of the coronation banquet. It is usual to appoint to the office some person of high rank and great distinction, and the first Duke of Wellington was selected to fill it at the coronations of George IV., William IV., and Her Majesty. The L. H. C. and the E. M. were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the E. M., who is head of the College of Arms (see GARTER KING-OF-ARMS). The office of E. M. is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk. Office, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Early Closing Association and Traders' Parliamentary Alliance. Founded for promoting: (1) An abridgment of the hours of labour in all departments of industrial life, wherever unduly prolonged—especially on Saturday nights; (2) The adoption of a Saturday or other weekly half-holiday; (3) The abolition of unnecessary Sunday labour; (4) The early payment of wages; (5) The promotion, as far as possible, of a profitable employment of leisure hours; (6) To watch over and promote the interests of traders and their assistants in matters requiring municipal or legislative control. Assistants, by subscribing as 6d. half-yearly, are entitled to receive gratuitous medical advice from any of the Society's honorary medical staff.—On Nov. 1st, '86, the Shop Hours Regulation Act came into operation, by which the hours of labour of young persons under 18 were limited to seventy-four in a week. Sir John Lubbock, the author of the measure, however, introduced in the first session of '87 a Bill for the compulsory closing of all shops at eight o'clock on five

days in the week and at ten o'clock on Saturday, but he was unsuccessful. A new Bill, the "Shops (Weekly Half-holiday) Bill," will be pressed forward next Session, and will receive far greater support than the compulsory Eight o'clock Bill of '87. The income of the Association is about £1400 a year. Sec., James A. Stacey. Offices, 100, Fleet St., E.C.

Earthquakes may be defined as disturbances of the earth's crust, generally subterranean, propagated by the elasticity of the rocks. The study of earthquakes is termed *seismology*; and instruments for measuring the earthquake waves are called *seismometers*. The late Robert Mallet laid the foundation of modern seismology, and his "Report on the Great Neapolitan Earthquake of 1857" is a classical work. Serious objections have, however, been raised to some of his methods of investigation. The centre of disturbance is known technically as the *seismic focus*, and the point on the surface vertically above the focus is the *epicentrum*. From the focus, which Mallet believed was never seated at a very great depth, waves of elastic compression are propagated in all directions; and he believed that the wave-paths and their angles of emergence at the surface might be determined from observations on the fractures in walls and buildings, and on the situation of objects which have been overturned by the shock. Professor Milne is of opinion that in the Empire of Japan alone there occurs, on an average, at least one earthquake per day. The opportunities for studying seismic phenomena are so favourable in Japan that a *Seismological Society* has been established at Tokio. The best English work of reference is Milne's "Earthquakes" (International Science Series, '86). Mr. Sekiya, Professor of Seismology in the Imperial University of Japan, at Tokio, has recently constructed a model showing the actual path of a particle on the earth's surface during a severe earthquake shock from data furnished by Professor Ewing's seismograph. The model shows the great complexity of earthquake movement. During '89 the most serious earthquakes were those in *Eastern Turkestan* and in *Japan*. Professor Falb, of Vienna, claims that some of his predictions, founded on astronomical considerations, have been verified. Several minor earthquakes have occurred recently in *Britain*. Just as '88 was closing (Dec. 29th) shocks were felt in Hampshire. On Jan 18th, '89, a notable disturbance proceeded apparently from the Pentland Hills, and passed through Edinburgh. On Feb. 10th East Lancashire suffered; and on June 22nd the Little Rhondda Valley, in South Wales, was visited by an earthquake. The most marked disturbance was on May 30th, when shocks were felt over a large area, being especially violent in the Channel Islands; and passing thence on the one hand to northern France, and on the other to the south of England, being felt in London, and even farther to the north. On July 8th Guernsey was again visited, and on Oct. 7th a shock was felt in Cornwall.

Eastern Roumelia. Autonomous province created by the Treaty of Berlin in '78; since the revolution of Sept. 17th, '85, united to Bulgaria (*q.v.*), and now usually known as *Southern Bulgaria*.

East of Europe Railways. Early in '89 a Commission, consisting of four delegates representing Austria, Servia, Bulgaria, and Turkey,

was formed to regulate the traffic on the Eastern Railways (for particulars as to construction of the line see previous eds.); and it was reported from Belgrade (April 26th) that they had decided that the Eastern Express should run twice a week. Efforts were then being made by the Commission to arrange the postal service by the Eastern trains, and to introduce a direct goods traffic. A Railway Tariff Conference had several sittings at Constantinople; but early in May the Bulgarian delegates returned to Sofia, being unable to come to a settlement with those of the Oriental Railway Company, the latter arguing that Eastern Roumelia did not form part of Bulgaria. On May 13th the inauguration of the construction of the Jamboli-Bourgas Railway took place at the latter town, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria performing the ceremony of turning the first sod, which he did with a pickaxe. The line will have a length of 103 kilometres, and is to cost 7,000,000 fr., including cost of rails and waggons, and was to be finished in a year. No elaborate engineering works are required, as the railway passes over a plain with one bridge of 120 metres in length of wood, and three of 10 metres each of iron supported on brickwork.

Eastward Position. The rubrics which regulate the position of the officiating priest during the Communion Service of the Church of England direct, in the first place, that he shall stand "at the north side of the table," and at the Prayer of Consecration he is spoken of as "standing before the table." The evangelical, or "Low Church" party, generally interpret "north side" as identical with north end, while the "High Church" party hold it to mean the northern part of the west side—north, that is to say, of an imaginary line drawn east and west through the middle of the table. In this latter case the priest faces to the east—or almost so—and away from the congregation. The eastward position is supposed to emphasize the representative character of the celebrating priest, and was on this ground opposed by the Puritans—who, however, did not interpret "side" to mean "end," but altered the position of the table so as to make its sides north and south and its ends east and west. This endeavour was defeated, but the dispute remains. Antiquity, no doubt, is on the side of the Eastward Position; but the legal question is more difficult. In the case of *Hibbert v. Purchas* (1870) the Court of Arches and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided that the Eastward Position at the Prayer of Consecration was illegal; but that judgment has been held to have been given *in personam*, and not *in rem*, and, though enforced by suspension against Mr. Purchas, has never been acted upon by the Bishops, nor has the question been again raised. The present rubric dates from 1559, that of Edward VI.'s first Prayer-Book (1549) having been "the priest standing humbly afore the midst of the altar." A very ancient custom, not wholly extinct even now, was for the holy table to be placed at some distance from the east end of the church, with the officiating priest on the eastern side of it, facing the people across it. In the coronation service of Queen Victoria (1838) the direction ran "the Queen kneeleth down at the faldstool (in the midst of the area over against the altar), and the Archbishop standing at the north side of the altar, saith this prayer or blessing over her." Here "north side" could only mean the

northern part of the west side. The adoption of the Eastward Position is every year more common, and is accompanied by less offence, even to those who see no advantage in it.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners. These owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77. Incorporated for the purpose of making schemes to carry out the recommendations of certain earlier commissions appointed to inquire into the endowment of bishoprics, the state of cathedral and collegiate churches, the best way of providing for the cure of souls, etc. The Act provides that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and First Lord of the Treasury for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the sovereign, with three others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. Membership of the Church of England has always been an indispensable condition of holding the office. A number of Acts have from time to time imposed fresh duties upon the Commissioners. By an Act of 1856 the Church Building Commissioners had their powers transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. By Acts of 1843, 1844, and 1856, the Commissioners were empowered to form new parishes wherever necessary, and to contribute out of the funds under their control to the endowment of the livings therein. An Act of 1850 created a Church Estates Commission, whose members acted as an estates committee to the Ecclesiastical Commission as well. To the Estates Commissioners were transferred all the estates held in trust for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with all powers of management, etc. In general, it may be said that the function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to provide for the adjustment of Church endowments to the wants of the Church. In the annual report for '89 a new departure was announced in administrative policy. Whereas, heretofore, the Commissioners have allotted yearly grants towards the endowment of new churches, in future this can only be done when sufficient capital has been subscribed and invested to meet such annual charge. Office, 10, Whitehall Place, S.W.

Ecclesiastical Courts. These are of three degrees of jurisdiction. First there are the purely spiritual courts, including the Archdeacon's Court, the Bishop's Consistory, and the Archbishop's Court; second, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—e.g., the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York; and, third, courts of purely secular constitution—e.g., the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. Practically none of these courts now pretends to undisputed authority. The report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts ('83), while vindicating the historical position of them all, bewailed the confusion into which the administration of ecclesiastical law had fallen, and urged the adoption of various reforms. Absolute power, however, meanwhile rests with Lord Penzance, "Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York," under the Public Worship Regulation Act, '74, and, as such, Dean of the Arches and Master of the Faculties (see ARCHES, COURT OF). By the

issue of writs *de contumacia capiendis* clergymen have been, and may be, imprisoned by defying sentences of monition, inhibition, suspension, or deprivation decreed by this court. The judgments of the Judicial Committee may be upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice. The Archdeacon's Court is a survival, and nothing more. It is a court of first instance, and appeals lie to the bishop, but its aid is seldom invoked. That at one time the Court was no sinecure is proved by the fact that the Archdeacon of Cornwall so lately as 1840 had a particular jurisdiction to grant probates of wills.—**Consistory.** Every bishop has his Consistory Court held before his Chancellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church, or other convenient place in his diocese. In this court are granted *faculties* for the alteration, repair, and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to, or taken from, the *ornaments of the Church* (see ORNAMENTS RUBRIC) without a faculty. The Archbishop's Court, distinguished from the Provincial Court, is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes. Until the modification of the Court of Arches by the P. W. R. Act, '74, its revival was not demanded. It is specially prominent just now because the highest secular courts have decided that the Archbishop of Canterbury has power to try in person the Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. King), who is charged with practising and countenancing illegalities of ritual and doctrine. (See ORNAMENTS RUBRIC, and RITUALISM.) Lord Penzance's Court, or the old Court of Arches modified as stated, unites the powers of the *jus canonicum* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, '41, and the similar statute of '74, exercising authority in both Provinces. Lastly, the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, as representing the Royal Supremacy, is the absolute though not the canonical court of final appeal. Its judgments have been much criticised, and it has been accused of basing its decisions rather upon State policy than upon law. When a clergyman had administered *water to communicants*, there being no wine available, he was admonished by the Dean of Arches (*Beddoe v. Hawkes*, Feb. '88) not to repeat the offence. The correct course, the Court held, would have been to have made a short statement or dismissed the congregation.

Ecclesiastical Law, Cases in, '89. There were two important ecclesiastical cases during the year. One related to the new *reredos* (*q.v.*) at St. Paul's Cathedral, and the other to the alleged ritualistic practices of the Bishop of Lincoln. In the former case proceedings had been taken under the Public Worship Act, requiring the Bishop of London to consider the complaint. The proposed proceedings had for their object the determination of the question whether a *reredos* showing our Lord upon the cross above the Communion table and also the Blessed Virgin Mary with the Child in a conspicuous position a few feet above has any tendency to idolatry, and whether its erection is permitted by law. The Bishop of London held that such a structure was lawful, basing his decision upon the Exeter case, where a *reredos*, showing a figure of our Lord ascending to heaven, and placed in a conspicuous position immediately above the Communion table, was held to have been lawfully erected. He therefore refused to entertain the complaint, and the complainants thereupon applied

to the Queen's Bench Division for a *mandamus* to compel the Bishop to proceed. The Court was divided in opinion, Lord Coleridge and Mr. Justice Manisty holding that the Bishop ought to allow the proceeding to go on, and Mr. Baron Pollock being of a contrary opinion. As the former opinion prevailed, the Bishop was directed to remove the reredos. He subsequently gave notice of appeal.—In the case of *Reed and others v. the Bishop of Lincoln*, the trial has so far got little beyond the preliminary stages, but the Archbishop of Canterbury has decided that he has jurisdiction to try Dr. King for the alleged offences. These consist chiefly of having lighted candles on the Communion table during celebration; of mixing water with the Communion wine; of using the sign of the cross and the eastward position; and preventing the communicants from seeing him break the bread and take the cup. In his responsive plea, which was delivered on August 13th, the respondent denies that any of the alleged practices are illegal. As a proof of the interest with which the proceedings in the case are watched, it may be mentioned that a defence fund raised on behalf of the Bishop of Lincoln reached the sum of £2,000.—The case of *Swayne v. Benson* was a proceeding under the Church Discipline Act against the Rev. P. G. Benson, M.A., vicar of Hoo St. Werburgh, Rochester. The respondent had refused to admit the promoter, the wife of a surgeon in his parish, to the Sacrament of the Holy Communion, on the ground that she had attended a Wesleyan chapel, the respondent's contention being that such conduct on the part of the lady constituted schism. In the result Lord Penzance, Dean of Arches, directed the suspension of the clergyman from his benefice for a period of twelve months, but intimated that if he administered the sacrament to Mrs. Swayne the matter might be brought before him again. Subsequently Mr. Benson set Lord Penzance's mandate at defiance, and refused to permit a substitute, appointed by the Bishop, to preach for him. See also *Restoration of St. Albans, in re Gibbs*.

"Echo, The" (an evening paper, established Dec., 1868). Its principles are Liberal. *The Echo* gives daily, in a condensed form, the chief and latest news of the day, foreign, home, and commercial, of which it treats in an independent manner. Several new features have recently been introduced in *The Echo*, special prominence being given to topics of social interest. Office, 22, Catherine Street, Strand, W.C.

Ecuador. A republic of equatorial South America, governed by a President, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate representing the provinces, and a Chamber of Deputies, the people. Area 248,370 sq. miles; pop. 1,004,651. Capital Quito, pop. 70,000. Revenue (1886-7) 4,447,067 sucres; expenditure, 4,674,713 s. (sucré = 38.1); debt £3,704,680. The foreign commerce is largely with the United Kingdom, and centres in Guayaquil. Exports, cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, ivory. Army about 1,600 men. The history of Ecuador since 1870 presents few features of importance, beyond the civil wars and pronunciamientos, almost normal in the district. Railway extension is in progress. In '88 (March) Señor Antonio Flores was elected President. For Ministry, etc., see "DIPLOMATIC CONSULT" "Central and South America," by H. W. Bates, and *The Statesman's Year Book*.

Edinburgh, Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, R.S.B., Prince, 1st Duke of (creat. 1866), P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. was b. 1844; second son of the Queen. Mar. (74) the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, dau. of the late Alexander II. of Russia. Entered the Royal Navy ('58); **Admiral** in command of the *Mediterranean Squadron* ('86). Is Master of the Trinity House, and heir presumptive to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. In '88 H.R.H., in command of the *Mediterranean Squadron*, visited some of the chief continental capitals. In June he was promoted to the honorary rank of a **General of Infantry** in the German army, and was invested with the *Order of the Golden Fleece* by the Queen-Regent of Spain on the occasion of his visit to Madrid. He returned to England in July '89, to give evidence at the official inquiry into the loss of *H.M.S. Sultan*. The illness of H.R.H. during the early part of '89 occasioned much concern. H.R.H. has during the past year resided on the Continent.

"Edinburgh Review," the well-known quarterly review was founded in 1802, its first editor being F. Jeffrey, afterwards Lord Jeffrey. The name of Sidney Smith was associated with the *Review*, as also that of Lord Brougham, Lord Macaulay, and other distinguished men in English literature. The *Review* has been edited by Macvey Napier, Sir George Cornwall Lewis, and the present Editor (since '55), Henry Reeve, C.B., D.C.L.

Edinburgh University, founded 1582, has since become one of the chief medical centres in the world. Of 3,551 students, more than half belong to the faculty of medicine. **Chancellor**, the Rt. Hon. John Inglis, LL.D., etc.; **Lord Justice General of Scotland**; **Principal and Vice-Chancellor**, Sir Wm. Muir, K.C.S.I., LL.D., etc.; **Lord Rector**, the Marquis of Lothian (appointed '88). Conjointly with *St. Andrews* it sends a representative to Parliament; present member Mr. Stormonth Darling, Q.C. Its **Degrees** are—**M.A.** (hood black silk lined with white silk); **B.D.** (h. black silk lined with purple silk, bordered with white fur); **D.D.** (h. black cloth lined with purple silk; LL.B. and B.L. (h. black silk lined with blue silk, bordered with white fur); **LL.D.** (h. black cloth lined with blue silk); **M.B., C.M.** (h. black silk lined with crimson silk, bordered with white fur); **M.D.** (h. black cloth with appended cape, lined and faced with crimson silk); **B.Sc.** (h. black silk lined with green silk, bordered with white fur); **D.Sc.** (h. black cloth lined with green silk. Also grants degrees in mental science, philology, mathematical science, physical experimental sciences, natural sciences, engineering, public health, and agriculture. Connected with it is the *Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women*, which prepares candidates for the Univ. Pass Certificate Examinations, the equivalent of the M.A. examinations for males. E. U. has recently developed a scheme of *University Extension*. **Alumni** (some), Sir William Hamilton, Carlyle, Hume; Nasmyth, the engineer; Sir Walter Scott, Mungo Park, James Mill, Owen, the anatomist, Sir C. Wyville Thomson, scientific chief of the *Challenger* expedition; Dugald Stewart, Lord Brougham, and R. Louis Stevenson (g.v.), the author. See, of *Senatus*, Prof. Kirkpatrick. Consult *Edinburgh University Calendar*.

Education, Commercial. See **COMMERCIAL EDUCATION**.

Education Commissions. See *infra*.

Education. The educational system of the United Kingdom is a complex arrangement, the nature of which can only be understood by a reference to the history of its development in its various aspects. In its technical aspect the subject will be found treated in a separate article (see **TECHNICAL EDUCATION**). It remains for us here to deal with it in its three aspects—primary, secondary, and higher education. (1) **PRIMARY, OR ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.**—The history of the movement which led to the adoption of the present educational law, as regards public elementary education, dates from a comparatively recent period. Previous to '32, when the first Parliamentary grant for educational purposes was made, the education of the country was left entirely to private individuals and the religious bodies, and it was not until '39 that Parliament exercised direct control over the administration of the funds periodically voted for education. Early in the century a great impetus was given to the popular demand for instruction by various voluntary associations—the chief of which were the *British and Foreign School Society*, founded through the efforts of Joseph Lancaster, supported by the Society of Friends and the Nonconformist bodies; and the *National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor*, founded in '11, chiefly through the influence of Lancaster's rival, Dr. Bell. The first grant of £20,000 voted by Parliament, in '32, was towards the building of schools in connection with one or other of these societies. A building grant of the same amount was made annually until '39, when the vote was increased to £30,000, and a committee of the Privy Council (The Committee of Council on Education), was appointed to administer it. In '46 a new departure was made by granting subsidies in augmentation of teachers' salaries. In the same year the Queen's Scholarships, for enabling pupil teachers to attend training colleges, which are also aided by Government grants, were instituted. In '53 the capitation grant was instituted. In '58 the Duke of Newcastle's Commission was appointed, to inquire into the whole system of education in England and Wales. It was reported that the interference of the State had been beneficial, that the supply of efficient schools was inadequate, that only one in eight of the population attended any school, and of these only one-fourth, consisting of children of the upper classes, were efficiently instructed. Trained teachers were found to be superior to other teachers, and the Committee recommended that examinations should be conducted in every school where grants were to be paid, and that these grants should be apportioned upon the examination of individual children—i.e., on the principle of payment by results. This system is peculiar to this country, and is now condemned by many educational authorities. The Newcastle Commission was also the parent of the Revised Code, drawn up by Mr. Robert Lowe (now Lord Sherbrooke) in '62. Under the Revised Code direct payments of Government grants to teachers were abolished, and school managers, or committees of unpaid local representatives were appointed, and power was given to them, to select certified teachers and to pay to them the grant earned. The Code has undergone subsequent revisions, and that now in force is known as the *Mundella Code*. It is a schedule of all the elementary education

Acts, which together constitute the elementary education law. In '70 the sum voted by Parliament for educational purposes had reached £840,000. The extension of the Parliamentary franchise to the working classes had, however, created the demand for the education of all children of school age, and at that time only a small portion of them were under instruction. The celebrated *Elementary Education Act* (q.v.), introduced by the late Mr. W. E. Forster on Feb. 17th, '70, and adopted on Aug. 9th of the same year, was the result of this popular demand. The Act provided that the whole of the country should be divided into school districts, the Metropolis forming one itself, the boroughs another set, and the rural parishes the rest. Under the Act sufficient school accommodation was to be found in every district for all the resident children. *School Boards* (q.v.) were established under this Act. The Act was further amended in '73, in '76, when compulsory education was adopted and *school attendance committees* (q.v.) were appointed; and in '80, when children were required to pass a certain standard before they could go to work, and a school authority was everywhere appointed to enforce attendance. Notwithstanding this provision, however, the law relating to compulsion has failed in operation, owing to the refusal of many magistrates to convict parents for non-compliance with it. In '86 a *Royal Commission* was appointed to inquire into the working of these Acts. The Commission consisted of the following members: Lord Cross, chairman; Cardinal Manning, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Harrowby, Lord Beauchamp, the Bishop of London, Lord Norton, Sir F. Sandford, Mr. L. Stanley, Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., Sir B. Samuelson, Bart., M.P., Rev. Dr. Rigg, Dr. Dale, Canon Gregory, Canon Smith, Rev. T. D. C. Morse, Mr. C. H. Alderson, Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., Mr. S. Buxton, M.P., Mr. T. E. Heller, Mr. Rathbone, the late Mr. H. Richard, M.P., Mr. G. Shipton, Mr. Mundella, M.P., and Mr. B. Molloy, M.P. (retired). The Commission published their report in '88. It consists of nine parts, and is one of the most voluminous documents ever issued. Amongst its numerous recommendations is one which has provoked great opposition, on the ground that it is an attempt to upset the compromise on the subject of religious instruction agreed to in '70. This recommendation is that assistance from the rates should be given to voluntary or denominational schools. This report was signed only by a majority of the Commissioners. A minority report, protesting against this proposal, and objecting to other recommendations of the majority, was signed by Sir John Lubbock, Sir B. Samuelson, Dr. Dale, Mr. Lylph Stanley, Mr. Henry Richard, Mr. G. Shipton, Mr. Heller, and Mr. S. Buxton. In Scotland an excellent system of elementary education was adopted long before the passing of the *Scottish Elementary Education Act* in '72. Just as in Germany the intellectual impulse was given by Luther, so in Scotland education was born of the reforming energy of John Knox. In 1566 a law was passed establishing a school in every parish of Scotland. The great secession from the Church of Scotland in '43, which led to the establishment of the Free Church, effected the break-down of the parochial school system. The Free Church schools were set up side by side with the schools of the Establishment, and the division of interests and the means of support was not conducive to educational efficiency.

Hence, two years after the adoption of Mr. Forster's Act in England and Wales the **Scotch Education Act** was passed, establishing a **School Board** in every Scottish parish, and giving it the control of all parochial schools, not only elementary schools, but also the academies and high schools, and empowering it to erect and maintain new schools, according to the needs of the population. Grants are given to all schools under school boards, except those defined as "high-class public schools." The Scotch Education Act is administered by a Committee of the Privy Council, called the **Scotch Education Department**. The Scotch Code differs from that of England and Wales, in that it provides for the teaching of more advanced subjects, and differently defines the term "training college." In Scotland many of the training colleges are "non-resident," but in England and Wales they are all "resident." Free elementary education has now been generally adopted in Scotland under the powers of an Act last session. In Ireland national education is of under the control of the **Commissioners of National Education** in Ireland, consisting of twenty members, of whom ten are Protestant and ten Roman Catholic. The Commissioners, who are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, administer the **Government Grants**, which are made to **Vested Schools**, maintained as National Schools, directly by the Commissioners or by trustees; **Non-vested Schools**, belonging to private individuals, but under the control of patrons or managers; **Model Schools**, in which young people are trained as teachers; **Agricultural National Schools**; certain **Technical Schools**, in which instruction is given in embroidery; **Convent and Monastery Schools** (Vested and Non-vested); and **Workhouse National Schools**. The Commissioners have framed regulations for withdrawing any child from religious instruction of which its parents or guardians do not approve. **Statistics**.—On Aug. 31st, '88, the date to which the last return (published in Sept. '89) is made up, there were in **England and Wales** 19,328 elementary schools inspected, with accommodation for 5,385,643 scholars. The average daily attendance was 3,614,767. The Government grant amounted to £3,166,110, or 17s. 6^d. per scholar in average attendance. This shows an increase over the amount granted in the year previous. An idea of the progress that has been made in the provision of elementary education since '70 may be formed from the fact that in that year accommodation was only provided for 8·75 per cent. of the population, whereas in '88 the percentage was 18·71. Since the adoption of the first Education Act, in '70, the elementary education of the country has been conducted by two powerful organisations—the one consisting of the **School Boards**, under the direct control of the ratepayers; the other of the **Voluntary Schools** of the Church of England and various other religious denominations. These schools, though earning the Government capitation grant, are not under the control of the ratepayers. The cost of education per head steadily increased after the passing of the first Education Act. In '71 the cost per head was £7 7s. 5^d.; in '81, £1 16s. 10^d.; in '85, £1 19s. 1^d.; and in '88, £2 6s. 7^d. See also **SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON AND SCHOOL BOARDS**. The amount raised during '88 (latest returns) for purposes of public elementary education in England and Wales will be seen from the following table:—

SCHOOLS.	INCOME.					
	Endowment.	School Board Rates.		Voluntary Contributions.		School Funds.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Paid by Scholars.	Paid by Guardians.	
Church of England	140,696 2 4	—	582,081 10 7	846,110 19 10	31,870 1 8	£ s. d.
Wesleyan	645 14 11	—	15,682 4 5	101,867 4 11	2,544 17 4	29,741 0 6
Roman Catholic	2,375 18 10	—	65,993 18 4	75,115 16 10	11,539 17 0	3,371 8 1
British and other	18,461 13 5	—	81,672 11 2	167,172 9 4	4,067 1 7	930 0 1
School Board.	3,326 17 11	1,231,787 1 4	575 14 8	610,766 6 9	10,650 0 9	5,382 12 8
Total	166,508 7 8	1,231,787 1 4	745,915 19 2	1,801,032 17 8	60,677 18 4	40,191 8 4
						2,009,386 6 10
						79,816 9 8
						7,164,116 0 8

In Scotland, for which the last returns are made up to Sept. 30th, '87, there were at that date 3,111 schools inspected, furnishing accommodation for 677,984 scholars, of whom 491,735 were in average daily attendance. The parliamentary grant amounted to £455,924, or 18s. 6½d. per head. In Ireland in the same year the number of schools inspected was 8,028, providing accommodation for 734,381 scholars, with an average attendance of 497,923.—**SECONDARY EDUCATION.** In Scotland secondary or intermediate education is, as we have seen, to a great extent under the control of school boards, and in Ireland certain inadequate provision for it has been made by the Government. But in England and Wales secondary education is entirely in the hands of trustees of endowments, companies, and private individuals. In Scotland a great step towards systematising secondary education was taken in Jan. '86, when the Scotch Education Department instituted examinations for Leaving Certificates in the higher-class schools, the head-masters or rectors of which willingly co-operated in promoting the success of this innovation. A fresh impetus will doubtless be given to higher education in Scotland by the *Scottish Universities Act* of '89. (See Session, PARLIAMENTARY, cxc 124.) In England and Wales, though the state has at present exercised no direct control over secondary education, it has instituted several inquiries into its condition, presumably with the view to future legislation on the subject. In '61 a *Royal Commission*, under the chairmanship of the Earl of Clarendon, was appointed to inquire into the condition of "certain public schools in England." These public schools were nine—Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Charterhouse, St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors', Harrow, Rugby, and Shrewsbury. (See under their several headings.) In '64 another *Royal Commission* was appointed, under the chairmanship of Lord Taunton, to inquire into the condition of all schools other than those receiving the parliamentary grant and the nine great public schools already referred to. The *Commissioners* divided the schools they examined into (1) Endowed (grammar schools), (2) Private, and (3) Proprietary. They reported that reform must begin with the endowed schools, and drew up a series of recommendations which led to the adoption of the *Endowed Schools Act* of '69. This Act is administered by the Charity Commissioners. The inquiry of the Commission was also especially interesting on account of the evidence they took on the secondary education of girls. Their report gave great stimulus to the movement for promoting this object, and its publication was followed by the formation of "The National Union for Improving the Education of Women," of which the leading spirits were the Princess Louise, Mrs. William Grey, and Miss Shirreff. It was under the auspices of this Association that the *Girls' Public Day Schools Company* was established. In Wales the state of secondary education formed the subject of a *Departmental Committee of Inquiry*, under the chairmanship of Lord Aberdare in '80. With regard to secondary schools the committee recommended: (1) That existing endowed schools should be made efficient and suitable. (2) That in the reorganisation of endowments, (a) all schools should be made unsectarian; (b) the governing bodies should be to a large extent properly chosen; (c) schools should be adapted to local requirements. (3) Where there were

no endowments available, schools should be provided from other funds. A bill framed on the lines of these recommendations was introduced into Parliament last session.—**HIGHER EDUCATION** is comprehended in the work of the Universities and Colleges of University rank. (See Universities and Provincial Colleges under their several headings, and for the Higher Education of Women see ed. '87.) A grant of £15,000 (which will probably be annually voted) for the assistance of university colleges in Great Britain was adopted by Parliament last Session. At the close of the year '88 an important controversy arose on the subject of competitive examinations, suggested by a protest signed by a large number of M.P.'s and well-known educationists, published in the *Nineteenth Century* (Nov.). This article produced a rejoinder in the *Universal Review* (Dec.), and a defence of the system in the report of the *Civil Service Commissioners* (for competitive examinations), published in Aug. '89 (Eyre & Spottiswoode). Consult for elementary education "Annual Report of the Committee of Council on Education" (Eyre & Spottiswoode); for higher education the calendars of the various Universities (issued annually), and for the subject generally the *Cyclopædia of Education* (editor, A. F. Fletcher), and the following educational journals:—*The Journal of Education* (editor, F. Storr); *The Educational Times* (editor, Dr. Wormell); *The Private Schoolmaster* (editor, E. Markwick) (monthly); *The Schoolmaster*; *The Schoolmistress*; *The School Guardian*; *The School Board Chronicle* (editor, R. Gowing); and *The Teachers' Aid* (weekly).

Education Department is a committee of the Privy Council, in which are included the President of the Council and the Vice-President for education, assisted by a large permanent staff. The greater share of ministerial work falls upon the vice-president, who is responsible to the House of Commons. The Department distributes the Parliamentary grant, frames the code, appoints a staff of inspectors by whom schools in receipt of the grant are visited and the scholars examined, and training schools for teachers are inspected; it sanctions the borrowing of loans by School Boards on the security of the rates, and may grant provisional orders for the compulsory acquisition of land for school sites. Council office, Whitehall, S.W. (See EDUCATION, ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACTS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES, etc.) There is a separate Department for Scotland. Office, Dover House, Whitehall.

Egypt. A state, nominally dependent on Turkey, consisting of the Nile Delta and the valley of the Nile as far south as Wady Halfa, under the rule of Mohammed Thewfik, sixth of the dynasty founded by Mohammed Aly, his great-grandfather. The first four rulers bore the title of *Vall* or *Viceroy*, but in '66 Ismail, then ruler, received from the Sultan the title of *Khedive* or king, and the succession was made direct from father to son, instead of descending, in accordance with the original treaty, to the eldest male of the family of Mohammed Aly. In '73 the right of concluding commercial treaties with foreign powers, of issuing coinage, and of maintaining an army, was also conceded. Area of Egypt, 394,240 sq. m. Cultivable area, 51,850,000 acres. Pop. ('82), 6,806,381. Principal products, cotton, sugar, and cereals. (For history from '81 to '89, see editions of '86, '87, '88, '89.)—**History** of the year. In Nov. '88 the low level of Nile

caused considerable anxiety. All hopes of a large cotton crop, which had been prevalent during the summer, were abandoned, and the result of this chief Egyptian staple proved inferior, both in quantity and quality, to the previous year. The low Nile had further failed to inundate a considerable quantity of land, which thus became uncultivable for the year '89. It has been proposed to spend an amount of about £400,000 on works destined to prevent a recurrence of the disaster, but the execution of this and similar beneficial measures must depend to a great extent on the financial position, which, though promising, does not leave large funds for remunerative expenditure. Sir Edgar Vincent, as Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, closed the accounts for the year '88 with a surplus of £69,000, and a reserve of over £600,000—a brilliant result, which earned him the congratulations of Lord Salisbury. In Feb. '89 he opened negotiations for a conversion of the Egyptian Preference Loan from a 5 per cent. to a 4 per cent. stock, a measure which would have insured a yearly economy of £160,000. Sir Charles Russell and Sir Horace Davey pronounced against the legality of the proposed conversion, but in May the Egyptian Government determined to proceed with the measure, and on the 17th a contract was signed in London by Lord Rothschild on behalf of a group of bankers, and by Baron Richtofen on behalf of Egypt, whereby the former undertook to effect the operation provided the principal European powers gave their consent by June 30th. On the 6th of that month Great Britain and Germany gave that consent, as did Austria and Italy on the next day, and Russia on the 17th. France, however, declined, unless a date was fixed for the evacuation by British troops. Lord Salisbury declined to associate the questions, and negotiations were broken off. Later Mons. Spüller, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, seemed willing to re-open negotiations, and Riaz Pasha (*q.v.*), the Egyptian Premier, made a second appeal to him without success. The sons of the Khedive, having visited Paris (Sept.), were entertained by Mons. Spüller, who, in proposing their health, assured them that Egypt could always rely on France for sympathy and support. The Egyptian Government seized this opportunity to entreat that these professions might be interpreted by acts, and again requested the consent of France to a measure of necessary economy, but with the same want of success; and in this, as in all previous years since '82, the French Government has done its utmost to obstruct the Anglo-Egyptian administration. In the meanwhile the action of the Dervishes in the Soudan proved sufficiently the impossibility of evacuation. On Nov. 8th, '88, General Grenfell, after reconnoitring position of Dervishes at Suakin, returned to Cairo, and urged reinforcements. General Dornier had meanwhile inspected the Assouan—Wady Halfa—frontier, and found it satisfactory. On the 18th the Black regiments were ordered to proceed from Assouan to Suakin, their place being taken by British regiments from Cairo and Alexandria. On the 23rd the *Times* urged strongly that British troops should also be sent to Suakin, and two days later the British Government adopted the suggestion. On Dec. 1st General Grenfell left Cairo to take command of a Suakin expeditionary force, consisting of British and Egyptian troops. He arrived there

on the 7th, and found that the Dervishes were bombarding the forts, and that the artist correspondent of the *Graphic* had been killed within the lines. On the same day the Egyptian cavalry, under Colonels Barrow and Kitchener, reconnoitred the position of the enemy, and had to retire with some loss. On the 14th the Khalifa Abdalla announced through Osman Digna, commanding the Dervish force at Suakin, that he had captured Emin Pasha (*q.v.*) and Stanley (*q.v.*). On the 16th General Grenfell made a satisfactory reconnaissance, and on the 20th, his force being completed, he attacked and carried the Dervish lines with a loss of four killed and sixty wounded. The attack was made almost entirely by Egyptian troops, but supported by British. The Dervish loss was estimated at a thousand. These events occasioned frequent debates in the House of Commons (see Session '89), but the country round Suakin was pacified, and the British troops returned to Cairo by Jan. 12th. General Grenfell was received with enthusiasm in Cairo, and received from his own Government the K.C.M.G. Very shortly after his return Sir Francis Grenfell proceeded to inspect the Nile defences, returning to Cairo April 26th. Five days later the Dervishes made a raid north of Wady Halfa, and were repulsed by Egyptians under Major Dunning and Captain Hickman. By May 14th the force gathered by the Dervishes was about 600 men, on the strength of which the Khalifa Abdalla sent envoys into our lines with letters addressed to the Queen, the Khedive, and Sir Evelyn Baring, exhorting them to embrace Mahdism, and so avoid destruction at his hands. On June 4th, and again on the 17th, unimportant raids were repulsed, but by the 21st the Dervish force, commanded by Wad el Nejumi, advancing by the west bank of the Nile, reached Semieh, and was estimated at 2,000 men. Egyptian reinforcements were hurried up the Nile, and all officers on leave were recalled to duty. By the 30th Nejumi was at Maluka, but his forces were defeated on July 3rd in a smart engagement at Argouin. Egyptian loss, 70 killed and wounded, against estimated Dervish loss of 500. The enemy, notwithstanding, continued to march north, watched by gunboats, which endeavoured to keep them from the water, and Sir Francis Grenfell started up the river. British troops were ordered to follow him under General de Montmorency, and further troops were sent from Malta to replace those withdrawn from Cairo. On the 10th Grenfell interviewed the principal sheiks, and after reconnoitring the enemy on the 16th, he summoned Wad el Nejumi and his followers to surrender, and returned north to meet General Montmorency and concert operations. On the 26th Makir el Nur, another Emir, effected a junction with Nejumi, and on the 28th they struck camp, and continued their march north. On August 1st Major D'Aguilar had a successful skirmish, killing sixty of the enemy; and two days later Sir Francis Grenfell advanced with his full Egyptian force and a small body of English cavalry on Toski, and completely routed the enemy, killing Wad el Nejumi, 12 other Emirs, and about 2,000 Dervishes, besides capturing 50 standards. This victory secures the Nile frontier from attack for some time. General Grenfell received from the Khedive a sword of honour, and left for England on well-earned leave. Of events passing in the Soudan beyond

our frontier little is known. Lupton Pasha appears to have died on May 8th, '88. The rumour that the Mahdists had conquered the Equatorial provinces, and taken prisoners both Emin and Stanley, proved to be false. On April 28th it was reported that the Senoussites had taken Khartoum, and that the Khalifa had fled; but this also proved false, and it seems more probable that the Senoussites were defeated. That the Abyssinians (see ABYSSINIA) were defeated by the Mahdists during April is probable,—that King John was killed certain; and it may be mentioned in this connection that Menelek appears to have been recognised as his successor. In June it was reported from Massowah that native irregulars under Italian officers had taken and occupied Sanheit, on the Abyssinian frontier, and that Menelek was sending an embassy to Rome.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince George, visited Egypt, and was received at Cairo (Nov. 1st) by the Khedive. Brilliant illuminations and entertainments characterised the reception. Subsequently T.R.H. accompanied by the Khedive, visited the Pyramids. The re-election of a Governor for Alexandria took place quietly (and).—The other events of Egypt proper are of small importance, and are mainly administrative changes. Mr. Timmerman, the French member of the Railway Board, having resigned his appointment, gave an opportunity to the Egyptian Government of making economies in the appointment of his successor, but the French Government opposed. Similarly in the International Tribunals they have claimed and obtained increased representation. Mr. Schmidt, deputy Director-General of Customs, has resigned, and been succeeded by Mr. Ornstein, C.M.G. Sir Edgar Vincent has been appointed Director-General of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople, and was succeeded by Mr. Elwin Palmer, C.M.G. (q.v.). The Nile commenced rising on June 18th, and is so far satisfactory. The Public Works Department continues to do excellent service, and is extending the railway service of Egypt. The Government registry offices at Alexandria destroyed by fire (Feb. 28th).—**Egyptian finance, commerce, &c.** (The figures given throughout are Egyptian pounds, worth 20s. 6d.) The closed accounts for the year '88 showed receipts, 9,661,436; expenses, 9,591,960; surplus, 69,476. The total debt of Egypt on Dec. 31st, '88, was 103,935,640, made up as follows: Guaranteed loan, 9,152,100; privileged debt, 22,296,800; unified debt, 55,989,440; domains loan, 5,530,800; Daira loan, 8,636,480; 4½ per cent. loan, 2,330,000. The charge on this debt is 4,230,830. The tribute paid to Turkey is 678,203. The reserve fund was 610,066 on Dec. 31st, '88. Exports from Egypt ('88), 10,408,923, of which 6,534,355 were to England. The imports for same year were 7,687,834, of which 2,873,411 were from England. In specie the imports were 2,038,955, and the exports 8,642,900. The prospects for Egyptian finance are still fairly encouraging; the principal difficulties have been surmounted; the revenue is indeed not capable of much increase, but with an improving administration the expenditure can gradually be diminished. The obstinacy of the French Government has hindered an economy of £160,000 per annum in the debt charge, but conversion can hardly be long delayed. In five years the Government is relieved of the charge of £200,000 annually for the Suez Canal shares, and should British

administration be undisturbed during the intervening period there is every prospect that Egypt will then be safely through her financial troubles. Mr. Palmer, the Financial Adviser, submitted to the Ministers (Nov. 28th) his Budget proposals for '90. The chief features are: (1) The suppression of the professional tax in all but the largest towns; (2) the suppression of all octrois at Rosetta; (3) the abolition of the octroi on rice; (4) the abolition of all weighing dues; (5) a reduction in the internal postage, combined with house-to-house delivery and an extension of the rural service; (6) an increased educational budget. The first five represent a reduction in the receipts of £121,000, directly or indirectly reducing taxation to a greater extent; the other anticipated receipts fall short of last year's estimate by a further sum of £141,000. This diminution is nearly covered by the increased receipts anticipated from the Land Tax, owing to a more favourable Nile, and a further increase in the estimates. The total estimated receipts amount to £100,000 in excess of last year's. On the expenditure side the increased outlay, which is mainly on the extension of the railway system and on the education grant, is more than balanced by economies, mainly in the Daira and Domains administrations; so that the total anticipated expenditure is £70,000 less than last year's. The total revenue is set down at £9,650,000, and the expenditure at £9,500,000, showing a surplus of £150,000.

Egypt Exploration Fund, The. Founded 1883, under the presidency of the late Sir Erasmus Wilson (d. 1884), for the purpose of historical investigation in Egypt, conducted in a scientific manner, with the object of solving some of the many important questions that await the result of excavation. Special attention has been directed to all that can bear on the history of the sojourn and exodus of the Israelites, and the early sources of Greek art. The work is conducted on the principle of careful examination of all details and preservation of the objects found. These objects are of great interest in illustrating comparative art by the influences of Egyptian, Greek, and Syrian styles on one another, the technical processes of metal work, metrology and the ceramic arts. The antiquities found, after the claims of the National Museum have been satisfied, are divided between the British Museum, the Boston Museum (U.S.A.), and various local museums in England and the Colonies. The distribution depends mainly on the amount of local support which has been contributed by the several districts represented by the museums. Annual volumes are published, giving the results of each season's work, with maps and plates. In February '89 M. Naville, again assisted by Mr. F. Llewellyn Griffith and Count d'Hulst, as well as by the Rev. W. MacGregor, resumed work at Tel Basta, on the site of the famous temple of Bast in the city of Bubastis; this being the third season devoted to the excavation of that magnificent red granite structure (Herodotus, Bk. II., chap. 138), whose vast ruins were first brought to light in '87. Among the wrecks of the Hypostyle Hall and the Hall of Osorkon II. were found innumerable monuments of the Vith, XIIIth, XXIInd, and XXIIIrd dynasties. These consist mainly of bas-relief sculptures, portrait-statues

of all sizes, from miniature to colossal, and a multitude of beautiful lotus and Hathor-headed columns of various periods. The most striking discoveries related to the mysterious Hyksós rulers who dominated Egypt for 500 years. Bubastis proves to have been a great Hyksós settlement, and there were found two colossal black granite statues of that unmistakable type which is as rare in Egyptian art as its presence is suggestive of some of the most deeply interesting and important racial and historic problems. The heads presumably represent Apepi, the last king of the Hyksós period. But, in addition to these, were found in the hypostyle hall of the temple the lower part of a XIIIth dynasty statue, its feet on the nine bows, and on its throne the cartouches of a hitherto unknown king, whose name may be read as Ra-ian, or perhaps as Ka-ian. According to Arab tradition, the Pharaoh under whom Joseph served as prime minister was named Rayyán ibn al-Walid, and this statue has been conjecturally identified as one of that king. The question is yet under discussion, and awaits solution. The great ruins of this huge temple have now been exhaustively examined, with the result of showing that its history extended over 3300 years. Stone fragments have been found bearing the names of Khufu, builder of the Second Pyramid; of Pepi-Merita, the great temple-builder of the VIth dynasty, and of kings of the XIIth, XIIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIth, XXIIth, XXVth, XXIXth, and XXXth dynasties as well as of the Ptolemaic period. Such of the finer monuments as have not been retained for the Egyptian National collection have been presented to the British Museum, to the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston, to museums in Sydney, Montreal, and the larger provincial towns of Great Britain. The selection and transport of these weighty, yet fragile, objects from Bubastis to their ultimate destinations have been a severe tax upon the means of the Society and upon the time of its officials. The latest work published by the Egypt Exploration Fund contains the second part of "Tunis," as well as Mr. Petrie's Memoir on Nebesheh (Am), and on Defennch (Tahpanhes). The second volume of "Naukratis," and the third edition of M. Naville's "Pithom," have also been published. "The City of Onias" and the first volume of "Bubastis" are in preparation. The offices of the Egypt Exploration Fund are at 17, Oxford Mansion, Oxford Circus, W. President, Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G.; Sec., H. Gosselin; Hon. Sec., Miss Amelia B. Edwards, LL.D., etc., Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.

Egyptology, '89. The magnificent papyrus now in the British Museum, which came from a Theban tomb of the XIXth or XXth Dynasty, and which, in its beauty, fulness, dimensions, and state of preservation, as described last year, is the finest example of the Book of the Dead at present above ground in any country of the world, has become known as the Ani papyrus, after the person for whom it was written. The title of this dignitary was "scribe of the sacred revenue of all the gods"; which appears to be identical with an officer who, in the Egyptian hierarchy, according to the Hood papyrus, took precedence of the "prophets" and "sacred fathers." It has been discovered that one of the religious texts contained in the Ani papyrus is found also on a tablet dated the forty-fifth year of

Rameses II. Very soon after the arrival in England of this magnificent and unique copy or edition of the Book of the Dead, it was found that the splendour of the whites of the illuminations and other designs was palpably obscured by contact with the climate of London. From further experience it is now concluded that our atmosphere is destined to be equally disastrous to all the pigments. It was mentioned last year that the trustees of the British Museum have ordered the preparation of coloured photographs of this rare work at a popular price. As a precaution against atmospheric influences, it was found necessary to cut the papyrus into uniform lengths of about two feet, which, being appropriately mounted, have been practically hermetically sealed with a covering of glass. The copies thus produced approximately represent the glory of the colours as they left the hands of the Egyptian scribe or artist.—In the spring of '87, Mr. Edouard Naville and Mr. F. Ll. Griffith were induced to settle at Bubastis, the Pi-beseth of Ezekiel, and close to Zagazig, between Cairo and Suez, and a junction of several lines of railway, for the purpose of conducting excavations. Their first attempts showed that the great temple described by Herodotus had not disappeared; for the earth concealed heaps of granite blocks and gigantic columns. The task, therefore, of the excavators was to lay bare all the field of ruins, the extent of which they could judge to be considerable; and they applied themselves to this work during the winter of '88-9. Not only did they remove all the earth which covered the stones, but, in order to be quite certain that nothing was left hidden, they pulled down the heaps of stones which had been piled up by the fall of the walls of the first two halls. They rolled and turned every block, and this long and costly proceeding yielded inscriptions and monuments of the greatest value. Mr. Naville and Mr. Flinders Petrie still continue the excavations at Bubastis and some XIIIth Dynasty sites in the Delta of the Nile. Mr. Griffith, now of the British Museum, has just published copies of the Inscriptions of Siût and Dér Rîfeh, with numerous annotations and additions from various sources; a very important work on a subject never before so completely treated, and instalments of which were given in a short series of articles in successive numbers of the *Babylonian and Oriental Record* for '89. Mr. Griffith has also furnished an Appendix to the *Naukratis* of Mr. Ernest A. Gardner, at present the Director of the British School of Archaeology at Athens. The identity of the co-excavator of Bubastis with the interpreter of the Siût inscriptions has accidentally given him a place in the Egyptian bibliography of the past year which belongs by right of his subject to Dr. Rudolf Virchow, who, as a physiologist and anthropologist, has made some noteworthy researches into the origin of the ancient Egyptian people. For this object he went to Egypt, and examined all the royal mummies that were accessible, of all of which, both of their skulls and bodies, he took minute measurements, and arrived at the conclusion that the Egyptians were not allied in any degree to the negro. From the application of the same canons and treatment to the animal mummies, Dr. Virchow concludes also that the cattle of Egypt were not African, but Asian, perhaps even Caucasian. Dr. Virchow has embodied

these results of his investigations in a Report to the Berlin *Akademie der Wissenschaften*. Another contribution by Dr. Virchow to the scientific literature of Egypt appears in *Globus*, vol. iv., and is entitled *Ueber Land und Leute in Aegypten*. M. Maspero has also made an excursion into the palaces of mummydom, the results of which he has published in a work entitled *Les Momies Royales de Dér el-Bahari*. His descriptions are characterised by extreme minuteness, and can scarcely claim to share the dignity and decorum of the new parts, for '89, of the *Mémoires* described last year as being issued under the auspices of the French *Ministère de l'Instruction publique*. The *Mémoires* are brought out under the general editorship of M. Bouriant, *Directeur de la Mission archéologique au Caire*, by the members of which they are prepared. In continuation of his descriptions of *Les Hypogées royales de Thèbes*, M. Eugène Lefébure has issued his illustrations and inscriptions of the *Tombeau de Ramses IV.*: whilst from the editorial hand of M. Philippe Virey has come an account of the *Tombeau de Rekmara*, a high official who was governor-general of Thebes in the time of Thothmes III. Still further attention is due to Professor Maspero, who has lately published in the *Journal Asiatique* a translation, which he had originally prepared for his public lectures at the *Collège de France*, from a manuscript, the *Rood papyrus*, namely, of the British Museum, which forms a manual of Egyptian rank in official, military, ecclesiastical, and social life. Finally, M. Maspero has contributed an article on Egyptian Mythology, to the *Révue de l'Histoire des Religions*, in which he propounds a view of which the only possible effect is to reduce the ancient Egyptian religion to its barest matter-of-fact presentation, and to convict it of being one of the most savage systems of Nature-worship to be found in all the perverted piety of mankind. He imputes to figures and symbols the hardest and grossest literalism. One of the phases of the ancient Egyptian religion has also been treated in the eighth volume of the *Muséon*, in which a contribution appears from the pen of Dr. A. Wiedemann, entitled *Le Culte des Animaux en Egypte*. Professor E. Amélineau, who has devoted much study to the Christian antiquities of Egypt, has during the year published many historical and ecclesiastical Coptic fragments in different French periodicals; and in particular he should be mentioned as having contributed to the *Journal Asiatique*, December '88, an important article on the Conquest of Egypt by the Arabs. It has taken seven volumes instead of six to cover the whole scheme of Signor Simeone Levi's *Vocabolario geragifico copto-ebraico*, of which the concluding volume has been issued in the course of the past year. Other contributions to Egyptian learning include a paper on Egyptian Phonology, read by Mr. Renouf, the President, before the February meeting of the Society of Biblical Archaeology (see its *Proceedings*); and an important paper of Professor Adolf Erman, *Eine neue Art der ägyptischen Conjugation*, published in the *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache*, and giving a form of verbal conjugation in Egyptian very much like that of the perfect tense of the Semitic languages. The similarity is so striking that it is supposed to be due to something more than mere accident. Mr. E. A. Wallis Budge has published an *Egyptian Reading Book*, of a kind

never before attempted, and offering a mass of material collected and transcribed from hieratic texts heretofore practically inaccessible, on account, *inter alia*, of the expense and labour of gathering them up from their distribution in the pages of volumes scattered widely apart from each other. Lastly, to the works of the year, completed or in progress, Brugsch Bey has added an instalment of a work which, like his productions in general, is destined to be of permanent value, entitled *Aegyptologie*; in which he gives, or is to give, a summary of all that has been done since the modern recovery of the history, geography, religion, and hieroglyphic interpretation of the Nile Valley, and of Egyptian archaeology in all its branches. Consult Dr. Birch's Preface to the second edition of Bunsen's "Egypt's Place in Universal History"; Preface to second volume of "Records of the Past"; Inaugural Address in "Transactions of the Second Session of the International Congress of Orientalists"; Introduction to the Study of the Egyptian Hieroglyphs, in Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson's "Egyptians in the Time of the Pharaohs"; "Egypt from the Earliest Times to a.c. 300"; Rede Lecture on the "Monumental History of Egypt"; Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson's "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians"; Lenormant and Chevalier's "Manual of the Ancient History of the East"; Dr. E. Richmond Hodges' "Egyptian Hieroglyphics and their Decipherment," in the third edition of Cory's "Ancient Fragments"; Rev. A. H. Sayce's "Fresh Light from the Ancient Monuments"; Mr. E. A. W. Budge's "Dwellers on the Nile"; "Egyptian Archaeology," by Professor G. Maspero and Amelia B. Edwards, LL.D., etc., etc.

Eiffel, Gustave, Engineer of the Eiffel Tower (*q.v.*), was b. at Dijon in the Côte d'Or, 1843, and educated at the Central School of Arts and Manufactures at Paris. His professional reputation was established by his construction of the *Bordeaux Bridge*, the Garabit viaduct, and other important works. He has introduced many improvements in the art of bridge building upon arches.

Eiffel Tower (Paris Exhibition, '89). It was decided to erect in the Champs de Mars, Paris, in connection with the Exhibition of '89 (*q.v.*), the highest iron tower yet known. The height is 984 feet, and the estimated cost was £200,000. To this sum the Assembly in Nov. '86 voted £60,000, and the remainder of the money was to be found by the contractors, who in return receive a concession of the tower for twenty years. M. Eiffel, the engineer who originated the project, urges that the column will be of great value for astronomical and meteorological purposes. The form of the erection is that of a square of four arches, sloping inward and upward to a platform upon which rises the iron column, from four feet, sloping into graceful lines very much after the fashion of a lighthouse. At the end of '87 the tower had reached the height of 179 feet, the four arches of the base had been joined, and the great platform for the rooms of the first stage was being constructed. On May 19th, '88, it was stated that considerable uneasiness was being felt as to this tower; that the foundations were doubtful, that the labourers were attacked with giddiness, and that they could with difficulty be got to work. On July 4th M. Eiffel entertained the Parisian journalists to breakfast on the first story of the edifice,

60 mètres high. A technical description of the ingenious spiral lifts for the carriage of passengers from the second to the third story of the tower, taken from the *Globe Civil*, was given in the *Engineer* of August 3rd. A strike amongst the workmen took place on Sept 18th, and a demand was made for an advance of 20 c. an hour in the wages of the 160 labourers engaged on the erection (which was then 140 mètres high). MM. Eiffel and Campagno met the delegates, and offered a general increase of 5 c. an hour, to be followed in a month by another 5 c. to deserving workmen, while they offered to establish a canteen on the first storey, and sell food at 50 per cent. less than below. It may be observed here that the working day was one of eleven hours, which was reduced to about ten by the ascent and descent from the second storey, which required twenty-five minutes each way. On Sept. 20th M. Eiffel announced the settlement of the dispute; a further sou to be given the carpenters when the season reduced the day to nine hours, and a gift of 50 fr. to all on reaching the third platform. On Nov. 30th the tower had reached the great height of 200 mètres, or about 660 feet, and it was expected to be ready for the painters earlier than was contracted for. The ceremony of hoisting the first flag from the summit was performed on March 31st, '89, M. Eiffel being present. The flag measured 7½ mètres long by 4½ mètres wide—bore the letters "R. F."; and its appearance was saluted by a salvo of twenty guns. After the engineer, M. Condamin, had addressed those present on the platform, the descent was made, this—there being then no lift—lasting forty minutes. A banquet, to which guests and two hundred workmen had been invited, followed. A technical description of the lifts designed to be used for the tower was given and illustrated in the *Engineer*, March 22nd. In the *Paris Temps* of April 8th it was shown that the real limit of vision from the tower, which had been much discussed, was forty miles, which takes in Fontainebleau, Mantes, and Pontoise; but this area could only be viewed in exceptionally clear weather. On May 7th, the day after the opening of the Exhibition (*q.v.*), the workmen who had been engaged on the tower were presented to the President of the Republic, headed by M. Compagnon, who had charge of the workyard, and had recently been appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. The workmen presented M. Carnot with a model of the tower in iron and steel, a silk flag, and an album in which they had written their names, the distinguished recipient being apparently much pleased with this mark of attention. On May 29th an experiment was made with the Otis lift, intended for use to the second platform, which proved quite successful; for when detached from its cables of steel wire it fell with such a gradual motion upon the brake that not a pane of glass was cracked. The lift weighed 11,000 kilos., and was weighted with 3000 kilos. of lead. The Edown lift was requisitioned above the second platform. An elaborate description of the tower from a popular point of view was given in the *Times* of April 30th, when it was asserted that it was a certain M. Nouguiet, a young engineer in M. Eiffel's employment, who first conceived the idea, and worked it out with the aid of an architectural friend. A violent storm of thunder and lightning passed over Paris on Aug. 20th, and it was believed that the tower

had been struck; but the following morning it appeared to be little the worse, the *paratonnerre* being slightly bent. The people on the platforms felt no shock. In November, after the closing of the French Exhibition, it was stated that the receipts at the Tower had been 6,500,000 fr. It was closed Dec. 1st.

Eight Hours Question. This, has incidentally been much discussed during the year, and the leaders of the Socialistic section of the working classes have lost no opportunity of forcing it into the arena of public discussion and practical politics. As the subject promises to form a part of the advanced Radical programme, it will be advisable to give the latest form it has assumed. The Fabian Society has made a practical attempt to define the question by drafting a Bill in the form of an amendment to the Factory and Workshops Act of '78. The draft is not for a universal eight hours bill, but its opening clause gives an eight hours day as the general normal working-day in the absence of special agreement to the contrary. It would provide that no person employed under the Crown in the United Kingdom or in any department of the public service other than military or naval, or by any municipal or other public administrative authority, shall, except in cases of special emergency to be notified by the Secretary of State in the *Gazette*, be employed for a longer period than eight hours in any one day, nor for more than forty-eight hours in any one week. For railway servants employed wholly or mainly to work railway signals or points, it would limit continuous employment to eight hours, and provide that no person employed as engine-driver, fireman, guard, or in shunting, should work for more than twelve hours continuously, nor for more than forty-eight hours in any one week. It is proposed that contravention of this should render railway managers liable to a fine of £100. The eight hours per day and forty-eight per week would be compulsory for miners, and a breach would carry with it a similar fine to the above. The draft measure contains option clauses, providing that where it is proved that a majority of persons employed in any one trade are in favour of working not more than a maximum of sixty hours a week they shall be allowed to consult their wishes. This option would be extended to all monopolies such as docks, harbours, tramways, markets, gas and water works, etc. All new enterprises under parliamentary powers, and working by local or private Acts, would be prevented from working any person for more than forty-eight hours per week. This is an outline of the latest attempt to give definite form to the demand for the statutory restriction of the hours of adult labour in this country to eight. The subject has only been before the working classes during the last two or three years, and opinion is much divided upon it. It was first prominently discussed at the Swansea Trades Union Congress in '87; in October '88 there was a demonstration in favour of an eight hours day in Birmingham; and early in '89 there was a great deal of discussion in the press of the North of England, where the movement found much favour among the miners. A deputation of workmen of Newcastle-on-Tyne had an interview with Mr. John Morley, M.P., on the question, when the right hon. gentleman announced his opposition to legislative interference with the hours of labour in the direction indicated. Following upon the Swansea

Trades Union Congress an attempt was made to test the opinion of Trades Unionists upon the question; and at the next Congress, at Bradford in '88, the Parliamentary committee reported that only a small proportion of the unions had replied to questions put to them. Taking the societies which had voted by members, it was found that 3,926 members had voted in favour of an eight hours agitation being undertaken, and 8,194 had voted against it. There was thus a large majority against an agitation; but this view was modified by the voting upon other questions. To the question "Are you in favour of an eight hours working day or forty-eight hours per week?" 22,720 voted "Yes" and 4097 "No." To the question "Are you in favour of Parliament enforcing an eight hours day or a Saturday holiday by law?" 17,267 voted in favour and 3819 against. The last question was, "Are you in favour of obtaining either of these privileges by the free and united efforts of the organised trades of the kingdom?" 17,267 voted in favour and 3819 against. Thus these figures do not give a clear idea of working-class opinion. The Parliamentary Committee, however, claimed that the result was that 24,351 votes were in favour of an eight hours day and 7,304 against; while there were 17,267 in favour of obtaining it by legislative enactment and 7,395 by combination. Taking the collective opinion of Societies, ten voted in favour of an eight hours bill, and eleven against; but the membership of the latter Societies was said to be more than two to one greater than that of the former. The result of the voting was considered to be unsatisfactory and confusing, so that the Parliamentary Committee were instructed to take another vote upon these specific questions (1) "Are you in favour of an eight hours working day?" and (2) "Are you in favour of it being obtained by Act of Parliament?" Only those who answered the first question in the affirmative were to be allowed to vote upon the second. The vote was taken accordingly; and at the last Trades Union Congress (Dundee, Sept. 4th), the report of the Parliamentary Committee showed that only 33 societies, representing a total membership of 169,540, had made returns. This, the report stated, was only a comparatively small proportion of the trade unionists in the kingdom. There were 39,629 votes in favour of an eight hours working day and 62,883 against. On the next point only those had a vote who were in favour of an eight hours day. For having the eight hours day obtained by Act of Parliament there voted 28,489, and 12,274 against; and in favour of it being obtained by the action of the organised trades the number of votes recorded was 102,512, and the majority against an eight hours day was 23,254. If the number who voted against an eight hours working day were added to the vote against parliamentary interference, they had a majority of 46,668 opposed to parliamentary interference with the hours of labour. A resolution was put to the Congress by a delegate proposing as a basis of legislation that "the maximum working day for all industrial trades be eight hours," but after a debate an amendment in the direct negative was carried by 88 votes to 63. The Socialistic section impeached the accuracy of the returns, and they claim that the Trades Union investigation has been conducted in a purposely misleading way, and with the

object of prejudicing the minds of Trades Unionists upon the subject. During the labour agitation following the Dock Strike (see STRIKES), a statutory eight hours day was held out to the men as the ultimate goal of the movement for shorter hours. On the Continent an eight hours day is regarded as the chief item in the advanced labour programme, various workmen's organisations in France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden having declared in its favour. In America the labour organisations have decided to demand an eight hours day on May 1st, '90, and there the subject is widely discussed. The advocates of the movement in this country apparently confine their objects at present to the establishment of the principle of an eight hours day in all Government establishments, municipalities, chartered companies, and all concerns deriving powers of working from the Act of Parliament; and they claim that when that principle is laid down by the legislature a universal eight hours day in all trades will follow as a matter of course by mutual arrangement between private employers and employed. Their argument is that an eight hours day would absorb all the unemployed, and add to the productive power of the country; and they point to the success of the ten hours and the nine hours movements as supporting their contention that a reduction in the hours of labour not only means added production, but diminished cost of production, and also improvement in the material condition of the workers. The advocates of a statutory eight hours day chiefly belong to the Socialist school of political thought; and their teaching upon this matter is in direct opposition to the principle of voluntary combination, upon which Trades Unionists rely.

Eisteddfod. The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the music and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is certain that three such congresses were held in the reign of Edward III., one of them being under the patronage of Earl Mortimer. (For history of E. see ed. '88.) On Oct. 23rd, 1566, Queen Elizabeth issued a "letter of commission," calling another Eisteddfod at Caerwys for May 26th, 1568. This royal letter is dated from Chester. Fifty-five musical and bardic degrees were conferred at this meeting, entitling their possessors to live by the wandering minstrel profession. So far as we know, the next Eisteddfod which was held was also at Caerwys, in 1798, under the patronage of the Society of "Gwyneddigion," or natives of North Wales, a society established in London, which has since developed into the *Gymnadorion* (Aborigines) Society. The Society has established the Eisteddfod as a living and working institution. Frequent meetings were held after this date. The meeting for 1887 was held in the Royal Albert Hall, and was graced by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters. A preliminary Gorsedd (this word means throne, but in an Eisteddfodic sense it signifies the four-and-twenty stones of the Druidic circle, whence a year and a day beforehand the Eisteddfod is proclaimed "in the face of the sun, the eye of light," and where bardic and musical degrees

are conferred), is held at the place selected, where a year and a day's notice of the event is given. The Elsteddod was held in '88 at Wrexham, when Mr. Gladstone attended, and delivered a speech on the power of poetry and song. The '89 meeting was held at Brecon, Aug. 27th, when the usual addresses and contests in song and speech were gone through, and the enthusiasm of the huge audience was raised to its highest pitch by the singing of *Mdmo. Adelina Patti*, who graciously gave her services.

Ekwes. An English newspaper corruption of *Etohowe* (pron. et-show'e), the political centre of British Zululand (*q.v.*).

Election, Law on, in '89. A question was raised before Mr. Justice Stirling (Chancery Division, April 16th), as to whether occupiers who do not pay rates are entitled to vote upon the question of the adoption of the Free Libraries Act. It was decided that, as under the Poor Rate Act of '69 the payment of rates by occupier or owner is equivalent, occupiers are entitled to vote. The point arose in connection with the adoption of the Free Libraries Act by the borough of Croydon.

Election of a Member of Parliament. Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The day of nomination is to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination. The candidate is nominated in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour after the time appointed for the election not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer is to forthwith declare the candidate nominated to be elected; but if at the end of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a poll. The poll is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving, are not counted. The following calendar, which will probably make the matter quite clear, shows the time for nomination and poll in boroughs and counties, assuming that the writ has been received by

the returning officer on the 1st of any given month:—

<i>Day of Month.</i>	<i>County.</i>
1	Receipt of writ.
2	
3	Last possible day for notice of election.
4	
5	First possible day for nomination.
6	
8	First possible day for poll.
9	
10	Last possible day for nomination.
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	Last possible day for poll.

Borough.

1	Receipt of writ.
	Last possible day for notice of election.
	First possible day for nomination.
	Last possible day for nomination.
	First possible day for poll.

9 Last possible day for poll.

In using either table, regard must be had to the intimation given above, that *Sundays, Christmas Day, &c., do not count.* Thus, if an election in a county be fixed for the latest possible day, the poll would, on account of the Sundays, be at least two days later, or on the nineteenth, and in some cases three days later, or on the twentieth day. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland. Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates at an election for a county or borough, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer, if a registered elector of such county or borough, may give such additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the casting vote; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined. A petition may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. Thus, where there has been an equality of votes, and the casting vote has been given by the returning officer, or where a double return has been made, the seat may be claimed on petition. The voting papers would then be scrutinised by the Court, and some deductions would probably be made on the ground of spoiled papers, disqualification of the voter, &c., which would reduce one party's number more than it would

the figure of the other. All election petitions are tried by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether the member petitioned against, or what other person, if any, was duly elected, or whether the election was void; and when corrupt practices have been alleged, the judges report also whether any such practices have been committed, and, if so, whether it was with the knowledge or consent of any candidate, and the nature thereof; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a *Royal Commission*, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented. Any member returned for two or more places in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his selection for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place. See also *Writs, Corrupt Practices, Parliament, House of Commons, etc.*

Electric Lighting. The year '89 witnessed an enormous development of electric lighting enterprise, especially in London. Various causes had combined to delay schemes for the lighting of the Metropolis. In the first place the experiments that had been made in street lighting by the new illuminant did not prove satisfactory enough to create any strong desire for the adoption of the light; and in the second place the terms of the earlier Acts dealing with the subject were such as to make electric lighting companies take a second thought before embarking in extensive installations under the provisional orders which some of them obtained. The *Electric Lighting Amendment Act of '88* gave a different complexion to matters, and as soon as it came into force, steps were taken which will result ere long in a great part of the Metropolis being lighted by electricity. Company after company was formed to deal with certain areas, and at the present moment the aggregate capital of these companies amounts to something like three millions sterling. About five years ago Sir Coutts Lindsay introduced the electric light at the *Grosvenor Gallery* (q.v.), and having laid down plant more than sufficient for his own requirements, he undertook to supply some of his neighbours with light. The locality was a favourable one for the extension of the new illuminant, and Sir Coutts was induced by the demands of proprietors of shops and other establishments in the neighbourhood to increase from time to time his installation until it became the largest in the Metropolis. Under the *Electric Lighting Amendment Act* the *Grosvenor Gallery* electric lighting concern was remodelled and assumed greatly increased dimensions as the *London Electric Supply Corporation*, with a capital of a million and a half sterling. Having secured a provisional order assigning the lighting of certain areas to them, the Company began operations on a bold plan. They determined to use high tension electricity, and to distribute it all from one station, a site for which was acquired at Deptford. The station is a very large building, and it is being filled with powerful machinery. Four steam-engines of 10,000 horse-power each

have been erected as a beginning, and space is provided for eight more engines of like power—the grand aggregate being 120,000 horse-power. The dynamos used are of gigantic dimensions, and the four first brought into operation have an aggregate capacity of 200,000 ten-candle-power lamps. Mr. Ferranti, the Company's chief engineer, has designed all the works, and the mains for the distribution of the electric currents are his special invention. The Company has obtained powers for the lighting of the following areas, and it is estimated that when they have fully developed their business they will have no fewer than two million lamps in their circuits: The part of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields lying to the south of the Strand, and west of St. Martin's Lane; the portion of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, lying to the north of Victoria Street, excepting that portion of St. Margaret's lying to the west of St. George, Hanover Square; St. James, Westminster; St. George, Hanover Square; Chelsea; the Greenwich district, St. Mary, Rotherhithe; St. Mary, Bermondsey; the district of St. Olave; the district of St. Saviour, Christchurch; and that portion of St. Mary, Lambeth, lying to the north of Westminster Bridge Road. The *Metropolitan Electric Supply Association*, with a capital of £500,000, comes next in rank to the "London," but their mode of operation is different. Instead of having only one central station they have, to begin with, six stations, and they have refrained from committing themselves to any particular type of machinery. Their mains are divided into circuits for the supply of one thousand lamps each, and extraordinary precautions have been taken to provide against the possibility of a breakdown. Not only has each station a reserve of power, but all the stations are connected by trunk mains, so that should one or more get out of order the others can be drawn upon to maintain the needful current. The six stations are designed to supply an aggregate of 400,000 lights, in the following areas:—St. Giles-in-the-Fields, St. George, Bloomsbury; St. Andrew, Holborn-above-bars; St. George the Martyr, St. Sepulchre; Saffron Hill; Hatton Garden; Ely Rents and Ely Place; the Liberty of Glasshouse Yard; St. Anne, Soho; St. Paul, Covent Garden; St. John the Baptist; Savoy or precinct of Savoy; St. Mary-le-Strand; St. Clement Danes and the Liberty of the Rolls, together with the extra-parochial places known as the Charterhouse, Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, and Furnival's Inn; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, except that portion lying west of St. Martin's Lane and north of Trafalgar Square. The lighting of the district of London known as "Clubland" has been undertaken by the *St. James's and Pall Mall Electric Lighting Company*. The area is bounded on the south by Pall Mall, on the north by Piccadilly, on the west by Regent Street and on the east by St. James's Street. The Company was organised by Messrs. Latimer Clark, Muirhead & Co., and the chief generating station is in Mason's Yard, behind Duke Street. Another station is being established in the area, from which it is proposed to supply electricity for motive purposes. Several of the more important clubs have already been supplied with the new illuminant. The *Westminster Electric Supply Corporation* has been formed to deal with the districts of St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster; the Chelsea Electrical Supply Company is operating

in the district whence it takes its name; the **Notting Hill Electric Lighting Company** covers parts of Kensington as well as Notting Hill; the **House to House Electric Supply Company** is working chiefly in Kensington; the **Pilsen Electric Lighting Company** is supplying Holborn and a portion of the Strand, and contracts for lighting the City have been entered into with the Metropolitan, the London, and the Brush companies respectively. In addition to all the enterprises enumerated there are a considerable number of private installations throughout the Metropolis. In most of the larger towns it has been introduced to a greater or less extent, and numerous schemes for permanent town lighting are under consideration, the Board of Trade having received no fewer than three hundred applications for provisional orders. In the lighting of ships, railway trains, and mines, also, electricity is coming into extended use. Consult "The Law relating to Electric

Acts contain all the statute law regarding the public provision of elementary education in England. The administrative area for the purpose of elementary education is either the borough or the parish. Any area may have a school board if those who would have votes for a school board apply to the Education Department; and any area must have one if the school accommodation already provided is not sufficient. The board is elected outside the Metropolis by the burgesses of the borough or the ratepayers of the parish; within the Metropolis by those who would be entitled to vote for common councilmen in the City of London, or for vestrymen in other districts. Each voter has as many votes as there are members to be elected, and may give them all to one candidate. Outside the Metropolis the school board must number not less than five, nor more than fifteen. Members hold office for three years. In any area in which there is no school board there must be a school attendance committee, of not more than twelve nor less than six, annually appointed out of their own number, by the town council if it be a borough, or by the guardians of the union if it be a parish. The school board, or school attendance committee, must see that every child of school age receives sufficient elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that

of proficiency (unless such child comes under the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878). The school board, moreover, is to provide for any deficiency of school accommodation, and for that purpose has powers of compulsory purchase. It may establish a free school anywhere within its district, having first satisfied the Education Department that such a school is needed. It may contribute to, or, with the consent of the Education Department, establish an industrial school. It may take over, upon certain conditions, any elementary school already established in its district. A parent who is unable to pay the school fees may apply to the guardians of the poor, and if he prove his inability they are to pay the fees without his thereby incurring any disqualification. All fees, parliamentary grants, sums borrowed, etc., must be carried to the school

fund, out of which all expenses are to be defrayed, and any deficiency be met out of the rates. The school board is to serve on the rating authority its precept requiring payment of a sum therein specified, which the rating authority must pay to the school board treasurer. Should the rating authority make default, all its rating powers may be exercised by officers appointed for that purpose by the school board. No religious catechism or formula distinctive of any denomination is to be taught in a board school, nor is a child to receive any religious instruction contrary to the wish of his parent, nor is a Government Inspector to examine any child in any religious subject. For other provisions see text of Acts. The Acts are supplemented by the Code annually issued by the Education Department, which is laid upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament, and, if not objected to within a certain time, has the force of law. The Acts are further supplemented by the bye-laws made by the several school authorities. The Report of the Royal Commission was issued in '88, and at once led to a revival of the dormant discussion as to voluntary schools receiving aid from the rates. The controversy, which for a time engaged public attention, soon died away on the announcement by the Vice-President of the Council in the House of Commons that it was not the present intention of the Government to act on the Majority Report of the Commissioners.

Ely, Rt. Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, Lord Bishop of. The diocese was founded 1109. The present income is £5,500. His lordship, the 59th bishop in order of succession, son of the late Marquis of Northampton, and brother to the present Marquis, was born July 18th, 1825. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as 14th Wrangler (1848), and proceeded D.D. (1879). Ordained (1850). Formerly his lordship was rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire (1852-79), Hon. Canon of Peterborough (1856-79), Rural Dean of Preston and Archdeacon of Oakham (1874), Dean of Worcester and High Almoner to Her Majesty (1879), Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation of Province of Canterbury (1880). Consecrated Lord Bishop of Ely (1886), is Visitor of the Colleges of St. John, Cambridge, and St. Peter, Cambridge, and of St. Mary, Cambridge.

Rev. Robert Anderson, vicar of the now famous Trinity Church, Brighton.

Ember Days. The derivation of the term is doubtful, but it probably has no connection with penitential "ashes" or "embers." In the early Christian centuries a week in each of the four seasons was set apart for fasting and prayer on behalf of the fruits of the ground. The English Church keeps the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday in these weeks as days of abstinence and prayer for a blessing on those about to be ordained ministers of the Church. These days are taken after the First Sunday in Lent, Whit Sunday, September 14th, and December 14th.

Emigrants' Information Office. This office has been established under the supervision of the Colonial Office for the purpose of supplying intended emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting the British Colonies. The classes chiefly required in the Colonies at present are farm labourers and others connected with the land, female

domestic servants, and farmers with a little capital. Hardly any assisted passages are now granted, Queensland and the Cape and Natal giving the most encouragement. The importance of the subject is shown by the fact that the exodus from Great Britain has averaged during the last decade about 200,000 persons annually, of whom about three-fourths now go to the United States. (See table, *infra*.) Printed particulars, which are revised quarterly, are exhibited at every post-office; and fuller details can be obtained on application by post or personally to the Chief Clerk, at 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. See also SELF-HELP EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

Emigration and Immigration. The official statistics issued during '89 give tables relating to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom during the year '88.

Emigration '86, '87, and '88.

	Total, including Foreigners.	Emigrants of British and Irish Origin only.
No. of emigrants in '88	398,494	279,925
" " '87	396,494	281,487
" " '86	330,801	232,900
Increase in '87	65,693	48,587
" " '86	66,416	48,256

It will be noticed that while there is a slight increase in the total emigration, foreigners as well as British and Irish included, there is a slight decrease in the number of emigrants of British and Irish origin only—viz., from 281,487 in '87 to 279,925 in '88.

Immigration in '86, '87, '88.

	Total, including Foreigners.	Immigrants of British and Irish Origin only.
No. of immigrants in '89	128,879	94,153
" " '87	119,013	85,475
" " '86	108,879	80,018
Increase in '89	9866	8658
Increase in '87	10,134	5457

Excess of Emigrants.

	Total Number of Pas- sengers.	Passengers of British and Irish Origin only.
No. of Emigrants in '88	398,494	281,487
" Immigrants "	128,879	94,153
Excess of Emigrants '88	269,615	185,805
Corresponding excess in '87	277,481	196,012
Corresponding excess in '86	221,922	152,882

The total surplus emigration (*i.e.* including foreigners) thus decreased during '88, as did also the net emigration of persons of British and Irish origin only. There was in '88 a continued increase in the number of emigrants going to British North America, and a decrease in the number going to the Australasian Colonies.

Emigration and Immigration, Committee on. See SESSON, sect. 188.

Emin Pasha (Eduard Schnitzler) was b. March 28th, 1840, in Oppeln, Silesia. In '42 his family moved to Neisse, where Emin's mother and sister still reside. He was educated at the Neisse Gymnasium, and at the medical schools of Breslau and Berlin, where he graduated in '64. He subsequently acquired the mastery of several European and Asiatic languages. About '65 he set out for Turkey, where he fell in with Hakkî Pasha, whom he accompanied on official journeys through Armenia, Syria, and Arabia. In '68 he took up his residence at Scutari, and secured the close friendship of Ismail, the Governor. On the disgrace of the latter, Emin accompanied him in his exile to Trebizond. Ismail was restored to favour, and Emin shared his good fortune. It was probably under the influence of Ismail, or his widow, whom Emin married, that he became a convert from Judaism to Mohammedanism. In '75 he returned home, only to stay, however, for a few months; for in '76 we find him acting as surgeon in the Egyptian army as Dr. Emin Effendi, and in that capacity he was ordered to Khartoum. In '78, when General Gordon was Governor of the Soudan, Emin was appointed Governor of the Equatorial Provinces of Egypt. In '86 he appealed for help. In consequence of this appeal a relief expedition, under Stanley, was sent out in Jan. '87 (*vide infra*). Letters published on Nov. 26th, '89, gave the information that Mr. Stanley and Emin had safely reached German territory at Mpwapwa. See STANLEY, and consult "Emin Pasha in Central Africa," "Emin Pasha," by Rev. H. W. Little, and an article in *Scribner* for Nov. '89, "Where Emin Is."

Emin Pasha Relief Expedition. Early in '87 an expedition was formed to relieve Emin Pasha (*q.v.*), who was cut off from communication with the civilised world after the Mahdist rising, but had kept together a garrison sufficient to hold his province. His chief station was Wadelai, on Lake Albert Nyanza, where he has two steamers on the lake. The command of the relief expedition was given to Mr. H. M. Stanley by the Egyptian government, and his plans have been sanctioned and aided by the Administration of the Congo Free State. Taking with him Major E. Barttelot and other European officers, with a force of several hundred Zanzibari and Soudanese soldiers and carriers, Stanley made his way up the Congo, and then up its great tributary the Aruwimi. Some 150 miles up this last river he established a camp, which he left in charge of Major Barttelot, who has since been killed. Thence Stanley and the main body set forth to march overland to the Albert Nyanza. Meanwhile Tippoo Tib, an influential Arab trader whom Stanley had attached to the expedition, was sent with a strong force up the Congo to Stanley Falls. In November '88 an expedition, conducted by Lieut. Wissmann, proceeded to the relief of the distinguished traveller. In a telegram received by Sir William

Mackinnon, chairman of the Emin Relief Committee, Nov. 21st, from Mr. H. M. Stanley, he stated that himself and all the party had arrived at Mpwapwa on the 10th of the month. Mr. Stanley's letter, dated Aug. 5th, '89, gave a lengthy account of his journeyings and final meeting with Emin, to whom he sent a pressing invitation to join him, with his followers, at Kavallis; and on Feb. 13th, '89, Emin arrived at this camp, to the great satisfaction of the Expedition. See STANLEY.

Employers' Liability Act, '80. Before the passing of this Act, a master was not liable to his servant for injury caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant. The Act provides that where injury has been caused to a workman by reason of any defect in the works, machinery, etc., or of the negligence of any person in his employer's service intrusted with superintendence or with authority over the injured man, or of any act or omission done or made in obedience to the orders or byelaws of the employer, or of the negligence of any person in charge of railway signals, points, etc., the injured workman, or if the injury results in death, his personal representatives, shall have the same right of compensation against the employer as if he had not been in the employer's service. Certain exceptions are made, to protect an employer morally innocent of the injury. An action under the Act must be brought within six months from the time of the accident, or twelve months from the time of death, as the case may be, and notice that injury has been sustained must be given within six weeks. The compensation recoverable is not to exceed the equivalent of three years' earnings of a person in the same employment and district. Any money payable by the employer to the workman as a penalty under any other Act of Parliament is to be deducted from the compensation recovered under this Act. Actions under the Act are to be brought in the county court, but may be removed into a superior court in the same manner as other actions. The Act came into operation on Jan. 1st, 1880.

Endowed Schools Acts. For concise report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in '86 to inquire into the operation of the Endowed Schools Act, '69, and the amending Acts, and to consider and report how far it might be expedient to amend the powers exercised under them by the Charity Commissioners. See ed. '88.

Engineering. Details of some of the most important of the great industrial engineering schemes either in progress or planned out in different parts of the world at the present time are given under their respective alphabetical headings.

English Church Union, The, was formed in 1859, after the Protestant riots at St. George's-in-the-East, for the purpose of uniting clergy and laity "in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children." Viscount Halifax is the President, and the vice-presidents include 25 Bishops and Archdeacons. Denison, the Rev. Canon Carter, the Earl of Limerick, the Earl of Glasgow, and Mr. Shaw Stewart. Amongst the members of the Council are the Deans of Manchester, Durham, Rochester, and Bangor, Canons Body, Churton, Cooke, Perry, Hockin, Gray, Courtenay, Chapman, Bodington,

and Malcolm MacColl, the lay members including the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Sackville Cecil, Lord Edward Churchill, Sir Charles Turner, Sir Theodore Hope, and Sir Walter Phillimore. Those only who are communicants of the Church of England, or of churches in communion with her, can be elected and enrolled. The Union comprises 25 bishops, 3,600 other clergy, and 25,500 laity. Its main object is to defend and maintain unimpaired the doctrine, discipline, and ritual of the Church of England against Erastianism, Rationalism, and Puritanism. Of late years the mere litigating business of the Union has materially decreased, owing to the "policy of peace" inaugurated by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and supported by the late Bishop of London, which has influenced the leaders of the Evangelical party against their previous policy of ritual prosecutions. Another reason for this decline is that the Union has refused to recognise the jurisdiction of Lord Penzance in spiritual matters, and clergymen who have been prosecuted by agents of the Church Association (*q.v.*) since the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Act have mostly neither appeared in person nor been represented by counsel, but have allowed judgment to go against them by default. In 1877 a Sustentation Fund was created to supply the loss of income incurred by those who had been proceeded against; and amongst those to whom grants have been made are the Revs. T. P. Dale, R. W. Enraght, S. F. Green, the late A. H. Mackonochie, Arthur Tooth, J. Baghot de la Bere, J. Bell Cox, etc. The President and Council emphatically repudiate any political bias or party character in the organisation. Evening communions are condemned by the English Church Union, but the use of vestments and other ritual adjuncts is encouraged, as being, in their view, sanctioned by the Ornaments Rubric of the Prayer Book. *Organ, The Church Union Gazette.* Offices, 35, Wellington St., Strand. Sec., Col. John Brathwaite Hardy.

English Harbour. A West Indian naval station. See ANTIGUA.

English Political Parties. It may be assumed that, under the universal household franchise now established by law, the various political parties in the country find their fair measure of representation in the popular branch of the Legislature. Upon this premise an analysis of the composition of the House of Commons will afford the best test of the strength of the respective schools of political thought throughout the three kingdoms. The present House of Commons was elected in July-Aug. '86, and consisted of 670 members, of whom 393 were Unionists and 277 Home Rulers. The leading principle of the first-named party is the maintenance of the union of the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland as settled by the Act of Union of 1801. The Home Rulers, on the contrary, advocate the abrogation of the Act of Union and the restoration to Ireland of a separate parliament. This main division of parties dates only from the summer of '86, when Mr. Gladstone, up to that time the acknowledged head of the whole Liberal party, declared himself in favour of Irish Home Rule, and united his forces, or so many of them as he could carry with him in his new departure, with those of the Irish Nationalists led by Mr. Parnell. A considerable minority of Liberals, resenting Mr. Gladstone's sudden change of front, declined to continue their

support, and combined with the Conservatives to form that Unionist majority which succeeded in defeating the Home Rule Bill, first in the House of Commons, and afterwards and more decidedly at the polling-booths. The anti-Home Rule Liberals, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government which necessarily resulted from the successful combination, retained their independence, and formed themselves, indeed, into a separate party, with a separate organisation, separate leaders, and separate whips. They called themselves **Liberal Unionists**, but were described by the Gladstonians as **Dissentient Liberals**. Their principal leaders were Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Chamberlain, the former two representing those who had belonged to the Whig section, and the latter those who had been included in the Radical section of the old Liberal party. The **Liberal Unionists**, or **Dissentient Liberals**, numbered 77, and the **Conservatives** 316, thus bringing up the total of Unionists to 393, and giving them a majority of 116 over their opponents. As the Conservatives did not of themselves form a majority of the whole House, the Government could only exist by reason of the support of the **Liberal Unionists**. The 277 **Home Rulers** were made up of 192 **English, Welsh, and Scotch Liberals and Radicals** (led by Mr. Gladstone, with Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. John Morley as his principal lieutenants), and (including the seat subsequently gained on petition at Londonderry city) 86 **Irish Nationalists**, or **Parnellites**—so named after their leader, Mr. Charles Stuart Parnell. Of these 86 sit for Irish constituencies, and one, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, for the Scotland division of Liverpool. By their opponents the **Home Rulers** are often termed **Separatists**, although they warmly repudiate the imputation that the measures they advocate involve the separation of the two countries. In the **Home Rule** total are also comprehended a number of members who for certain subsidiary purposes form separate parties—such as the **Labour representatives**, the advocates of **Church Disestablishment**, and some five or six gentlemen returned by Scotch constituencies specially to watch over the interests of the **Highland Crofters**. Strange to say, the **Social Democrats**, who have been making some stir in the Metropolis and elsewhere, have not a single representative in Parliament. The **Conservatives**, or, as they are sometimes called, **Tories** or **Constitutionalists**, form a more homogeneous party than their Liberal opponents, having fewer and less conspicuous internal divisions. Their professed policy is the maintenance of the Empire at all cost, the preservation of the Constitution as represented by the three estates of Crown, Lords, and Commons, the union of Church and State, and the upholding of the rights of property. Subject to these principles, the **Conservatives** have shown themselves to be as well disposed towards useful legislation and the reform of abuses as any other party in the State. The **Gladstonian Home Rulers** base their claim to public support on the superiority of their legislation, the greater purity of their administration, and their devotion to the principles of peace, retrenchment, and reform. They are divided in opinion as to the maintenance of the State Church and the House of Lords. The sole programme of the **Parnellite** party consists of the demand for an Irish Parliament.

They treat every other political question as of subordinate importance. Since the last General Election the Unionist strength in the Commons has somewhat diminished. The **Liberal Unionists** have sustained at successive bye-elections a net loss of three seats, and the **Conservatives** a net loss of eight seats, while Sir T. Grove, Mr. Hingley, and Sir H. Vivian, formerly **Liberal Unionists**, now usually vote against the Government on questions of Irish policy. The present relative strength of parties is (Nov. 20th, '89), allowing for these changes, about as follows:—**Liberal Unionists** 70, **Conservatives** 308—total Unionist strength 378; **Gladstonians** 206, **Parnellites** 86—total 292; **Unionist majority** 86. (For further details see summary at end of Commons, House of, and Pollings at Bye-Elections.) Despite their slight falling off in numbers, the **Liberal Unionists** are still masters of the situation. The party as a body has consistently voted with the Government on all vital questions, and early in '88 Mr. Parnell was forced to recognise that on any matter affecting the Union the **Home Rulers** could not hope to break the ranks of their opponents in the House of Commons as then constituted. Attempts to compose the difference between the **Liberal Unionists** and **Gladstonians** have been made, notably at the Round Table Conference (*q.v.* ed. '88), but without success. Lord E. Churchill's resignation placed the Government in a somewhat critical position, but the acceptance by Mr. Goschen, with the sanction of Lord Hartington, of the Chanceryship of the Exchequer, and the brilliant financial proposals which he has since laid before Parliament, have more than compensated for the defection of Lord Randolph. During the session of '89 the Radical wing of the Gladstonian section of the Opposition organised themselves for separate action when necessary, appointing their own whips, and acting as a rule under the leadership of Mr. Labouchere; and on more than one occasion, notably on the question of Royal Grants (see Session, sect. 47), voted quite independently, and indeed in downright opposition to Mr. Gladstone. Partly in consequence of their principles, but also in punning allusion to the name of one of their whips, this independent section of the Opposition have been styled "**Jacobins**."

Envoys and Plenipotentiaries. See **DIPLOMACY**.

Eras, The Five. These are the Greek (Olympiads); the Roman; the Christian; the Julian Period; and the Mohammedan Era.

Erzeroum. An important Turkish strategical centre in Armenia, which, since the annexation of Kars by Russia (1878), has become the principal frontier fortress and point of resistance to a Russian advance from the Caucasus to Constantinople. It is about 100 miles south-west of Trebizond, on the great commercial highway leading from that town over the plateau to the Persian frontier, and is a chief halting place for pilgrim caravans from Teheran to Mecca. The population is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 60,000, and as the administrative capital of a Turkish vilayet, covering 27,000 square miles, with population 675,000, it attracts a fair amount of trade. It has a Catholic bishop of the Armenian rite.

Esher, William Balol Brett, 1st Baron

(creat. 1885); b. 1815. Educated at Westminster, and at Caius Coll., Camb. (B.A., senior opt., 1836, M.A. 1840). Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1846), made Q.C. (1860); was Solicitor-General (1868), a justice of the Common Pleas (1868-75), a judge of the High Court of Justice, Common Pleas Div. (1875-6), and a Lord Justice of Appeal (1876-83), in which latter year he was appointed Master of the Rolls. Was M.P. for Helston (1866-68). His lordship presided at the trial of the London gas stokers for conspiracy some years ago. Since Lord E.'s appointment as Master of the Rolls, he has on more than one occasion held *conversazioni* at the Public Record Office, for the purpose of displaying its interesting treasures. Lord Esher wrote a letter to the *Times* (Aug. 17th, '89), favouring the creation of a Court of Criminal Appeal.

Esquimaux. A harbour and naval station on the south-east of Vancouver Island, about three miles from Victoria, capital of the province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada. Since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway its importance has become evident, and it is now being fortified and provided with strong armaments and all the necessities of a first-class naval arsenal. A large graving-dock has recently been constructed, and the place is connected by rail with the large coal mines at Nanaimo. Both the British and Canadian Governments have voted large sums for the creation of a *place d'armes*, and the latter is raising a permanent artillery force for its defence. See BRITISH COLUMBIA, and CANADA.

Essequibo. One of the three counties of British Guiana (*q.v.*).

Essex County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

Established Church. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Eton and Harrow Cricket Match. See CRICKET.

Eton School. Founded 1440. Endowment exceeds £20,000 per annum. Pupils consist of King's scholars or "Collegers" (of whom there are 70, and who enter college between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of *Oppidians* or "Town-boys," who enter between ten and fourteen years of age. Exhibitions and scholarships to both Universities, ranging from £50 for four years downwards. *Motto*—*Floreat Etona Alumni* (some distinguished)—Horace Walpole; Bolingbroke; Porson; Hallam; Gray, the poet; Shelley; Wellington; Pitt; Canning; Fox; Lord North; Cheney, the late editor of the *Times*; Dean Milman; W. E. Gladstone; Dr. Pusey; Lord Idlesleigh; Rowland Hill; Lord Brabourne; Sir John Lubbock; Goldwin Smith; Lord Salisbury; A. J. Balfour; Lord Coleridge, Lord Justice Cotton, and Bishops of Chichester and Winchester. *Head Master*, Rev. Edmond Warre, D.D. A mission is supported by past and present Etonians at Hackney Wick. On May 18th, '88, the memorial stone of the Queen's Schools and Lower Chapel were laid by H.M. the Queen. Consult the *College Calendar*, and "History of Eton College, 1444-1814," by H. C. Maxwell.

Euphrates Valley Railway. See TURKISH RAILWAYS.

European Telegrams. See TELEGRAPHS.

Evangelical Alliance. The. Founded 1845-6, to enable Evangelical Christians of different denominations, and of all countries, to manifest their true unity in the essential doctrines of the Gospel, and in the defence of religious liberty. *International meetings* of the Alliance have been held in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, New York, Geneva, Basel, and Copenhagen, besides *Annual Conferences* in various towns in the United Kingdom, and great national Conferences in other countries where there are branches of the Alliance. A *Week of Universal Prayer* is observed in the early part of January each year throughout the whole world. During '89 several appeals have been made on behalf of persecuted Christians in Turkey, Spain, etc., with most successful results, and in some cases with release from imprisonment. *President*, Lord Polwarth. *Secs.*, Lt.-Gen. Field, C.B., and A. J. Arnold. *Office*, 7, Adam St., Strand, W.C.

Evans, John, hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and LL.D. Dublin, Treasurer and Vice-President R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., etc., b. 1823. Author of several works on the ancient coins, implements, weapons, and ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland, and has contributed a variety of papers in the *Archæologia*, and in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, of which he is one of the editors. President of the Geological Society (1875-6), and of the Anthropological Institute (1878-9); Pres. Numismatic Society since 1873.

"Evening News and Post." A daily paper of Democratic and Conservative principles. It is an amalgamation (May '89) of the *Evening News* and the *Evening Post*. It gives the latest political, general, and financial intelligence of the hour, and pays special attention to labour problems. It is the exponent of the new and progressive Toryism. Sporting news is a prominent feature. Editor, Mr. W. E. Lawson. *Office*, 12, Whitefriars St., E.C.

"Evening Standard." See "STANDARD."

Exchequer, The, is said to be at least coeval with the Norman Conquest, and to have been from its earliest institution looked to as a check upon the Lord High Treasurer, and a protection for the king, as well as for the subjects, in the custody, payment, and issue of the public money. The chief financial officer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, formerly sat in the Court of Exchequer above the barons. *Exchequer receipts*—i.e., the public revenues—are paid into the Bank of England, or the Bank of Ireland, to the account of the Exchequer, and form the Consolidated Fund. In '66 an Act was passed to consolidate the powers and duties of the Comptroller of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts, to unite in one department the business hitherto conducted by the separate establishments under them, and to make other provisions for the more complete examination of the public accounts. Under this Act was founded the Exchequer and Audit Department, at the head of which is the official known as the Comptroller and Auditor General, but whose full title is Comptroller General of the Receipt and issue of H.M. Exchequer and Auditor General of Public Accounts. He cannot sit in Parliament, nor be removed from office except upon a joint address by the two Houses (present Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir Charles Lister Ryan, K.C.B.). He is advised daily of

all issues or transfers made from the Exchequer accounts; and when money has been granted by Parliament for the public services he, on receipt of a royal order under the sign manual countersigned by the Treasury, grants the necessary credits on the Consolidated Fund. He and the department under him also audit the accounts of all other departments, including, under recent legislation, the expenditure authorised by the Naval Defence Act, and the manufacturing and shipbuilding and other like accounts of the Army and Navy, and see that the expenditure of each is in accordance with the authorities received from the Treasury. See **TREASURY AND FINANCE**.

Exchequer and Audit Department. See **CIVIL SERVICE**.

Excise. See **FINANCE, NATIONAL**.

Execution by Electricity. Some attention has recently been given here to this method of capital punishment, through the Governor of the State of New York having sanctioned and signed a bill for its adoption. The new law is the outcome of the following recommendation of the Governor in '85:—"The present mode of executing criminals, by hanging, has come down to us from the dark ages, and it may well be questioned whether the science of the present day cannot provide means for taking the lives of such as are condemned to die in a less barbarous manner. I commend this suggestion to the consideration of the Legislature." In '86 a commission was appointed to report upon the existing system, with the result of recommending a change. The law came into operation in Jan. '89. The condemned man is placed in a portable hut; he stands upon a metallic plate connected with a battery, a second connection being made near to and over his head, so that when the circuit is closed an electric shock passes through the body. The effect of the electric discharge is an instantaneous extinction of life; but it must be said that this result is not in all cases a foregone conclusion.

Executor. It is the custom in making a will in personal estate to name an executor or executors. Immediately upon the testator's death the executor becomes entitled to all the testator's personal property. He is bound first of all to bury the deceased and prove his will, then to pay out of it any debts due by the testator; and then to distribute the property, so far as it will go, in accordance with the will. Should there be more than one executor, each can exercise all the powers of the office, except that all must join in bringing any action respecting the estate. The office continues to the survivors or survivor. Should the executor renounce, or die, before taking out probate, or not appear when cited to take probate, his rights of executorship cease entirely. But when the last surviving executor dies, then his executors are also executors of the original testator. If the executor is an infant, the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court will grant administration to his guardian or some other person who becomes administrator *durante minore etate* (during the minority). An executor merely in virtue of his appointment is released

from any debts due from him to the testator, and may retain out of the assets any debt due from the testator to him in priority to all other debts of the same degree; but this provision is so guarded in equity as to be practically of no effect. Any person who takes upon himself to be executor without having been appointed, is said to be an executor *de son tort* ("of his own wrong"), and is not allowed to derive any benefit from the office. Should no executor be available, the Court will grant letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* (with the will annexed), as distinct from the ordinary letters of administration granted when a person dies without making a will.

Exeter, Rt. Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 1046, the earlier prelates taking the title of Bishops of Devonshire from the year 609. The present income is £4,200. His lordship, the 63rd bishop in succession, was b. 1825, and is the nephew of Lord Langdale and only son of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, rector of Walton, Herts. Educated at Cambridge, Trinity College. Was Chancellor's English Medallist three years in succession (1844-5-6), graduated B.A., Sen. Opt., and 3rd class Classical Tripos (1847), M.A. (1850), and took the Seatonian prize (1854). Hon. D.D. (1885). Deacon (1848), and priest (1849). Vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead (1855-85); and rural dean of Highgate (1878-85). Appointed Dean of Gloucester (1885), and in the same year consecrated Lord Bishop of Exeter. As an author and editor his lordship is well known. Among his chief works are "The Blessed Dead" (1863), "Jesus and the Resurrection" (1870), "Poems" (1849), "The Reef and Other Parables" (1874—2nd edition 1885), "Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever—a Poem in Twelve Books" (1866: 15th edition 1884). His Lordship has edited many of his father's discourses; a volume of "Family Prayers for Working Men" (1879), the "Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer" (1870-71-80), and has written beside a "Commentary on the New Testament."

Exeter Hall, Strand, London. Erected in 1830-31 by Deering, for the holding of religious and philanthropic meetings. Celebrated as the scene of the religious meetings held in the month of May. Now the property of the Young Men's Christian Association, having been purchased and presented to that body by six gentlemen at a cost of £25,000. The Exeter Hall Gymnasium in Long Acre was opened in '88 by the Prince of Wales.

"Expositor, The." was founded 1875, under the editorial care of Rev. Samuel Cox, D.D. The first and second series, consisting of twenty volumes, were completed 1884. The third series, under the editorship of Rev. W. B. Nicoll, M.A., was commenced 1885. The *Expositor* is intended to give the results of the best scholarship of the day, derived from the clergy and theologians of all denominations, in addition to Bible studies and exegesis.

Extraordinary Tithes. See **TITHES**.

Extreme Left. See **FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES**.

F

Factory and Workshop Act, '78. This Act consolidates a series of statutes for the regulation of factories and workshops extending from the commencement of the century down to the present time. It contains practically all the law dealing with this subject, and extends to a hundred and seven sections. The first part contains the general provisions for drainage, ventilation, and fencing of dangerous machinery, vats, etc., as well as the rules regulating the hours of labour for women, young persons and children. In textile factories the hours of labour for women and young persons are not to exceed ten, and Saturday is to be a half-holiday. The hours of labour for children are fixed at half of those allowed to women or young persons. These rules are modified in their application to other factories and workshops. Provision is made for holidays; for insuring the attendance at school of children employed in factories or workshops; for certificates of fitness for employment to be obtained by children and young persons; for giving notice of accidents to inspectors and certifying surgeons appointed under the Act. The second part contains special provisions relating to particular classes of factories and workshops—*e.g.*, to insure lime-washing, etc.; restriction upon the employment of women, young persons or children in special industries, and exceptions relaxing the law in favour of certain industries, etc. The third part regulates the appointment and functions of inspectors and certifying surgeons, fixes penalties and provides for their recovery before a court of summary jurisdiction. The fourth part contains miscellaneous provisions, and defines a "child" as any person under fourteen years of age, and "young person" as any person between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years.

Faculties, Court of. A court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, presided over by the Master of the Faculties. To him must be made all applications for admitting notaries to or removing them from their office. The judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York is *ex-officio* Master of the Faculties. Consult Phillimore's "Ecclesiastical Law."

Faed, Thomas, R.A., b. at Burley Mill, Kirkcudbright, 1826; devoted himself first to water-colours; subsequently he commenced painting in oils. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy (1849). His popular picture, "Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford," brought him prominently into notice. He settled in London in 1852. His work "The Mitherless Bairn," shown at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1855, was spoken of as "the picture of the season." He has since been a frequent contributor to the Royal Academy Exhibitions. Amongst other of his famous pictures are "The First Break in the Family," "Sunday in the Backwoods," and "The Last of the Clan." Elected R.A. '64. He is also an hon. member of the Vienna R.A. Mr. F. exhibited at the R.A. Exhibition of '89 a characteristic picture entitled "Kuah! Let him Sleep."

Faeroe Islands ("Sheep Islands"). A group in the North Atlantic forming a Danish dependency. Capital *Thorshavn*, on Stromoe Island. The islands (22 in number, 17 inhabited) are represented in the legislature of Denmark by

a deputy, named by the king. See COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Fahrenheit. (From Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, b. at Danzig 1686, d. 1736.) The name of one of the three scales used in thermometers. The freezing-point of water is on the Fahrenheit scale marked 32°, the boiling-point 212°. The space between the freezing- and the boiling-points is divided into 180 (212 - 32) equal parts, each of which is called a degree. Fahrenheit's reasons for using the numbers 32 and 212 respectively for the freezing- and boiling-points of water was that 180 was a number breaking up easily into aliquot parts, and that the lowest temperature attained by him, by mixing ice water and sal ammoniac, corresponded with 32 of such 180 degrees below the freezing-point of water. To express the number of degrees of temperature registered on the Fahrenheit scale in terms of the Centigrade, subtract 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9. Thus 212° F. are equivalent to 212 - 32 = 180 × 5 ÷ 9 = 100° C. To turn Fahrenheit to Réaumur subtract 32, multiply by 4, and divide by 9. Thus 212° F. are equivalent to 212 - 32 = 180 × 4 ÷ 9 = 80° R.

Fairbairn, Rev. A. M., M.A., D.D., Principal of Mansfield Coll., Oxford, was b. 1838, near Edinburgh, and was ed. at the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Berlin. Commenced ministry '60 at Bathgate, Linlithgow, afterwards removing to Aberdeen. In '77 he became Principal of Airedale Coll., Bradford, where he soon achieved a reputation for brilliant exposition. For five years Dr. F. lectured at his *alma mater*, Edinburgh University, and in '82 was selected as Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. The great work of his life, however, commenced with his removal in '86 to Oxford, and his appointment to the principalship of Mansfield Coll. (*q.v.*), at the opening of which (Oct. '89) he delivered a masterly address on what he deemed to be the work of the College. A frequent contributor to the *Contemporary Review* (in the November number of which Prof. F.'s Inaugural Address appears), he has also written many books, including "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History," "Studies in the Life of Christ," and "Religion in the History and Life of To-day." As an eloquent preacher, Dr. F. has acquired considerable popularity among the students of Oxford.

Faithfull, Emily, b. at Headley rectory, Surrey, '35. In '60 she started a "composing" room in Great Coram Street, for the training of females in type-setting. The Queen granted her a warrant appointing her printer and publisher in ordinary to Her Majesty. In the *Victoria Magazine* and other periodicals, Miss Faithfull has been a powerful advocate of the claims of women to remunerative employment. She is the author of a capital novel, "*Change upon Change*." For many years she was a popular lecturer. She was the founder of the *West London Express*, in the printing of which she employed a large number of female compositors. In '88 Miss F. received a pleasing mark of royal favour in the shape of an autographed portrait of the Queen.

Falkland Islands. Otherwise called *Las Isles Malouines*. A British colony situated in the

South Atlantic, about 240 miles east of Magellan's Straits. Capital and port Stanley, on East Falkland, which island contains 3,000 sq. m.; West Falkland has an area of 2,300 sq. m., and lesser islands about 1,200. **South Georgia**, an island 800 miles E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its area is 1,570 sq. m., but it is snow-covered, sterile, and uninhabited. The Falklands consist of low, hilly grass and moorland. The flora and fauna are Patagonian. Frozen mutton is exported to England. The islands were discovered by Davis in 1592, visited by a French vessel from St. Malo in 1710 (and named *Iles Malouines*), and annexed by Britain in 1833. The people are of British and Spanish American descent. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council; administration being that of a Crown colony. For statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, etc. (table).

Farmers' Alliance, The. The following are the objects of this Alliance. (1) To secure the adequate representation of tenant farmers in parliament,—not necessarily by tenant-farmer members, although it is desirable that several practical tenant farmers should sit in parliament, but by members representing fairly the views of the Alliance. (2) To stimulate the cultivation of the land by obtaining full security for the capital of tenants invested in the improvement of their holdings and greater freedom in the cultivation of the soil and the disposal of its produce—that is, such security as would entirely abolish the legal power of a landowner to appropriate his tenants' improvements without paying for them. (3) To promote the reform of laws relating to the ownership and transfer of land. "Landed property should be as easy to sell and cheap transfer as a ship." (4) To encourage an increase in the number of small holdings, so as to provide for a natural growth of the rural population. (5) To obtain the abolition of the law of distress. (6) To procure the further reform of the game laws. (7) To secure to ratepayers their legitimate share in county government—that is, by the direct representation of the ratepayers on county boards. (8) To obtain a fair apportionment of local burdens between landlord and tenant. (9) To obtain a readjustment of the tithe rent-charge; the ordinary rent-charge should be collected from the owners and not from the occupiers of land. (10) To watch over the interest of farmers in connection with railway charges; especially as to excessive and illegal charges, and as to unfair and illegal preference to the foreigner. (11) To obtain and secure the enforcement of effective regulations in respect of cattle disease—that is, such regulations as will be effectual in keeping diseased foreign animals from conveying infection to British and Irish live stock, and suitable provisions for stamping out epidemics which have broken out in the country. (12) To advocate legislation for preventing the sale of spurious butter as a genuine commodity, or beer made with other materials than malt and hops, without proper notice to that effect. Subscription, 5s. per annum, or 4s. for life. During '88 several **Conferences and Public Meetings** in connection with the F. A. were held at Bridge House Hotel, having reference chiefly to the **Tithe Rent Charge Bill**, the **Local Government Bill**, and other legislative measures affecting the agricultural interest. **President**, Mr. W. J. Henman, Caversham, Reading; **Econ. Sec.**, Mr. Albert Bath, Sevenoaks.

Farming, Co-operative. See **CO-OPERATION**.

Farrar, Frederick William, D.D., F.R.S., Archdeacon of Westminster, was b. at Bombay 1831. Educated at Cambridge, where he graduated with first-class classical honours, and became a Fellow of Trinity College. He obtained the Chancellor's prize for English verse. Ordained '57. Subsequently assistant master at Harrow, and Head Master of Marlborough School. Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, '73. Canon of Westminster and rector of St. Margaret's (1876); also Archdeacon of Westminster and Rural Dean, '83. Canon Farrar is an eloquent preacher and writer, his chief works being "*Life of Christ*" (1874), "*Life of St. Paul*," "*The Early Days of Christianity*," "*Everyday Christian Life*; or, *Sermons by the Way*" ('87), "*Lives of the Fathers*" ('88), "*Sketches of Church History*," ('89), etc. Canon Farrar has also been an able contributor to educational literature. He edited ('68) "*Essays on a Liberal Education*." He visited the United States in '85, where he met with a most enthusiastic reception. He is a temperance reformer, and in his address at a recent Vegetarian Conference spoke favourably of the adoption of their principles in a modified form. He has recently associated himself with the movement for the institution of an Anglican monastic order with modern aims. See **BROTHERHOODS, ANGLICAN**.

Fawcett, Mrs. Henry, the widow of the late Rt. Hon. Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General, was b. (1847) at Aldeburgh, Suffolk. She is the author of several works, amongst which may be mentioned "*Political Economy for Beginners*," and "*Tales in Political Economy*." Mrs. Fawcett possesses oratorical powers of a very high order, and she is a frequent speaker at social meetings in London. A few years ago there was a considerable enlargement of the female staff at the Postal Telegraph Office, and it is understood that Mrs. Fawcett was instrumental in bringing about this increased employment of female labour. Mrs. F. is an advocate of **Higher Female Education**, and has always taken a great interest in the movement for extending the **parliamentary franchise to women**. She has recently greatly interested herself on behalf of children employed in theatres and music halls, the neglect of whose education she brought under the notice of the Education Commission which sat in '87. She was in '89 appointed **President of the Women's Unionist Association**. Mrs. F. interested herself in the question of the **employment of children in theatres**, and wrote a letter to the *Times* (July 18th) in support of the Cruelty to Children (Prevention) Act '89. See **SESSION '89**, sect. 72.

"**F. C. S.**" See **LLOYD'S CLAUSES**.

Federation, Australasian. See **IMPERIAL FEDERATION**.

Federation, Imperial. See **IMPERIAL FEDERATION**.

Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria, b. in Vienna, 1861, youngest son of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans, a daughter of Louis Philippe. The Prince served as an officer in the Austrian army, and possesses large estates in Hungary. After the deposition of Prince Alexander, Prince Ferdinand received a deputation from the *Sobranje* in '87, offering him the vacant throne. He accepted the offer, and on the 14th August took the oath to the **Bulgarian constitution** at Tirnova. His sovereignty, however, has not been formally recognised by the

Powers, and his tenure of power is believed to be very precarious, as it is known that Russia is firmly opposed to his continuance on the throne. His reception by the Bulgarian nation has been most enthusiastic; and in Oct. '89 he had so far restored tranquillity to the country as to be able to leave it, and go on a visit to Paris, Munich, and elsewhere. See BULGARIA.

Perghana. A province of Turkestan, the former Khanate of Khokand (*q.v.*).

Fernando Po. A volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea. Discovered in 1472 by a Portuguese sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778. Capital Clarence Cove, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. Dense forests, luxuriant vegetation, picturesque scenery. The natives, Anijo or "Boobies," stupid and repulsive in appearance. Exports, india rubber and palm oil. Now used as a place of exile for political offenders. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Ferrier, David, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Physician to King's Coll. Hospital and the Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, and an eminent authority on the functions and diseases of the brain and nervous systems, was b. in Aberdeen 1813. Educated at the Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities, where he brilliantly distinguished himself. Dr. F. claims to have practised vivisection with important results, and has thereby aroused the opposition of the anti-vivisectionists. He is the author of "Functions of the Brain."

Ferry, Jules François Camille, distinguished French jurisconsult and statesman, b. at St. Dié, Department of the Vosges, 1832. He was called to the French bar '54. Making himself conspicuous by his opposition to the Empire, and as one of the "thirteen," he was, in '64, tried and condemned. In '69 he was returned for the Corps Législatif, and became from that time a prominent member of the Left under the Empire. The revolution of Sept. 4th, '70, made him a member of the Government of National Defence. In '71 he was returned to the National Assembly for his native department of the Vosges. He was afterwards Prefect of the Seine, but soon resigned. From '72 to '73 he was appointed French Minister at Athens. He was returned at the general election for his native *arrondissement* ('76-7). In May '78 he was one of the vice-presidents of the Budget Committee, and in '79 Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts. As Minister of Education he brought in a bill directed against the Jesuits and their influence in schools. The Chamber of Deputies passed the bill by large majorities, but the Senate rejected it ('79 and '80). The cabinet revised disused laws and expelled the Jesuits by decree. Difference of opinion arose, and the Ministry fell. M. Ferry was Prime Minister ('80-81), his cabinet resigning on the question of the Expedition to Tunis. He became Prime Minister again (Feb. '83), but his ministry was overthrown ('84) by an adverse vote relative to the war with China. M. Ferry was, with M. de Freycinet, the leading candidate for the Presidency on the resignation of M. Grévy, but he, as well as M. de Freycinet, was distrusted, especially by the Reds, on account of his policy in Tunis and Tonquin; and it was to prevent either of these ministers from becoming chief magistrate of the Republic that the

different factions united in favour of M. Carnot. Soon after the Presidential election, M. Ferry had a narrow escape from assassination (Dec. '87) by a madman named Aubertin. In April '89 he spoke against Boulangism and the revival of the Moderate Republican party at the annual meeting of the Republic Centenary Association. In a letter to the *Estafette* (Oct. 21st) M. Ferry wrote on the relations of Italy to France in respect of the occupation of Tunis by the latter country, and drew an analogy from the annexation of Cyprus by England. At the General Election in September he was rejected by his old constituents.

Feuillet, Octave, French novelist; b. at Saint-Lô (Manche), August 11th, 1820. His first literary production was "Le Grand Vieillard," a novel under the nom-de-plume of "Désire Hazard," which appeared in the columns of the *National*. "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre" ('54) raised Feuillet to the first rank of the novelists of the day; this work was also dramatised. Feuillet was elected member of the Academy in '62. In '63 he was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour. Under the Empire, Feuillet was the librarian of the imperial residences.

Field, Sir William Ventriss, b. 1813, practised as a solicitor in London ('40-43), but was called to the bar ('50). He gained a large practice both in commercial cases and before the Privy Council. Q.C. ('64). He subsequently became a bencher of his Inn (Inner Temple), and leader of the Midland Circuit. In '75 he was nominated a judge of the Queen's Bench division.

Fieri facias, Writ (f. fa.). A writ of execution, that is to say, a writ issued for the purpose of giving effect to the judgment of a court of justice. It is a command to the sheriff that of the goods and chattels of the party, he cause to be made (whence the Latin name of the writ), the sum recovered by the judgment, with interest thereon at 4 per cent. from the day of judgment or order (or from the day on which the money was directed to be paid, or from which interest was directed to run as the case may be), together with the costs and the interest thereon similarly accruing, and that he have the money and interest in court immediately after such execution to be paid to the party who sued out the writ, and that he have the writ itself before the court, immediately after execution.

Fiji. An island group and British Crown colony in the South Pacific. Name a corruption of Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: Viti Levu, 4,250 sq. m.; Vanua Levu, 2,600 sq. m.; and 225 smaller. Total area, 7,740 sq. m.; total pop. 127,444. Capital Suva, in Viti Levu; second town Levuka, in Ovalau. Port of call for steamers is Kantavu, the southernmost island of the group. Colony divided into sixteen provinces. Island of Rotumah (pop. 2,409), to the north, annexed to Fiji in 1881. The islands are mountainous, well wooded, with luxuriant vegetation and fertile soil, tropical, the larger being of volcanic origin, the smaller of coral formation. Peaks attain 5,000 feet. Reefs and rocks abound in the seas. Various important rivers: the Rewa, in Viti Levu, is navigable 40 miles up. Forests contain valuable timber. Birds and fishes abundant, but hardly any animals except stock introduced. Minerals are iron, with, it is said, copper and gold. Natural productions are

fruits, pearl-shell, béche-de-mer, timber, dye and scent woods, etc. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans.—Fiji is a Crown Colony under a Governor, who is also Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative Council consists of six official and six unofficial members appointed by the Governor. The Colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. Two provinces and Rotumah are administered by English commissioners; fourteen provinces are locally governed by chiefs called Roko Tui. Religion and missionary work divided among Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian. Prior to the introduction of Christianity, cannibalism and human sacrifices prevailed to a most alarming extent. Two State-aided public schools. For defence a body of about one hundred native constabulary. Industries are growing sugar, coffee, cotton, coconuts, arrow-root, tapioca, etc., which form the exports. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Natives Polynesian with Papuan intermixture; are peaceable, orderly, becoming christianised and civilised. Europeans number 3,567, and there are some 10,000 Indian and Polynesian labourers. During the American civil war European cotton growers first appeared in Fiji. The principal chief, "king," Thakombau, then offered sovereignty to England, which was refused. White adventurers mingled in his government about 1870, and disturbances ensued. In 1874 the "king" and chiefs gladly ceded the group to England. An epidemic of measles soon after carried off one-third of the native population. Boundaries determined in 1880. Consult Horne's "Year in Fiji"; Cooper's "Coral Lands"; Petherick's "Catalogue of the York Gate Library"; Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook"; *The Torch*; "Coral Lands of the Pacific," by H. Stoneham Cooper; *The Statesman's Year Book*; *Almanach de Gotha*; etc. For Executive Council see DIPLOMACY.

Finance, National. The public revenue is now derived from customs and excise duties, probate and legacy, etc., duties, stamps, land tax, house duty, property and income tax, the post office, the telegraph service, the hereditary revenues of the Crown from woods, forests, and land, and a number of miscellaneous sources, including fee and patent stamps. Little more than half a century ago, scarcely a necessary of life, not to mention luxuries, escaped taxation; and an idea of the extent to which the system was carried may be gained from the statement that whereas the total number of articles and subdivisions of articles in the English Tariff of Import Duties was 53 in 1875, in '59 it was 307, and in '40 no less than 1,046. [Figures showing the revenue and expenditure in each year from 1870-1 to 1888-7 are given in our '88 edition, with some statistics showing the very large extent to which the increased taxation has fallen on payers of direct taxes.] The public expenditure may be classed under two heads:—(1) Consolidated Fund Services, or sums the payment of which from the Consolidated Fund has been already authorised by Acts of Parliament, and which are issued at the proper time without the annual intervention of Parliament; and (2) Supply Services, which are the numerous items brought forward every year in Committee of Supply. Under the first head are included the charges

INCOME.	Exchequer receipts, 1889-90.	Budget estimate, 1889-90.	EXPENDITURE.	Exchequer issues, 1889-90.	Budget estimate, 1889-90.
Customs	20,670,000	20,950,000	I.—Consolidated Fund Services: 1. National Debt Services: (a) Inside the Fixed Annual Charge (b) Outside the Fixed Annual Charge 2. Naval Defence Fund 3. Other Consolidated Fund Services. II.—Supply Services: 1. Civil Service 2. Ordnance Factories 3. Navy 4. Miscellaneous Civil Services 5. Customs and Inland Revenue (Collection): (a) Customs (b) Inland Revenue 6. Post Office 7. Telegraph Service 8. Packet Service Expenditure in connection with the Conversion of the Debt met out of Revenue Excess of Income over Expenditure	26,000,000	25,000,000
Excise	25,600,000	25,870,000		224,594	1,420,000
Stamps	12,970,000	12,980,000		1,650,086	1,624,000
Land Tax	1,028,000	1,035,000		27,854,680	28,274,000
House Duty	1,028,000	1,035,000		15,919,728	17,335,800
Property and Income Tax	12,200,000	12,450,000		38,000	100
	73,567,000	71,010,000		12,999,895	13,665,400
				17,972,986	15,739,094
				996,989	993,000
				1,701,333	1,725,064
Post Office	9,100,000	9,350,000		5,667,819	5,459,353
Telegraph Service	2,080,000	2,230,000		1,965,000	2,135,516
Crown Lands	430,000	430,000		1,077,502	1,077,502
Interest on Loans	240,957	280,000		57,816,255	57,682,887
Money of Suva Canal Shares	3,024,855	2,850,000		85,678,873	85,908,887
Miscellaneous				2,028,086	—
	88,472,812	86,150,000		98,172	98,150,000
				88,172,812	88,172,812

for interest and management of the National Debt, the Civil List and Annuities to the Royal Family, and many salaries and pensions which are set forth in some detail below, and which in the national balance-sheet are included under "Other Consolidated Fund Charges." The total expenditure for Consolidated Fund Services in '88-9 was £27,854,580, and for Supply Services, £57,819,292. The financial year ends on March 31st, and generally after but sometimes before that day the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes the financial statement of income, expenditure, and national indebtedness, known as the Budget. There is a standing committee of the House of Commons for the examination of the accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure; and the Comptroller and Auditor-General, who has the duty of auditing all public accounts, reports to this committee whether or not the expenditure has been in accordance with the purpose for which it was granted.—The Civil Service votes, given in detail below, will be found well worthy of study. In these estimates were formerly included a number of grants in aid of local taxation, and charges transferred from Local to Imperial Funds, which are now replaced by the transfer to local authorities of certain sources of taxation producing a considerably larger sum than the discontinued grants in aid (see editions '88 and '89). Appended are the totals of the grants in aid in '88-9 and the estimates for '89-90 (see also Budget on previous page):—

	1889-90.	1888-89.
	£	£
England and Wales	972,454	3,263,098
Scotland	499,168	507,124
Ireland	2,123,099	2,114,572
Total for Great Britain and Ireland	£ 3,594,721	5,884,794

It will be seen that there is a decrease so far as England and Wales are concerned of £2,290,644, but the actual decrease in England and Wales due to the operation of the Local Government Act was no less than £2,303,392. On the opposite page is given the National Balance Sheet for the year ending March 31st, '89, with the Budget Estimate for the current financial year which commenced on the 1st April. Taking the heads of revenue received during '88-9 in their order, the following is a statement of the net produce from the principal articles contributing to Customs:—

Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc.	£11,289
Chicory	66,293
Cocoa and Chocolate	90,570
Coffee	184,292
Currants	351,894
Figs	33,609
Plate (Gold and Silver)	9,332
Plums (Dried or Preserved)	11,833
Pruces	6,453
Raisins	173,640
Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):	
Rum	1,977,463
Brandy	1,257,035
Geneva	130,555
Other Sorts	931,581

Tea	£4,629,901
Tobacco and Snuff	8,858,781
Wine	1,210,537

The following is the net produce under different heads of Exise duties:—

Beer	8,770,295
Railways	311,506
Spirits	12,879,152
Chicory	1,047
Tobacco (Home-grown)	91
Coffee Mixture Labels	2,687
Licences, viz.:	
Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc.	79,475
Beer and Cider, and Beer and Wine	183,703
Brewers	18,703
Dog	368,603
Establishment, viz.:	
Armorial Bearings	74,379
Carriages	496,218
Male Servants	137,835
Game	169,505
Gold and Silver Plate	48,750
Gun	84,217
Hawkers and Pedlars	15,093
Medicine (Patent) Vendors	5,565
Pawnbrokers	30,157
Refreshment House	7,347
Spirits:	
Distillers and Rectifiers	9,319
Dealers	119,386
Publicans, including Grocers in Scotland and Ireland	1,487,036
Tobacco	84,668
Wine and Sweets	67,191
Other than the foregoing	10,414

Stamps.—Appended are the net amounts received under the different heads of duty:—

Probate and Account Duty	4,231,559
Less one-third due to Local Taxation Account	1,410,520
	2,821,039
Legacy Duty	2,830,378
Succession Duty	906,469

Total Death Duties	6,557,886
Corporation Duty	40,734
Deeds and other Instruments not included under the following heads	3,153,084
Bills of Exchange	700,918
Receipts, Drafts, and other <i>id.</i> Stamps	1,041,247
Bankers' Notes	149
Composition for the Duties on Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers	122,413
Cards	16,505
Gold and Silver Plate, viz.:	
Gold	22,209
Silver	49,604
Licences and Certificates	159,400
Life Insurances	45,228
Marine Insurances	129,203
Medicines (Patent)	202,375

The items Land Tax and House Duty speak for themselves. In regard to the Property and Income Tax, which was at the rate of 6d. in the £ with arrears of the prior year at 7d. in the £, an approximate appropriation of the net sum produced under the different schedules, if based on the statistics of assessments for '87-8, would be:—Schedule A, Lands, Tenements, etc., £4,211,992; Schedule B, Occupation of Lands, Tenements, etc., £265,667; Schedule C, Annu-

ties, Dividends, etc., £1,137,117; **Schedule D**, Professions, Trades, etc., £6,055,527; **Schedule E**, Public Offices, etc., £805,066.—The gross **Post Office** receipts were composed of postage collected by postmasters in the country and Metropolis, postage stamps sold, commission on money orders (£129,063), commission on postal orders (£176,523), and other items. The figures given in the balance-sheet above show the net receipts. The sum which appears against the heading of **Crown Lands** is the net produce of the Woods, Forests and Land Revenues of the Crown, which is paid over and consolidated with the rest of the public revenue in return for the Royal Civil List. The interest received on the Sardinian Loan amounted to £28,128, on the Cape Railway Loan to £14,000, and the interest on the purchase money of Suez Canal Shares received from the Egyptian Government was £198,829. "**Miscellaneous**" contains numerous features of interest. Small branches of the hereditary revenue, under which is included £745 for "Rents and Royalties of Guano, etc., Islands," brought in £69,514; in the total of £1,300,589. Receipts by Civil Departments are included, £370,079 fees and fines received at County Courts, £986 received at the Foreign Office for passport fees, £900 received in fees at the Friendly Societies Registry, £6,091 received at the Home Offices for fees on appointments, naturalisation, under the Explosives Act, from pedlars in the Metropolis, and for chimney-sweepers' licences in the Metropolis; £21,931 received in fees at the House of Commons, £22,292 net, fees received at the House of Lords, £61,263. Supreme Court of Judicature, England; Mint (including £207,823, seigniorage on silver purchased for coinage, £32,638 profit on bronze coinage, and £9,503 repayment of expenses of coinage and specimen dies for Colonial and Foreign Governments, etc., and £335 gold and silver sweep) £251,060; admission fees to the National Gallery, £1,011; fines and fees at the Police Courts, London, Chatham, and Sheerness, £11,505; South Kensington Museum, admissions and fees, £4,920; Stationery Office (including sale of publications, £38,238; sale of waste paper, £8,846; sale of ordnance maps, £11,942; income of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin *Gazettes*, £6,748—which sum is in addition to £20,494, revenue of the London *Gazette* collected in stamps), £93,370; fees received from visitors to the Jewel House, Tower of London, £1,435; candidates' fees, University of London, £13,661. The Revenue Departments (including Packet service) contributed to Miscellaneous Revenue £505,265, which was made up of such items as rent of Crown premises, and of goods deposited in bonded warehouses; £33,053 in respect of fines, seizures and penalties credited to Inland Revenue; and £346,652 received by the Post Office from the National Debt Commissioners on account of charges of management of Post Office Savings Banks and Government Annuities and Insurances. Under the head of Post Office Savings Banks is shown £78,805 surplus of interest accrued to 31st December, '87, from securities to the credit of the Post Office Savings Bank Fund, beyond the interest paid and credited to the depositors, etc. The last great item under the head of Miscellaneous is £796,973, for Fee and Patent Stamps. Among the large sums which went to make up this total were Companies' Registration, £50,412; County

Courts, Ireland, £29,952; District Audit, £29,321; Judicature, England, £365,904; Judicature, Ireland, £36,321; Metropolitan Police Courts, £9,573; Patents for Inventions, £148,562.—Turning to the **Expenditure** for '88-9, some references to the **National Debt Charges**, and to the capital of the Debt, will be found lower down. The second column of the table, being the Budget Estimate for '89-90, is also dealt with later on. Analysing item 3, "**Other Consolidated Fund Services**," there is first the sum of £410,555 issued on account of the Civil List, which is made up of £60,000 for Her Majesty's Privy Purse; £131,260 for salaries of Her Majesty's household and retired allowances; £172,500 expenses of Her Majesty's household; £13,200 for Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services; £8,040 unappropriated; and £25,555 for pensions on the Civil List limited to £1,200 per annum (see CIVIL LIST PENSIONS). Next comes a charge of £158,000, being the amount of the annuities to the Royal Family. In addition there is a list of pensions for naval and military services, the amount and the duration of the grants being: Lord Rodney (and all the heirs male to whom the title shall descend), £2,000; Earl Nelson (and to whom the title shall descend), £5,000; Duke of Wellington (for life of the present duke), £4,000; Viscount Combermere (to present viscount and next heir male on whom the title shall descend), £2,000; Viscount Exmouth (and to the heirs male on whom the title shall descend), £2,000; Lord Seaton (for life of present baron), £2,000; Lord Keane (for life of present baron), £2,000; Viscount Hardinge (to present viscount and next heir male who may succeed to the title), £3,000; Viscount Gough (to present viscount and next heir male who may succeed to the title), £2,000; Lord Raglan (for life), £2,000; Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Bart. (for life), £1,000; Lord Napier of Magdala (to present baron and his heir male), £2,000; and the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £720 total, £20,720. Pensions for political and civil services amounted during the year to £19,748, and the recipients included the Countess of Elgin and the Countess of Mayo, widows of Governors-General of India; Mr. S. H. Walpole, £2,000; Mr. Childers, M.P., £1,133; Mr. C. P. Villiers, M.P., £1,200; Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, £1,200 (this pension was resigned from 7th Feb. '89); Lord Emly, £1,200. Viscounts Eversley and Hampden each received pensions at the rate of £4,000 a year as late Speakers of the House of Commons, the amount paid to the former for part of the year, he having died Dec. 28, '88, being £3,908. Pensions for judicial services (England) amounted to £47,575; among the recipients being the Earl of Selborne, £5,000; Lord Herschell, £5,000; Lord Blackburn, £3,750; Sir J. Bacon, Lord Bramwell, Sir W. Grove, Lord Penzance, and Sir M. E. Smith, retired judges, each £3,500; and several retired county court judges—who as a rule received £1,000 each. A large sum is paid by way of compensation, some amounts being issued to persons formerly attached to the old Courts of Requests, the Marshalsea, and the Ecclesiastical and Prerogative Courts. Other sums were paid as judicial pensions to retired judges in Scotland and Ireland; and there were a few pensions for diplomatic services granted prior to 1869, the pensions granted for these services since that time being now voted in the Civil

Service Estimates. The miscellaneous pensions, amounting to the comparatively small sum of £4,837, include two pensions formerly on the Civil List of George III. The salaries and allowances comprise the sums of £5,000 paid to the Speaker of the House of Commons, £20,000 to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the salaries of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, receiving £6,000 per annum each, the judges of the Court of Appeal, of the Chancery Division, and of the Queen's Bench Division receiving £5,000 each, with the exceptions of the Master of the Rolls, whose salary is £6,000, and the Lord Chief Justice, who is paid £8,000; the salaries of the county court judges, who are paid £1,500 a year each; the salaries of the Metropolitan police magistrates, one at £1,800 and twenty-four at £1,500 per annum; the salaries of the Scotch judges, sheriffs and sheriffs' substitutes, and of the Irish judges. Miscellaneous services charged on the Consolidated Fund include £62,910, being the amount of annuities for ten years payable to the National Debt Commissioners, and created to redeem perpetual annuities and pensions. Several other items on the Expenditure side of the balance-sheet speak for themselves; reference to the cost of the "Army" and "Navy" will be found under those headings; and the following is a list of the **Civil Service Votes** granted during the financial year '88-9, with the estimates for '89-90:—

	1889-90.	1888-89. (Grants in Session of 1888.)
CLASS I.		
(Public Works & Buildings.)	£	£
Great Britain:		
Royal Palaces	34,238	34,260
Marlborough House	1,940	2,000
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens	90,395	91,113
Houses of Parliament	42,379	46,940
Gordon Monument	—	2,200
Public Buildings	130,824	130,612
Admiralty,—Extension of Buildings	5,000	5,000
Furniture of Public Offices	15,800	15,930
Revenue Department Bds.	245,614	236,714
County Court Buildings	29,740	28,775
Metropolitan Police Courts	25,000	15,756
Sheriff Crt. Houses, Scitld.	9,717	14,250
Surveys of the U. Kingdom	215,000	223,000
Science and Art Department Buildings	10,210	11,200
British Museum Buildings	10,847	10,957
Edinburgh Univ. Buildings	—	4,000
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings	28,202	20,926
Waterloo Memorial	—	500
Harbours, etc., under Board of Trade	10,286	16,145
Lighthouses abroad	10,726	10,530
Peterhead Harbour	30,040	30,180
Caledonian Canal	5,000	—
Rates on Govt. Property (Gt. Britain and Ireland)	228,353	228,848
Metropolitan Fire Brigade	10,000	10,000
Ireland:		
Public Works and Buildings	217,559	216,446
Science and Art Buildings (Dublin)	—	42,500

	1889-90.	1888-89. (Grants in Session of 1888.)
CLASS II.		
(Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.)	£	£
England:		
House of Lords Offices	44,244	43,731
House of Commons Offices	50,420	53,517
Treasury, including Parlia- mentary Counsel	58,751	60,222
Home Office and Subordi- nate Departments	94,668	95,734
Foreign Office	70,366	71,073
Colonial Office	41,286	40,968
Privy Council Office and Subordinate Departments	51,630	51,356
Board of Trade and Subor- dinate Departments	102,388	104,017
Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade	7	9
Charity Commn. (including Endowed Schools Dept.)	41,374	40,432
Civil Service Commission	40,168	44,477
Exchequer and Audit Dept.	54,882	53,720
Friendly Societies Registry	8,387	8,257
Land Commn. for England	19,034	19,210
Local Government Board	160,823	148,968
Lunacy Commission	15,215	15,217
Mint, including Coinage	69,421	68,941
National Debt Office	13,208	15,071
Patent Office	57,496	54,305
Paymaster-General's Office	24,190	25,090
Public Works Loan Commn.	9,705	9,533
Record Office	21,506	21,634
Registrar-General's Office	47,952	47,567
Stationery Office and Printing Wds., Forests, etc., Office of Works and Pub. Buildings, Office of	502,562	545,977
Mercantile Marine Fund, Grant in Aid	28,347	25,314
Secret Service	50,250	49,600
Scotland:		
Secretary for Scotland	10,095	9,747
Exchequer and other Offices	6,226	6,376
Fishery Board	19,765	21,427
Lunacy Commission	5,736	5,990
Registrar-General's Office	5,997	5,948
Board of Supervision	29,464	29,347
Ireland:		
Lord Lieutenant's Hshold	7,478	7,478
Chief Secretary's Office	40,271	40,707
Charitable Donations and Bequests Office	2,070	2,053
Local Government Board	131,530	131,668
Public Works Office	38,962	40,218
Record Office	5,737	5,810
Registrar-General's Office	16,277	16,247
Valuation & Bndry. Survey	23,588	23,473
CLASS III.		
(Law and Justice.)		
England:		
Law Charges	74,709	77,776
Criminal Prosecutions, etc.	96,850	109,792
Supreme Crt. of Judicature	392,812	408,440
Railway and Canal Comm.	6,990	9,171
Wreck Commission	10,880	12,680
County Courts	428,401	438,030
Land Registry	3,400	2,796
Revising Barristers	25,662	25,606

	1889-90.	1888-89. (Grants in Session of 1888.)		1888-89. (Grants in Session of 1887.)
Police Courts (London and Sheerness)	£18,242	£17,743	Colonies, Grants in Aid	£29,728
Police, England and Wales	56,586	55,572	South Africa and St. Helena	78,257
Prisons (England and the Colonies)	678,305	721,180	Subsidies to Telegraph Companies, etc.	49,300
Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain)	282,088	279,646	Cyprus, Grant in Aid	45,000
Broadmoor Crim. Lun. Asyl.	30,609	32,802	CLASS VI. (Non-effective & Charitable Services.)	
Scotland:—			Superannuation and Retired Allowances	480,472
Lord Advocate, and Law Charges	64,029	66,357	Merchant Seamen's Fund	—
Courts of Law and Justice	58,800	58,427	Pensions, etc.	15,000
Register House	37,480	37,661	Pauper Lunatics, England	—
Crofters Commission	9,120	6,831	" " Scotland	90,500
Police, Counties and Burghs	156,125	152,237	" " Ireland	109,005
Prisons	100,424	109,538	Hospitals and Infirmarys, Ireland	16,658
Ireland:			Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Deficiency	56,533
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	83,910	84,175	Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances, Gt. Brit.	2,239
Supreme Court of Judicature	85,271	85,562	Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances, Ireland	2,274
Court of Bankruptcy	10,273	10,647	CLASS VII. (Miscellaneous.)	
Admiralty Court Registry	1,285	1,285	Temporary Commissions	23,639
Registry of Deeds	16,243	16,346	Miscellaneous Expenses	8,463
Registry of Judgments	2,097	2,413	Public Works and Industries, Ireland	—
Land Commission	113,214	108,118	Kilrush and Kilkeel Railway Deposit	—
County Court Officers, etc.	120,062	117,838	Arran Islands (Supply of Seed Potatoes)	—
Dublin Metropolitan Police Constabulary	148,624	151,733	Melbourne Exhibition, 1888	—
Prisons	1,439,371	1,437,200	Repayment to Civil Contingencies Fund	—
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	131,065	134,742	Local Loans, Repayments	—
Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl.	110,521	108,497		
	6,912	6,762		
CLASS IV. (Education, Science & Art.)				
England:—				
Public Education	3,684,330	3,576,077		
Science and Art Department (United Kingdom)	462,957	452,803		
British Museum	155,075	148,808		
National Gallery	14,487	10,629		
National Portrait Gallery	2,191	1,922		
Learned Soc. (Un. Kingdom)	22,000	21,900		
London University	14,810	14,352		
Universities and Colleges, Great Britain	29,000	14,000		
Deep Sea Exploring Expedition (Report)	—	2,000		
Scotland:—				
Public Education	575,376	560,822		
Universities, etc.	16,888	17,225		
National Gallery	2,300	2,500		
Ireland:—				
Public Education	917,847	898,525		
Teachers' Pension Office	1,492	2,020		
Endowed Schools Commrs.	700	700		
National Gallery	2,501	2,501		
Queen's Colleges	10,528	10,528		
Royal Irish Academy	2,000	2,081		
CLASS V. (Foreign and Colonial Services.)				
Diplomatic Services	239,048	237,460		
Consular Services	176,094	177,933		
Slave Trade Services	17,630	18,620		
Suez Canal (Brit. Directors)	1,355	1,405		

The totals of the several classes were, in '88-9, £18,037,730; the estimated totals of the several classes for '89-90 is £15,739,092. There is an increase of £176,808 in Class IV., but a decrease in the other classes amounting to £2,475,446, the net decrease being therefore £2,298,638. As explained above, the decrease in the estimates for '89-90, due to the operation of the Local Government Act, was £2,303,392. Deducting for purposes of comparison the grants in aid of local purposes charged on the estimates in '88-9, and discontinued in '89-90, the totals of the several classes would be in '88-9 £15,732,338, as compared with £15,739,092 in '89-90, the net increase being therefore only £6,754. To the total estimates for '89-90, as first presented and as given above, should be added a few additional and supplementary votes, as follows:—Class II., The Mint, to defray the expenses of the withdrawal of worn gold coin from circulation, £50,000; Class III., Criminal Prosecutions, etc., £18,000; Class IV., Royal Society, grant in aid of the final completion and publication of the reports on the results of the Deep Sea Exploring Expedition in H.M.S. *Challenger*, £1,600; Class V., Expenses connected with the visit of H.M. the Shah to this country, £7,650; slave trade services, £6,000; Class VII., repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund, £2,348 (which includes £1,600 being £800 each to Michael Brannagh and

Peter Murphy, in trust, as compensation for wrongful imprisonment; Repayment to the Local Loan Funds, £1,850; O'Reilly Dease Estate, £4,507; Crofters' Colonisation, £1,885; Post-office Telegraphs, £49,900, to defray the salaries and working expenses of the Post-office Telegraph Service, in consequence of the new arrangements for working the submarine telegraph cables between England and Belgium, France, Germany, and Holland; and £67,163, to defray the expenses connected with the acquisition of the Submarine Telegraph Company's property required for the Post-office Telegraph Service: total, £210,912. Having discussed the income and expenditure for '88-9, and as far so the supply services are concerned, the expenditure for '89-90, we may pass on to consider the state of the great burden upon the country, which is known as the National Debt. This debt was instituted by William III., whose first regular loan, obtained in 1694, consisted of £1,200,000. Since that time other advances have been made by the Bank, and also by the Bank of Ireland, and enormous loans have been negotiated for the Government. Thus, at the accession of Anne the debt had grown to nearly thirteen millions; when George III. ascended the throne it amounted to more than a hundred millions; at the conclusion of the American War, in 1784, it stood at £249,851,000, and though there was a small decrease during the period of peace, 1784-93, additions amounting to £601,500,000 were made during the French War, and after the battle of Waterloo the debt reached the startling figure of £385,000,000. Since that year it has been considerably reduced. Thus, at the end of the year 1856-7 the total debt funded (including stock held on account of unclaimed dividends), unfunded, and the capital value of terminable annuities in £3 per cent. stock at par, was £371,144,579; at the end of '66-7 it was £802,210,411; end of '73-4 £772,934,938; '76-7, £770,014,723; end of '79-80, £771,605,908; end of '86-6, £742,282,411; end of '88-7, £736,278,688; end of '87-8, £705,575,073; and at the end of the last financial year (March 31st, '89), £698,430,571. The gross totals of debt on March 31st, '88, and March 31st, '89, were made up as follows:—

	1888	1889
(1) Funded Debt	£609,740,743	£607,057,811
(2) Terminable Annuities	78,449,230	75,279,438
(3) Unfunded Debt	17,385,100	16,093,322

Total National Debt (D) £705,575,073 £698,430,571
 (1) This consists of the various stocks, and of the debts to the Banks of England and Ireland. In the year ended 31st March, '89, £321,700,933 Consolidated 3 per cents., £63,301,666 Reduced 3 per cents., and £105,637,358 New 3 per cents., were converted into an equal nominal amount of 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock, under the National Debt (Conversion) Act, '88; and on March 31st, '89, the Funded Debt was made up as follows:—

2½ per cents.	229,746
Consols (3 per cents.)	35,606,575
Reduced 3 per cents.	5,610,767
2½ per cent. Consols	514,149,320
2½ per cents. (1905)	4,647,799
2½ per cents.	32,753,434
Exchequer Bonds (2½ per cents.)	418,300

593,411,941

The debts to the Banks of England and Ireland at 3 per cent. — £13,645,869 — added to the total at the end of the previous column, will be seen to produce a grand total of £607,057,810. (2) These are annuities in which the payment is made for lives or terms of years, after which it ceases altogether, the return made being increased as the period of time is shortened; in other words, a portion of the principal is repaid with the interest in each year while the arrangement continues. In estimating the amount of the Debt, these annuities are capitalised. (3) This consists of temporary loans raised upon the security of bills and bonds issued by the Exchequer and Treasury. We may now turn for a moment to a matter which was formerly mixed up with, but is now separated from, the National Debt. The State has for nearly a century made advances of money to bodies and individuals in furtherance of objects approved by Parliament, which advances have been managed by the Treasury, Public Works Loan Commissioners and West Indian Incumbered Estates Commissioners, the Irish Board of Works and the Paymaster of Civil Services, and the Irish Land Commissioners. Up to March 31st, '89, there had been advanced in this way a total of £113,031,535, of which £61,600,190 had been repaid, £12,022,323 had been remitted, and £665,778 had been written off from the account of assets, the assets of the Local Loans Fund on the above date being estimated at £38,745,244. The Local Loans Debt was always treated as a part of the National Debt until, under the Act of '87, Mr. Goschen separated the accounts, while in the course of the year '86-7 he reduced the National Debt by £26,558,959, being stock exchanged for Local Loans stock and cancelled. This separation of accounts must be taken into consideration in comparing the totals of Debt given above for '88 and '89 with the totals for previous years, when the total included the amount outstanding for local loans. To the figure (D) of £698,430,571 there are to be added certain capital liabilities amounting to £870,198, and deducted certain assets (including the nominal value of the Suez Canal shares, £3,532,040), amounting in all to £5,311,136; also the balances at the Banks of England and Ireland, amounting on March 31st, '89, to £5,592,002. With these readjustments the net national indebtedness amounted, March 31st, '89, to £688,397,631, as compared with £693,557,592 on the corresponding day of the preceding year, both estimates being made upon the same basis. The total charge for the service of the Debt was, in 1818, £32,457,000; in '86-7, £26,074,871; '78-4, £26,706,726; '76-7, £27,092,834; '79-80, £28,762,874; '85-6, £23,449,678; '88-7, £27,958,023; '87-8, £26,213,911; '88-9, £26,224,594. The amount of the charge in any year depends upon the sum required for interest plus the sum, if any, devoted by the operation of terminable annuities and sinking funds to the repayment of capital. In 1875 Sir S. Northcote fixed a sum for the annual service of the Debt inside the Permanent Annual Charge of the Debt, which fixed sum included all charges connected with the Debt except such as related to that part of the funded and unfunded debt which had been specifically created for local loans and other reproductive purposes. The sum payable for interest was considerably within this fixed charge, and the balance was to be applied to reduction of capital; and as

the amount required for interest decreased year by year the annual reduction would in course of time have grown very large. Although the scheme was, owing to extraordinary financial requirements, partly suspended at times, large reductions of capital were effected by it. [For details see '88 ed.] Mr. Goschen in his '87-8 Budget reduced the fixed charge from £8,037,000 to £26,000,000. This left £5,000,000 a year applicable to the redemption of Debt, which he then said would redeem at par £600,000,000 in about fifty-two years, and £700,000,000 (practically the whole Debt) in about fifty-seven years. The most material change made for many years in regard to the service for the Debt was, however, effected under the National Debt (Conversion) Act, '88, which provided for a reduction of interest from 3 per cent. to 2½, and ultimately to 2½. (For details see ed. '89). The saving to the country by the operation will be about £1,400,000 a year from 1889 to 1903, and from 1903 about £8,800,000 per annum. Mr. Goschen unfolded his Budget for '89-90 on April 15th. So far as the year '88-9 was concerned, the revenue had exceeded the estimate by £1,645,812, and the expenditure had been less than the estimate by £941,072, so that instead of the surplus he had estimated for, of £212,056, he had a surplus of £2,798,940. [The actual receipts and expenditure for '88-9 are given in the table above; and may be compared with the Budget Estimates given in our '89 ed.] His excess of income over expenditure was the largest since '73-4; and the next largest since '73-4 was that of the year '87-8, which amounted to £2,378,609. Both of these surpluses were appropriated to the service of the Debt, which on March 31st, '89, was lower than it had been for eighty years (see D above). In '88-9 special expenditure in connection with the conversion had to be met, amounting to £3,009,957; of this there was borrowed £1,000,000, the remainder being paid out of revenue—that is to say, out of the surplus of income over ordinary expenditure (see table). With regard to the current financial year, '89-90, he had to meet the following additional demands: £1,500,000 more than in '88-9 towards the Local Taxation Account [for details of the financial proposals in connection with the Local Government Scheme see ed. '89]; an increase of the ordinary Army and Navy Estimates amounting to £1,250,000, and £1,430,000 for the Naval Defence Account, this being the first annual contribution towards the special fund of £10,000,000 which is to be raised for strengthening the navy (see Session, sect. 40). He estimated his expenditure on the basis of total existing liability at £86,966,827, and his revenue at the then rate of taxation at £85,050,000, so that he had to make up an estimated deficit of £1,916,827, and allow something for a margin. The Conversion Scheme, by reducing the interest on the Debt, placed about £1,500,000 at his disposal during the current year, and of this sum he appropriated £1,000,000, reducing the fixed charge for the Debt from £26,000,000 to £25,000,000. He added 1 per cent. to the death duties payable on all estates valued at £10,000 and upwards, and brought under duty certain properties which had hitherto escaped payment, the estimated produce from these sources being £800,000; and he altered the specific gravity on which the beer duty is based; estimated produce £300,000. The following shows the financial effect of these proposals:—

First estimate of revenue	£ 85,050,000
Increase of death duties	800,000
Modification of beer duty	300,000
Final estimate of revenue, '89-90	86,150,000
First estimate of expenditure	£ 86,966,827
Deduct part of sum saved by conversion of Debt 1,000,000	85,966,827
Final estimated surplus	183,173

(For details see table above.) The Budget proposals became law after discussion (see Session, sect. 73).

Fire Brigade, Metropolitan. See METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE.

Fireworks, Sale and Public Use of. The Explosives Act 1875, secs. 31 and 39, prohibits the sale of any explosive, including fireworks, to any child apparently under the age of 13 years. Penalty £5. A similar penalty by sec. 30 is also incurred by any one throwing, casting, or firing any firework, in or into any highway, street, thoroughfare, or public place.

First-Commissioner of Works is chief of a nominal commission which has in charge the royal palaces, parks and pleasure gardens, Tower of London, Houses of Parliament, Government offices, county court buildings, Metropolitan police courts, Science and Art Department buildings, British Museum buildings, and certain diplomatic and consular and other buildings, for the repair and maintenance of which Parliament makes an annual grant. He is also guardian of certain Ancient Monuments (see ANCIENT MONUMENTS PROTECTION ACT, 1882, in ed. '88). By the London Parks and Works Act 1887 certain Metropolitan open spaces were removed from his charge, and are now maintained by the London County Council. Office, 12, Whitehall Place, S.W.

Fish Culture. The art of fish culture is divided into two branches: (1) that in which the natural conditions under which fish live and thrive are brought up to the highest pitch of perfection—without, however, interfering directly with the ordinary processes of nature; and (2) that in which artificial interference is so far-reaching as to change the character of the natural circumstances under which fish breed and exist, if not actually to supersede them altogether. The first branch of fish culture has been practised ever since the time when the Romans used to import oysters from Britain, and place them in Lake Fusaro, where special provision was made for their reception, and for the rearing of the spat; and when they introduced exotic fish, such as the *salmo*, from the waters of the *Ægean* Sea into those of the Italian coasts. The abbots and monks of the Middle Ages also practised this branch of fish culture when they bred and fattened carp and other fish in ponds or "stews" which they invariably constructed in the immediate neighbourhood of their monasteries and abbeys. The second branch of the art is of much more recent date. It originated in the discovery that the eggs of fish—those of salmon were first experimented upon—can be taken from the body of the parent fish, impregnated with the milt extracted from the male, and "hatched" in tanks

through which a continual flow of water passes. So far, indeed, can nature be departed from in the case of fluvial fish eggs, that whereas under natural conditions the female fish deposits her eggs upon gravelly locations or upon aquatic plants, where they are immediately afterwards impregnated by the milt of the male fish, the ova can be taken from one fish and deposited in an open vessel, and the milt may be taken from another fish, and provided it be meanwhile excluded from the air, the two may be mixed together many hours—even days—afterwards, and impregnation will be effected as successfully if no water is used as if the whole process were conducted under natural conditions. After the ova become fertilised, they are placed in suitable vessels, either with or without a layer of gravel at the bottom (in imitation of the bed of a stream), or on glass grills. According to the temperature of the water, so the development of the embryo fish proceeds, but the usual time occupied in the process of incubation is from about ninety to a hundred days. The fry exist without taking food from exterior sources, being nourished by the *umbilical sac* attached to them. After the sac is absorbed the allivins are turned into ponds or streams, and, when necessary, they are regularly supplied with food, but are often turned into waters and left to look after themselves under natural conditions. The two branches of fish culture may thus be likened in one respect to agriculture in the open field, where art only interferes to keep down weeds and destructive enemies, and to encourage or supplement the natural supply of nutriment; and, in another respect to the culture of tropical plants, where art supplants nature altogether and supplies everything that is needed. As in agriculture, so in fish culture, the two systems may be combined; and like seedlings artificially forced and afterwards planted in the open, the young fish artificially bred may be turned out into the natural stream. The development of salmon and trout eggs may be retarded, by keeping them at a reduced temperature (just above freezing point), sufficiently long to enable them to be transported to Australia or New Zealand; and in this way trout have been introduced into the waters of the Antipodes, to which they are not indigenous. The ova of marine forms, such as the mackerel, cod, herring, and other fish have also been artificially impregnated and hatched; but the difficulties attending the process are greater than those accompanying the propagation of trout and salmon. In America the practice has been carried out on a very large scale both by the Canadian and the United States Governments, and has been productive of practical results. The growth of the science of pisciculture in this country, although tardy, is steady. The Midland Counties' Fish Culture Establishment, founded by the late Mr. Wm. Burgess, at Malvern Wells, is the largest of its kind in England. It contains 100 ponds and two hatcheries, each capable of accommodating six millions of ova. In order to assist Fishery Boards and other public bodies in developing fish life in the waters under their control, Mr. Burgess is hatching ova for them free of charge, and turning the fry into their respective rivers and streams. During '89 consignments of the ova of various *transatlantic salmonids* were received by the late Mr. Burgess from the United States Commissioners of Fish and Fisheries, together with ova of the American whitefish, *Coregonus*

albus, which were incubated successfully and the young fish have thriven. The naturalisation of this valuable food form has excited much interest. Among the foreign fish which are being reared in this country are the Californian (Rainbow) trout, the American brook char, and Landlocked salmon. Fish culture has, during the past year, made decided progress; and, with a view to stimulating increased interest, a series of lectures was given by Mr. W. August Carter in London and the provinces, one of which was delivered by him at the South Kensington Museum, with the Marquis of Lorne in the chair. From the Midland Counties Fish Culture Establishment consignments of perch and tench were successfully transmitted to Japan last summer. London sec. of the establishment, Mr. W. August Carter, 24, Wood Vale, Lordship Lane, S.E. Fisheries Preservation Association—Office, 11, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.

Flax was first planted in England in 1532-3, and in 1783 bounties were paid to encourage its cultivation. Two years later we imported 17,695 tons of hemp and flax from Russia; while in 1842 an import tax was imposed on all foreign flax, but this was taken off three years later. Flax growing has made but little progress in England, and of late years the acreage has been getting less and less, for in '67 the area was 20,000 acres, while now it is only 1,256 acres. The Irish returns give 253,257 acres in '67, and 89,225 acres in '84, the acreage being divided as follows:—Ulster, 87,917; Leinster, 803; Connaught, 204; Munster, 211. The decline is chiefly attributed to the encroachment of the very cheap fabrics made from cotton, and also the substitution of wool, which is being used largely instead of linen for outer clothing in foreign countries. In '87 the area was 130,282 acres, but in '88 it is only 123,586 acres, or a decline of 16,698 on the '87 acreage. The total production in Ireland in '87 was estimated at 16,357 tons, and the British supply was 465 tons. During the past ten years Irish production averaged 20,762 tons, British, 880 tons, and the imports 82,911 tons, or a total of 104,553 tons. Ireland is essentially a flax-growing country, owing to its insular position, and the moisture of the climate, which is the first condition to successful flax culture. The Rev. R. M. Barrington, M.A., LL.B., in an address on the drought of '87, referred to the effects of moisture on the flax plant. Subsequent information obtained proved that the larger the rainfall the higher the yield. Donegal, for instance, with over 80 per cent. of rain over one half, and 60 to 80 per cent. over the other half, yielded 27 stones to the acre. Antrim, with two-fifths of its surface, above 80 per cent. rainfall, and on three-fifths 60 to 80 per cent., gave 24 stones per acre, while Cavan and Monaghan, having each about 50 to 60 per cent. and one-half 40 to 50 per cent. rain, yielded but 16 stones. Other counties show proportionate returns. It is difficult to ascertain the number of hands employed in the manipulation of the raw material, as the habit in Ireland has been for a large class of farmers to conduct the operations with the aid of their own families. The number of persons employed in the flax mills and factories in Ireland was returned in '85 as 61,740, from children under thirteen years of age and upwards. There are now sixty spinning mills, two concerns having been broken up in '86, which reduces the number of

spindles from 873,780 to 843,590 in '87; sixty weaving factories containing 27,300 power looms, making in all 120 concerns. The Scotch Mills in Ireland show a falling off of 59·6 per cent. in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught during the past ten years, reducing the number to twenty-one, while the number in Ulster is 1,033, or a decline of 12·5 per cent.

Floquet, Charles Thomas, President or Speaker of the French Chamber of Deputies; b. Oct. 28th, 1828, at St. Jean Pied de Port, in the Lower Pyrenees. Called to the Paris bar ('51), and practised for many years; he was also a frequent contributor to the democratic press of Paris. After the fall of the empire he became deputy mayor and member of the National Assembly, but resigned both positions during the Commune. For suspected participation in the latter he was arrested at Biarritz, and interned at Pau until the end of '71. He subsequently became president of the Municipal Council, and member of the Chamber, where he sat with the Extreme Left. In Jan. '82, he succeeded M. Herold as Prefect of the Seine, a position he resigned a few months later in consequence of a dispute with the Government. Again elected to the Chamber in Oct. '82, he twice became its vice-president, and on M. Henri Brisson forming a cabinet, M. Floquet was elected president, an office he filled with tact and dignity. He sits as one of the 38 members for Paris, having been returned second on the list. He was nominated for the Presidency of the French Republic on M. Grevy's retirement, but received very scant support. On the resignation of the Tirard Cabinet, in April '88, M. Floquet undertook the task of forming a Ministry, he himself taking the offices of President of the Council and Minister of the Interior. M. Floquet, though the ablest of the many Prime Ministers France has had of late years, allowed himself, in the heat of debate, to be so far provoked by General Boulanger as to challenge him to a duel, which was fought with rapier in Comte Dillon's grounds in July '88, and resulted in a victory for M. Floquet, who inflicted a serious wound in the neck of his adversary. M. Floquet in Oct. '88 introduced a Bill for the revision of the French Senate. A debate on this question resulted in the defeat of the Ministry by 307 to 218, and the resignation of M. Floquet on Feb. 14th, '89. Elected President of the Chamber (Nov. 17th) for the Session '89-90.

Flotsam, Jetsam, and Ligan. These terms are defined by Stephen in his "Commentaries," (vol. ii., p. 545), as follows: "Flotsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there continue swimming on the surface of the waves; jetsam is where they sink and remain under water; ligan is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy, in order to be found again. When found, such goods may be returned to the owner if he appear; if he do not, they are the property of the Crown."

Flower Sermon. The annual sermon, preached at St. Katharine Cree, Leadenhall St., E.C., by the rector, Rev. W. M. Whittemore, D.D. Instituted by him in 1853. The discourse is founded upon some floral subject, in harmony with the occasion.

Folk Lore—originally the lore (learning) of the "folk" or people, i.e. the natural or uncultured classes of mankind as opposed to the

cultured (later literary) classes—is a science the ultimate object of which is the investigation of the primitive mind of man in its various phases towards God and nature. It is thus the handmaid of comparative mythology, and bears directly on psychology and anthropology. Its methods are to collect, collate, and classify all surviving relics of primitive beliefs and superstitions, and to extract the essential and original elements from popular customs, usages, festivals, and games; proverbs, enigmas, saws, and jests; recipes, astrological and weather prophesying; and folk tales and songs. The scope of folk lore is frequently enlarged to include also witchcraft, religious symbolism, and similar subjects; but it is better to restrict the term to traditional lore, and to leave the remainder to the comparative mythologist. The word was first coined by Mr. W. J. Thoms (*d.* 1885), though on the Continent the term *Volkkunde* has been the name of an accepted science since Grimm first wrote, at the commencement of this century. In 1878 a Folk Lore Society was established by Mr. Thoms, and it has since published several important collections of folk-tales, etc., and regularly issues a periodical. Considerable interest in F. L. has recently been awakened in America and the Continent. A congress was held in Paris, July '89. President, Mr. Andrew Lang (*q.v.*). Hon. sec., Mr. J. J. Foster, 36, Alma Square, St. John's Wood, N.W.

Football. Although of some antiquity, football was, twenty years back, chiefly confined to our public schools and colleges, and was practically unknown to the general public. Now, however, all is changed; and although the game has been censured as rough and brutalising, and has probably met with more opposition than any other of our pastimes, yet none has grown so rapidly in popularity during the last decade. The great contests under both codes decided during the past year have been as full of interest as ever, and the season of '88-9 will long be memorable as that in which a team of New Zealand players first visited England. Unhappily accidents were, perhaps, more frequent; and considerable disappointment was naturally felt by the more keen supporters of the game that another season closed without the decision of any Rugby international match in which England was engaged. Unfortunately the difficulty existing between the English Union and the three sister Unions remains as far off solution as ever, and there is little or no likelihood of England meeting either Scotland, Ireland, or Wales under the "handling" code during the ensuing winter. The visit of the New Zealanders was a decided novelty, and few people were prepared for the intimate knowledge of football displayed by them. They showed that, though by no means a polished team, they had physique, speed, tackling powers, and sufficient knowledge of the science of the game to prove worthy opponents to some of our best fifteens. This was evidenced by the fact that, out of 74 matches played during their six months' tour, victory was gained by our visitors in 49, 20 were lost, and five only were drawn. They scored in all 92 goals and 115 tries, whilst their rivals were only credited with 43 goals and 50 tries. The indulgence of some members of the team in rough play and other malpractices in several of the matches drew forth much unfavourable criticism, whilst

the bad form exhibited by several of the New Zealanders in connection with their match against England at Blackheath necessitated the Rugby Union demanding an apology, which was given. The new rules adopted by the Rugby Union for the prevention of unfair and rough play worked well, though objections were at first raised at placing so much power in the referees. The goal from a penalty-kick, however, was, at the close of the season, deemed too great a punishment, and at the general meeting held in the spring it was decided to reduce its value from three to two points. To compensate in some degree for the absence of international matches, the Rugby Union, as in the year '88, arranged two contests between the North and South of England. The first of these came off at Blackheath on Dec. 15th, under most adverse circumstances as regards the weather. A dense fog enveloped the ground, and at a little distance it was impossible to distinguish individual players. The sides were well matched, more especially the forwards, and the play, so far as could be seen, was much more even than the score. The game ended in the victory of the North by two goals to a try. The return match came off at Bradford on Feb. 2nd, when the North won by three goals to *nil*. What was the nearest approach to an international match in which England was engaged came off at Blackheath a fortnight later, when the representatives of England opposed the New Zealanders, and beat them somewhat easily by one goal and four tries to *nil*. A new fixture, and one which is likely to become very popular, was instituted by the Rugby Union towards the close of the season. It was between the Champion County and the Rest of England. Yorkshire was dubbed the champion county by the Rugby Union Committee, who also selected the fifteen to do battle on behalf of England, and the contest was decided at Bradford on Feb. 23rd. The game was a grand one all round, and resulted in England being declared winner by three goals to *nil*. With the loss of the English contests, the Unions of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales could only play international matches among themselves. The first of these was decided at Edinburgh on Feb. 2nd, between Scotland and Wales. Though scarcely so strong as in the preceding year, when they achieved their first victory over the Scotch, the Welshmen were undoubtedly a very powerful lot; and although they suffered defeat by two tries to *nil*, their performance was a highly creditable one. On the 16th of the same month the Scotch fifteen journeyed to Belfast, to try conclusions with the representatives of the Emerald Isle, the result being in favour of the visitors by a dropped goal to *nil*. The game, however, was much more one-sided than the score would seem to indicate. Swansea was the venue of the third and last of the international matches under Rugby Union rules, and in this contest Wales was opposed by Ireland, the latter winning by two tries. County matches under Rugby rules have been more numerous than ever, and the improvement shown in county football in the preceding year has been on the whole more than maintained. Yorkshire headed the list, and fairly earned the title of champion county, as their fixtures included matches with the strongest counties in England, and they underwent the ordeal with an unbeaten record. They gained victories over Lancashire, Northumberland, Durham, Surrey, Cheshire, Somerset, and

the Maoris, although in the first of the two matches with the New Zealanders, when they by no means had their full strength, they suffered a reverse. Defeat also awaited them in their encounter against the Rest of England, as previously stated. Lancashire, though beaten easily by Yorkshire, were little inferior to former years, and obtained the second place among the northern shires. Northumberland played six county matches, victories and defeats being equal. Durham, as in the previous years, had a strong forward team, but were weak behind the scrimmage, and only obtained one victory. Of the eastern counties Essex proved the strongest, having only once suffered defeat. Suffolk only won one of four matches, whilst, of a similar number, Norfolk lost two, won one, and drew the other. In the Midlands, Northamptonshire and the Midland Counties' Union displayed more vitality than usual. Reverting to the Metropolitan counties, Surrey showed the most energy, and had five engagements, though they were only once successful. Of the other southern counties, Sussex put a fairly strong team in the field, and won three of their four engagements. In the west, Somersetshire was scarcely so powerful as in the previous season. They commenced badly, but displayed greatly improved form as the season advanced, and their only inter-county match lost was that was with Yorkshire. Gloucestershire's best show was made against the New Zealanders, neither of their county engagements ending in victories. The results of the season's engagements between the different counties will be gathered from the following table:—

COUNTIES.	Matches played.	Matches won.	Matches lost.	Matches drawn.	Points for.	Points against.
Cheshire	5	2	3	...	11	23
Cornwall	2	...	2	...	...	2
Cumberland	2	1	1	...	5	8
Durham	4	1	3	...	4	15
Devonshire	4	2	1	1	4	17
Essex	5	3	1	1	21	10
Gloucestershire	2	...	1	1	2	5
Kent	2	...	1	...	5	12
Lancashire	6	4	2	...	36	28
Midland Counties	2	2	...	...	20	4
Northumberland	6	3	3	...	14	45
Norfolk	4	1	2	1	10	16
Northamptonshire	2	...	2	...	1	23
Somerset	4	3	1	...	22	9
Suffolk	5	1	4	...	13	35
Surrey	3	1	2	...	15	16
Sussex	4	3	1	...	23	4
Westmoreland	2	...	2	...	...	5
Yorkshire	6	6	...	...	71	6

In addition to the above inter-county engagements, Middlesex, Lancashire, and Yorkshire played the New Zealanders and won, while Surrey, Northamptonshire, Kent, Midland Counties (twice), Cumberland, Somerset, Westmoreland, Devon, and Gloucestershire were defeated by the Colonials, and Northumberland drew. Club matches during the year were, if anything, more interesting than in '88. This

was in no small measure due to the greater number of clubs which reached the first rank of proficiency in the game, and the growing tendency of making tours. Oxford had to succumb to Cambridge in the sixteenth annual encounter between the two universities, which came off at the Queen's Club ground, West Kensington, on Dec. 10th. A goal and two tries to nothing was the Cantabs' score, and by this victory the balance of matches has been made equal, each side having won six, while four have been drawn.—The first important match played under the auspices of the Football Association was the annual contest between the two divisions of the country, which came off at Sunderland on Jan. 10th. The game was robbed of much of its interest through the action of the Northern executive excluding from the eleven players who had already attained high honours. Still the Northerners made a bold bid for victory, and were only beaten by two goals to one.—Of the six international fixtures under Association rules, that between England and Wales came first, the match taking place at Stoke-on-Trent on Feb. 23rd, when the Englishmen won by four goals to one. A week later England and Ireland met at Everton, when a one-sided struggle resulted in the success of England by six goals to one. On March 9th, in Ibrox Park, Glasgow, the Irish eleven experienced a more crushing defeat than that inflicted on them at Liverpool. At all points the Scotch outplayed their rivals, who lost by seven goals to none. Scotland was also successful in the international match against England, which came off at Kennington Oval on April 13th, and ended in favour of the Scots by three goals to two. On the following Monday Scotland tried conclusions with Wales at Wrexham, where the home side had rather the better of a drawn game—neither scoring. The Welshmen, however, proved stronger than Ireland, and won by three goals to one.—Of inter-Association matches there was no lack. London, as usual, experienced much difficulty in respect of securing representative teams, though they only had five first-class engagements to fulfil. Opening the season with a drawn game against Sussex at Brighton, the Metropolitan contingent journeyed to Birmingham on Dec. 1st, when the representatives of the local Association won decisively by five goals to none. London also had to succumb to a combined team from the Universities. This contest came off at Kennington Oval, where the Londoners subsequently secured their only victory—against Sheffield. The usual match between London and Glasgow was decided at the latter city towards the end of March, when the Scots gained an easy victory by five goals to one. Sheffield, the oldest of the provincial associations, also had a very unsatisfactory season. Staffordshire, however, displayed remarkably good form, as did Birmingham. Northants also had a very successful season, gaining nine successive victories. In the west, Somerset, like their rivals of the "handling" code, showed the greatest energy in the football field, whilst in the south, Sussex, though displaying much activity, was scarcely so powerful as was expected. Of other associations, Cambridgeshire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Middlesex, and Surrey showed no lack of energy. The following table shows the number and results of inter-Association matches played by the principal associations during the past season:—

ASSOCIATIONS.	Matches played.	Matches won.	Matches lost.	Matches drawn.	Goals for.	Goals against.
Berks and Bucks . .	7	4	3	...	21	12
Birmingham . . .	5	3	1	1	20	8
Cambridgeshire . .	8	1	5	2	18	26
Derbyshire	4	2	2	...	6	8
Essex	3	2	1	...	7	9
Gloucestershire . .	5	1	4	...	5	16
Hampshire	4	2	0	2	4	2
Kent	3	1	2	...	4	8
Lancashire	2	2	...	...	10	3
London	5	1	3	1	11	14
Middlesex	4	1	3	...	8	7
Northamptonshire .	7	7	...	...	36	13
Norfolk	4	1	2	1	5	6
Nottinghamshire . .	2	1	1	...	5	3
Sheffield	5	1	4	...	8	28
Somersetshire . . .	8	4	3	1	25	23
Staffordshire . . .	5	3	2	...	19	11
Suffolk	5	3	1	1	17	14
Surrey	5	1	2	2	9	11
Sussex	6	2	2	2	14	12
Wiltshire	6	3	2	1	13	11

Although the new conditions under which the earlier stages of the Football Association Challenge Cup competition were decided, certainly detracted from the general interest in the struggle during the first few months of the season, it seemed to invest the competition proper with fresh interest and greater excitement. West Bromwich Albion, last year's winners, were beaten in the penultimate round by Preston North End, whilst the Wolverhampton Wanderers vanquished the Blackburn Rovers. Thus Preston North End and the Wolverhampton Wanderers were left to do battle in the final tie, and the scene at Kennington Oval on the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race day, when the two teams met, was not one easily to be forgotten. Over 25,000 football enthusiasts surrounded the field of play, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Dewhurst, Goodall, and Thomson scored for the Prestonians, and their opponents failed to score, the Lancashire club won by three goals to none. The Football League, instituted at the close of the previous season, proved very successful, the various matches played under the auspices of that organisation creating the greatest interest until the championship was won. Preston North End, who won the national trophy, headed the list with an extraordinary record, having played its twenty-two matches without defeat, and scoring 74 goals against 15. The Association teams at both the Universities had fairly good seasons. Oxford played twenty-three matches, and of these they won twelve, drew five, and suffered half a dozen defeats. Like their rivals, Cambridge also played twenty-three matches; but they won seventeen, drew five, and lost only one. The annual match between the sister Universities was played at West Kennington, and for the first time in the history of the game the result was a draw—one goal each.—The season of '89-90 promises to be even more interesting than the previous one. Nine international matches have been arranged, and

all the leading counties have extended their list of engagements. Several interesting contests have already been decided under both rules. Under the Rugby code the Midland Counties beat London on Oct. 31st, by a goal to a try, and a week later a fifteen culled from these two teams met and decisively defeated the Western Counties by four goals and a try to a goal; whilst on Nov. 13th a team representing the Metropolis, the Midlands and the Western Counties found little difficulty in vanquishing one representing Oxford and Cambridge Universities by three goals and two tries to *nil*. Yorkshire bids fair to maintain its last season's reputation, and has already defeated Durham, Cumberland, and Northumberland. On Nov. 9th the Lancashire team gained an easy victory over Cheshire, although the Cestrians had ten days previously defeated Westmoreland. Under the Association rules London gives promise of being stronger than they have been for several years. They opened the season by obtaining an easy victory over Sussex on Oct. 20th, although in their second fixture (*v.* Sheffield), when but poorly represented, they were beaten by a goal to love. Middlesex played a drawn game with Kent on Nov. 6th, each side scoring twice; and on Nov. 18th the Corinthians—the famous amateur combination—met and defeated the Preston North End eleven, which was, with one exception, composed of professionals, by five goals to none. Both the Universities appear to be stronger than last year. **The Association—President:** Major Marindin, R.E., C.M.G. (Old Etonians); **Secretary:** C. W. Alcock (Old Harrovians). **Rugby Union—President:** A. Budd (Blackheath); **Secretary:** G. Rowland Hill (Kent County).

Forbes, Archibald, b. in Morayshire '38; ed. at Aberdeen Univ. Subsequently enlisted in the Royal Dragoons. On leaving the army he obtained an appointment on the *Daily News*, for which journal he acted as war correspondent during the Franco-German war. He accompanied the German army through the whole course of the campaign. Later, he witnessed the close of the Paris Commune. He also acted as correspondent for the same journal during the Prince of Wales's Indian tour, and in the Russo-Turkish and South African campaigns. His graphic letters from the scenes of the great battles of the Franco-German war were republished in volume form. In addition to his "Experiences of the War between France and Germany," he has published "Drawn from Life," and a series of sketches entitled "Soldiering and Scribbling." Mr. F. is a popular platform speaker, and has undertaken a most successful lecturing tour through the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Australian Colonies.

Foreign Armies. Under this heading will be found the latest particulars relating to the military power of the countries of Europe, Japan, and the United States.

AUSTRIA. The total strength of the standing army is 267,000, composed as follows: **Cavalry** (35,700)—14 regiments of Dragoons, 16 of Hussars, 11 of Uhlans (Lancers), each regiment consisting of 7 squadrons (6 active and 1 depot). **Artillery** (25,600)—14 regiments of field artillery, each of 15 batteries of 8 guns; 12 battalions garrison (fortress) artillery of 6 companies each (5 active and 1 cadre). **Engineers** (4,600)—2 regiments of 5 battalions each.

Infantry (144,400)—80 regiments of the line, each of 5 battalions (3 active and 3 reserve, with 1 depot battalion); the "Kaiser Jäger" Regiment (Tyrolean Rifles), 7 battalions; and 33 other rifle regiments of 1 battalion each. **Pioneers and Train** (5,200). **Departments, etc.** (23,800). **War strength.**—In case of war the Emperor could put in the field, at lowest computation, exclusive of reserves and garrisons, an army of 1,140,000, with 200,000 horses and 1,720 guns. **Constitution.**—The army is recruited by conscription on the universal liability system; term of service ten years, three with the colours and seven in reserve. By voluntary enlistment, self-equipment, etc., the male adult can commute his three years' active service to one before passing to reserve. The Cavalry is recruited principally as follows: Dragoons from Germans and Bohemians, Uhlans from Poles, Hussars from Hungarians. The infantry and artillery are principally made up of Germans, Slavs, and Hungarians; the rifle regiments are recruited principally from the highlands of the Tyrol, the Styrian Alps, and the Carpathians. The Austrian army possesses no Guards or *Corps d'élite*. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, New Army Bill.

BELGIUM. The total strength of the army on a peace footing with the colours, including Gendarmerie, is 46,380 men, 10,160 horses, and 204 guns. **Cavalry** (7,400)—2 regiments of Chasseurs, 2 of Guides, and 4 of Lancers. Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons active and 1 reserve. To the above have to be added the Gendarmerie (1,720 men). **Artillery** (7,900)—made up of 7 regiment—, comprising a total of 34 field batteries of 6 guns each, with 6 batteries in reserve; 48 siege batteries, 3 in reserve; and 3 depot batteries. **Engineers** (1,400)—1 regiment of 3 battalions. **Infantry** (26,300)—Made up of 14 regiments of the line, of 4 battalions of 4 companies each, 3 active and 1 reserve battalion; 1 regiment of Grenadiers, similarly organised; 1 regiment of Carabiniers of 6 battalions (4 active and 2 reserve), and 3 regiments of rifles. **Constitution.**—The war strength is fixed at 142,000 men. Every able-bodied man who has attained his nineteenth year is liable to serve, but substitution is permitted. The term of service is eight years—two years and eight months with the colours. By royal decree (Oct. 25th) it was announced that the Mauser model repeating rifle of '89 had been adopted for the infantry and sappers and miners.

BULGARIA. The peace strength of the standing army is 22,400, as follows: **Cavalry**, 1,400; **Artillery**, 1,740; **Engineers**, 880; **Infantry**, 16,800; **Gendarmerie**, 1,600. The war strength is 32,220, with 102 guns. Besides this the Reserves are estimated at 24,000, and the Land-storm at 7,200, making altogether 63,420.

DENMARK. The army consists of 34,500 regulars and 13,000 second reserves. **Cavalry** (2,200)—5 regiments made up of 16 squadrons. **Artillery** (4,750) 2 regiments of field artillery of 12 batteries each with 8 guns; 2 battalions garrison artillery of 6 companies each. **Engineers** (620). **Infantry** (27,000)—31 battalions of the line. **Constitution.**—Service is obligatory on all able-bodied men who have reached the age of 22. Terms of service, eight years with the colours and eight in the reserves. The war strength is 49,000.

FRANCE. The army is divided into Four Classes, viz.:—(1) Men who have been fully

trained in Active Army from three to five years. (3) Men who have had one year's training. (3) Men who have only been trained when called out with the Reserve. (4) Men without training (intended for non-combatant duties). The 1st Line consists of Active Army 654,899, Reserve 373,890, total 1,028,789; the 2nd Line—Territorial Army 426,366, Reserve 570,104, total 996,464; giving for the Field Army a total of 2,025,253 men. There are still to fall back upon Classes 2, 3, and 4, made up as follows. Class 2: Active Army 170,062, Reserve 156,354, total 326,416; the 2nd Line—Territorial Army 178,296, Reserve 191,360, total 369,656. Class 3: Reserve 203,940; the 2nd Line—Territorial Army 232,506, Reserve 249,600, total 482,106. Class 4: Active Army 503,940, Reserve 88,374; the 2nd Line—Territorial Army 100,776, Reserve 108,140. The "detail of arms" is as follows:—Cavalry (68,750)—12 regiments of Cuirassiers, 26 regiments of Dragons, 20 regiments of Chasseurs, 12 regiments of Hussars, 4 regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique, 3 regiments of Spahis. Artillery (68,760)—38 regiments, comprising altogether 437 batteries; 2 regiments of Pontonniers of 14 companies, 13 companies Ouvriers d'Artillerie and Artificers, 57 companies of Artillery Train. Engineers (11,000)—4 regiments of Sappers and Miners, of 5 battalions each. Equipages Militaires (11,600)—20 squadrons, 12 companies, etc. Infantry (283,500)—144 regiments of the line, each of 4 battalions; 30 battalions of Chasseurs à pied, each of 4 companies; 4 regiments of Zouaves, of 4 battalions; 3 regiments of Tirailleurs Algériens, of 5 battalions; 6 battalions Foreign Legion, 3 battalions of Infanterie Légère d'Afrique. To the above have to be added 18,000 Commissariat, 26,000 Gendarmes, and 36,000 for staff and administration. The French law enacts universal liability to serve, but it is not strictly enforced. By the law of 1872 the total duration of service was fixed at twenty years—five with the colours, four in the active reserve, five in the territorial army, and six in the reserve of the territorial army; but in France the constant changes of government rather militate against the chances of any fixture either of establishment or condition of service, and this has to be allowed for. The total strength of the French army, on a war footing, is fixed at 4,100,000. See FRANCE.

GERMANY. The German Army is in all respects a model of military perfection, and it has formed the basis upon which the military establishments of most of the other European states have been reorganised of late years. It may be useful, therefore, to review the organisation as explaining the advance made by Continental nations generally in the direction of warlike preparations. When France and Prussia were fast friends, in the time of Frederick the Great, the admiration for each other was carried so far as imitation in tactics, but Frederick and his successors fell into absurdities which the French avoided, and the defeat of the Prussian arms in the wars following the Revolution of 1793 was the result. Then it was that the need became apparent for a decided change in the construction and management of the army; and soon a system was adopted which, with constant improvements, has developed into its present dimensions. Recruitment was fixed early in the present century at three years of active service,

two years in the reserve, and seven years in the first ban of the Landwehr, which meant the securing of 300,000 men in the first line, 150,000 in the first ban of the Landwehr, and 150,000 in the second ban, or an effective of 470,000; the standing army being maintained at 130,000. The Crimean War brought to light discrepancies which had never before been seen, which were more and more emphasised in the few following years by the then prevailing excitement in Italy. Here was the opportunity of Kaiser Wilhelm to reform his army, which he readily grasped—at the same time taking into his counsel Prince Bismarck, himself struggling against strenuous opposition in the Prussian Parliament to become a prominent man. In '60, then, this new scheme was effected, and the army was divided into eighty-one regiments of infantry and forty-eight of cavalry. The old Landwehr was done away with, and the effective troops were greatly augmented in numbers. The term of active service was raised to seven years, with four years in the Reserve and five in the Landwehr. By this means the annual contingent reached from 40,000 to 60,000 men, and the entire army, which before '59 was 525,000 strong, now had a strength of 625,000 men, remarkable for its excellent discipline and the celerity of its movements. Six years later, when Prussia contended against Austria, the army placed in the field consisted of 326,000 soldiers, and the short, sharp, and decisive campaign, together with the rapid movement of the forces, spoke to its superiority over preceding armies. Whenever it was felt necessary to scatter the forces to save them from the enemy's fire, it was done without reluctance, and the discipline to which they had been subjected rendered the re-formation a matter of perfect ease. The Franco-Prussian War in '71, although it added lustre to the German Army, gave rise to consideration of further improvement; and since that time various laws have been passed for the purpose of bringing these about. Three years of active service, four years in the Reserve, and two in the Landwehr, are now the terms; while in addition there are five years to be served in the Landsturm: but the latter branch is only used as a "cry of distress" when the standing army and the Landwehr have been found insufficient for the requirements. It includes all the young men between seventeen and twenty, and those who have previously passed through the twelve years required in the other branches. At the beginning of November each year the recruiting into the Landwehr of young men of twenty commences. To facilitate this business the Empire is divided into "regions," each occupied permanently by an army corps, which draws from it in time of peace, as well as in time of mobilisation all its effective. The regions are each divided into seventeen districts, under the control of a similar number of officers. Four districts are expected to recruit a brigade, and ten an army corps. There is a further division of districts into company districts, each in charge of a sergeant-major. These grouped in twos, form eight "circumscriptions" for the recruitment of the Landwehr, and of a regiment of infantry. There is besides a battalion district for the Reserve of the Landwehr, to complete the numbers lacking in the less populous districts. The recruiting service for the Guard, consisting of the tallest and finest looking men, is carried out by a commission

consisting of officers specially nominated for the purpose. On a day appointed they meet at certain specified places, and here the young men are required to appear before them. The census reports, of course, give all information as to the names and addresses of inhabitants, and those within the prescribed age are called up, and passed or exempted, as the case may be. It is the duty of another official body to then revise the lists thus obtained, make a report to the Minister, and decide where the new arrivals shall be stationed. Under this system of recruiting, it may readily be imagined there are always more men than necessary to keep up the army strength. As to the term of service, it may be stated that, if the recruit be apt, the full three years are not demanded; two years sometimes suffice, and at the end of that period, if he can pass certain tests, he is granted leave of absence for the remaining year. In the standing army, at the close of three years' service, a further period of four years has to be reckoned with, during which time there are held every year reviews and other manoeuvres, occupying about four months. The second term at an end, the recruit passes into the Landwehr. Here the duties are lessened—the annual review, and a couple of periods of exercise of fourteen days each, being the extent of the demand made. But no one in Germany can consider himself safe from being called upon for military duty until he is past forty-two years of age, unless he be in feeble health. At any time he is liable to a recruitment in the Reserve. If it were possible for Germany to call up every man it has power to do by the various methods of recruitment, it could put into the field an army of 3,200,000 men, made up by 400,000 in the three active classes, 700,000 reserve of recruitment, 500,000 reserve of active army, 600,000 Landwehr, and 1,000,000 Landsturm. The peace effective, however, is only about 401,000, an eighth of this number being non-commissioned officers. The approximate strength of the field and garrison armies when organised for active service, according to the "plan of mobilisation," is—Field troops: 19 army corps, completely equipped, with trams, 714,115 officers and men, 1,938 field guns horsed, 210,539 horses; 9 cavalry divisions, 41,976 officers and men, 108 field guns horsed, 45,577 horses; 18 reserve divisions of all arms, completely equipped, with trams, 311,796 officers and men, 630 field guns, 69,679 horses; miscellaneous formations, including railway and Etappen troops, siege trams (with 720 siege guns), reserves for replacing casualties, foot artillery for fortresses, etc., 206,757 officers and men, 27,640 horses. Total field troops, 1,344,644 officers and men, 2,676 field guns horsed, 353,435 horses. Garrison troops: 18 reserve divisions, equipped with trams for taking the field, 332,170 officers and men, 432 field guns horsed, 52,803 horses. Depot troops, which would remain at the Landwehr battalion districts, available for replacing casualties at the front: 551,939 officers and men, 450 field guns horsed, 33,431 horses. Total garrison troops, 884,109 officers and men, 882 field guns, 86,324 horses.—Grand total of mobilised army (exclusive of the Landsturm) 2,228,753 officers and men, 3,558 field guns, 499,759 horses. The effective mobilised strength of the army in '70 was 1,183,380 officers and men, 250,373 horses, and 2,040 field guns. The order of battle of the army in the field, and the distribution of the

garrison army, is already settled in time of peace; and at the very moment of mobilisation the commanders and staff officers are appointed. One hundred and sixty-one regiments of three battalions go to form the infantry. Each battalion has four companies, numbered from one to twelve. The infantry company has 5 officers, 20 non-commissioned officers, 202 soldiers and drummers, and a few needed for various services, bringing up the aggregate to 244. A regiment's aggregate is 3,189. Besides the 161 regiments named, there are 20 regiments of Chasseurs, with a personnel of 1,055 each. The cavalry, which is divided between the Prussian Guard and the German army, consists of 93 regiments. The latter section has eight regiments of Cuirassiers, 28 of Dragoons, 19 of Hussars, 22 of Uhlans, one of Saxon artillery, one of Saxon Carabiniers, two of heavy Bavarians, and six of light-horse Bavarians. The Prussian Guard consists of a regiment of the Corps de Gardes, one of Cuirassiers, two of Dragoons, one of Hussars, and three of Uhlans. The entire cavalry organisation is formed into three categories: the heavy cavalry—having ten regiments of Cuirassiers, one of which is the body, and one the ordinary guard; cavalry of the line—25 regiments of Uhlans; and two of the heavy Bavarians; and light cavalry—28 regiments of Dragoons, 20 of Hussars, and six of Bavarian light horse. Every regiment has five squadrons, four for the field and one for depot guard, with a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and a major, with an extra major for commandant; officers and men included, it numbers 648 men, while a division has 4,763 men, 5,107 horses, 18 field pieces, and 107 various vehicles. The Cuirassiers carry the straight sabre and the revolver; the Hussars a curved sabre with steel handle, and a carbine; the Uhlans a sabre, a carbine, a revolver, and a lance 10½ feet long, at the top of which flutters a streamer. The artillery, so greatly admired for their dash, is composed of 37 regiments, furnishing 295 mounted batteries, attached to the cavalry—and six horse batteries—attached to the infantry. The mounted batteries have six 3½-inch cannon; the others use cannon a trifle smaller. Then there are 116 companies of unmounted artillery. It goes without saying that there is an ambulance corps, with physicians, litters, ambulances, nurses, etc., the organisation of which is simply complete. The thoroughness of the military education in Germany is well known, the Empire having nine schools, six of which receive pupils at ten to fifteen years of age, who afterwards finish at either Lichtenfeld, Dresden, or Munich. The studies pursued at all of these three are very severe, and the pupils, even after passing through the preliminary course, are often sent back on examination to receive further tuition. The War Academy at Berlin is the highest of the military academics, but this is open only to lieutenants and captains who have served three years. Beyond all these institutions, which are military in the strict sense, there are other schools for artillery, marksmanship, riding, gymnastics, medicine, and surgery, and veterinary practice. The general staff of officers of the army, at the head of which is Count Waldersee (q.v.), is made up of the officers of the different armies temporarily attached. They form seven divisions, three study at a theatre of war, one occupies itself with the

railroads, one with military history, one with geography and statistics, and the seventh with geodesy and topography. This staff of officers has access to a library which has been in formation for the last seventy years, and includes 60,000 volumes. With such a complete organisation, and such excellent opportunities for preparation in matters military, there can be little wonder that Germany is a nation of soldiers. This it certainly is, and its military atmosphere and bearing is apparent as soon as one enters the country.

GREECE. The peace establishment of the army is fixed at 30,000. Of these 17,500 are Cavalry, 4,300 Artillery and Engineers, and 17,000 Infantry. In case of war, it is understood that the force which Greece could put into the field would amount to fully 80,000 men.

ITALY. The standing army on a peace footing numbers 183,280 men, made up as follows: Cavalry—Comprising 22 regiments, 18,867 men. Artillery—80 batteries, 9,646, and 6 companies of Artillery artificers, 1,174 men. Engineers—4,132. Infantry—102 regiments, 128,000 men; 40 battalions of Bersaglieri, 16,165 men; Train, 2,460 men. Administrative Corps, 3,173 men. According to the new organisation it is computed that the army, including all forces, militia and reserve, will number 2,119,250 officers and men actually available for active employment. The army is organised in 12 army corps, 427,000 under arms, besides 12,000 for Alpine regiments, 100,000 movable Militia and the Territorial army. The system is based on the principle of universal service.

JAPAN. The standing army on a peace footing comprises 38,425 men. In case of war the number can be increased to 131,475.

MONTENEGRO. No standing army. The national army, a sort of Militia, is fixed at 30,000.

NETHERLANDS. The strength of the active army is about 62,000, the approximate numbers being—Cavalry, 4,500; Artillery, 13,000; Engineers, 1,400; Infantry, 42,700. In addition there is a "Schutteryeen" of 114,000 men. The Netherlands possess in addition a Colonial army of about 38,000 men, of whom only 14,460 are Europeans. The home army is recruited partly by voluntary enlistment and partly by conscription.

PORTUGAL. The peace establishment is fixed at 24,000, in the following proportions: Cavalry, 3,700; Artillery, 3,580, with 92 guns; Engineers, 600; Infantry, 15,680; miscellaneous, 440. The war establishment is 120,000 men, with 264 guns. There is in addition a Colonial army of 8,500. Compulsory service is the law, but the rules of exemption are most liberal, a sum of money paid to the Government being accepted as an equivalent.

ROMANIA. The active army is 124,000, made up as follows: Cavalry, 10,000; Artillery, 8,500, with 218 guns; Engineers, 4,000; Infantry, 85,000; staff and general services, 17,000. The reserve army is 35,000, making a total of upwards of 160,000.

RUSSIA. The army on a peace footing gives a total of about 800,000 men. It is made up of the regular army, 457,872; the First Reserve, 180,740; and the Second Reserve, which makes up the number. Besides these there are irregular troops, such as the Cossacks, all of whom between the ages of fifteen and sixty are compelled to render service. The number of Cossacks serving under ordinary circumstances is 56,000. The war strength of the army is fixed

at 2,490,000 men, as follows: Cavalry, 104,000, including 48,000 Cossacks; Artillery, 88,000, with 2,624 guns; Engineers, 35,000; Infantry, 758,000; Rifemen, 53,000; general services, 103,000. These form the active army, numbering 1,137,000. To them must be added the reserve army, 1,064,000; frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 142,000, with 222 guns. Besides these it is calculated that Russia could on an emergency raise 2,000,000 more men from Territorial Reserve and 1,200,000 from the National Militia, making altogether the enormous total of 5,500,000.

SERBIA. The field army is estimated at 60,000, with 264 guns; Reserves, 65,000, with 135 guns; Landsturm, 45,000; total, 170,000, with 409 guns.

SPAIN. The army, on a peace footing, is 100,000 men with 510 guns. The colonial forces, including militia, are estimated at 236,000. Service is compulsory for the regular army for 8 years, and in the colonies for 4 years.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY. The strength of the standing army of Sweden is about 39,000 men: viz., Cavalry, 4,500; Artillery, 4,700; Engineers, 900; and Infantry about 27,500. The army of Norway consists of about 750 officers and 18,000 men. This number, however, is gradually being increased, and will shortly be raised to nearer 50,000 men.

SWITZERLAND. The strength of the Federal army, consisting of all able-bodied men between 20 and 32, is about 100,000; Cavalry 20,000, Artillery 280 Krupp field guns and 22 mountain guns; that of the Landwehr, composed of all men from 33 to 43, about 80,000—giving a total of about 180,000.

TURKEY. The army is divided into the Nizam, or active army; the Redif, or reserves; and the Mustaphiz, or Landsturm. Under the new organisation the strength is calculated at—Nizam: Cavalry, 37,800; Artillery, 37,800, with 1,512 guns; Engineers, 18,000; Infantry, 468,000—total, 588,600; Redif, 203,000; Mustaphiz (including irregulars), 370,000; making a total of 1,161,600, with 1,148 guns.

UNITED STATES. The strength of the army is put down at 2,200 officers and 24,236 men. Service is purely voluntary. A prize of £120 was offered, Feb. '89, by M. Marcourta, a senator of Spain, for the best essay on the burdens of production caused by taxation necessary to maintain the overgrown armies of Central Europe. This prize is open to French, Spanish, and English competitors.

. In consequence of the constant changes in the armies of Foreign Powers, these figures are liable to variation.

Foreign Exchanges. The Foreign Exchanges are the rates at which the money of one country is exchanged into that of others. For instance, the intrinsic value of £1 sterling in French money is 25'22 francs, and this is called the "Mint par of exchange." In actual business this rate is constantly changing—sometimes it is higher and sometimes lower—and to study the exchanges means to study the causes which bring about these fluctuations. If A wants to transmit £1,000 to Paris, he must either send the gold to Paris and exchange it there into French money, or he must send a cheque drawn on somebody in Paris. It is obvious that the cheque can be transmitted through the post much more cheaply than the gold, and hence every one who wishes to make payments abroad always tries first to buy a

cheque or bill. If there are plenty of cheques in the market the sender may be able to secure the Mint par of exchange, or even more, for each of his sovereigns; but if, on the other hand, cheques are scarce and the demand for them strong, the holders of cheques will naturally sell them more dearly—that is, give less than the Mint par of exchange for the sovereign. The extent to which this fall in the exchange below the Mint par can be carried, however, is limited. It costs about ten centimes per sovereign to transmit gold from London to Paris, so that if the holder of a cheque on Paris, when such cheques are scarce, reduces the exchange to less than 25'12½ francs, or ten centimes below the Mint par, it is obvious that it would be cheaper for a merchant on this side to remit gold than to buy a cheque. The exchange is said to have touched the unfavourable "specie point" when it reaches this level of 25'12½ francs. By the same line of reasoning it is easy to show that the exchange between London and Paris cannot rise higher, when specie payments are maintained in both countries, than about 25'32½ francs, or ten centimes higher than the Mint par. This point is called the favourable "specie point." Thus, suppose that there is an abundance of cheques on Paris in London, and few buyers of them, in such case the holders of cheques would be anxious to give more francs and centimes for the £1 sterling than the Mint par, for otherwise they could not convert their cheques on France into English gold. If, however, holders of English gold demanded more than 25'32½ francs per £1 sterling, it would be obviously cheaper for these holders to send their cheques to France, get them cashed in gold there, and the gold remitted to this side. Another important point which should be clearly understood whilst dealing with the Foreign Exchanges is that the price in London of cheques, say, on Paris, and the price in Paris of cheques on London, always tends to be identical. The two kinds of cheques may seem different things, but in reality they are the same, for they merely represent so much gold. In short, the fixed article dealt with is the number of grains of gold contained in the English sovereign. In practice the prices of French cheques in London and of English cheques in Paris are of course constantly differing, for news as to the future prospects of exchange may reach either city hours before the other. People speculate in exchange in exactly the same way as they do in Stock Exchange securities. It is this circumstance that opens up the question whether, when we have debts to pay to a foreign country, it is better for us to buy cheques or bills on that country and remit them, or to ask our correspondents to draw upon us and sell the cheques or bills so drawn in their own market. For instance, if the cheque on London was quoted in Paris at 25'15 francs, and the cheque on Paris was quoted in London at 25'19 francs, a little consideration would show that buying bills on London in Paris would be preferable to drawing on Paris, whilst buying cheques on Paris in London would be preferable to drawing on London. What we have so far established is:—(1) That the prices of cheques fluctuate according to the laws of supply and demand; (2) That cheques tend to rise above the Mint par if the demand for them be less than the supply, and that they tend to fall below the Mint par if the demand exceeds the supply; (3) That the fluctua-

tions in an exchange, either above or below the Mint par, cannot exceed the cost of transmitting gold, and that the extreme points which the exchanges can touch are styled the specie points; (4) That theoretically the cheque exchanges between two centres, as quoted in the two markets, tend to be identical at all times. We have hitherto, in order to simplify matters, considered most transactions as having been done in cheques. In actual practice this is not the case, bills drawn payable at various dates taking the place of cheques to an immense extent. This introduces two new elements which have their effect upon the rate of exchange. In the first place there is the consideration of the credit of the drawer and acceptor of the bill, and in the second place the question arises what deduction should be made from the price in consequence of the bill, which is bought for ready money, not being payable until a certain date. Presuming that credit is excellent, the difference between the quotation for cheques, and for, say, a three months' bill, represents the rate of interest for three months in the city where the acceptor resides. Thus, London may quote three months' bills, on Paris 25'45 francs, and if the discount rate at Paris is 4 per cent. this would make the short London quotation on Paris 25'19 francs, the difference between these two rates being the interest on £1 at three months. It is, however, the prices of short bills or cheques, and not those of bills which have some time to run, which determines the course of bullion shipments. Most of the primary elements of value affect long and short bills equally, but the rate of interest and the question of credit exercise an additional influence upon the former, and so modify the fluctuations in price as to render them unreliable as indications of the currents of gold. If there is a demand for bills on any particular city, the price of all such bills, whether long or short, will rise—that is the general tendency. If, however, in the city in question the rate of interest were at a high point, it is evident that the price of long bills would not rise in the same proportion as that of short, for the purchaser must bear the discount which has to be deducted from the long bill before it can become available as a short bill; and for any increase in this discount he requires to be compensated by a so much cheaper price. Every quotation of exchange between two places is given by taking the money of one place as fixed, and that of the other as variable. We have, therefore, to make a distinction between the quotations when the English money is giving the fixed amount, and when the English money receives the fixed amount in foreign money. An example of the former is the Paris exchange, in which £1 is quoted as worth so many francs and centimes, and of the latter the Russian exchange, in which the rouble is quoted as worth so many pence. When we talk of the Foreign Exchanges being favourable, we mean that the £1 sterling is worth more francs, more marks, or more dollars. On the same principle, if the Russian exchange were to show a rise, it would in reality be unfavourable to this country, for the rouble would be worth more pence and the sovereign worth less roubles. In countries where the currency is not on a metallic basis, as the Argentine Republic, or where the leading bank of the country has, under certain circumstances, the power to refuse gold in exchange

for its notes, as in France, the exchanges often fluctuate beyond the limits of the specie points, the reason being obvious. The most important centres to this country as regards exchange business are Paris, Berlin, and New York, and the exchanges and bullion movements between London and those centres have always a very powerful influence upon the course of our money market.

Foreign Moneys, and Approximate Value in English.

Country.	Chief Coin.	Engl. Value.
Argentina . . .	Dollar (silver)	s. d.
Chili, Peru, and Uruguay . . .	Dollar (silver)	1 9
Austria and Hungary . . .	Florin . . .	*2 9
Belgium . . .	Franc . . .	1 8
Brazil . . .	Milrei . . .	0 9½
Canada and United States . . .	Dollar . . .	2 0
China . . .	Tael of Silver . . .	4 2
Cuba . . .	Dollar . . .	4 3½
Denmark . . .	Krone or Crown . . .	4 2
Egypt . . .	Piastre . . .	1 1½
" . . .	50-Piastre Piece (gold) . . .	0 3½
France . . .	Franc . . .	10 2½
Germany . . .	Mark . . .	0 9½
" . . .	20-Mark (gold) . . .	1 0
" . . .	Thaler . . .	19 6
Greece . . .	Drachma . . .	2 1½
Holland and Java . . .	Florin . . .	0 8½
India " . . .	10-Florin (gold) . . .	1 8
" . . .	Rupee . . .	16 8
Italy . . .	Mohur, 15 do. (gd.) . . .	*1 4
Japan . . .	Lira . . .	20 2
" . . .	Yen . . .	0 9½
Mexico . . .	20-Yen Piece (gold) . . .	4 1½
Norway . . .	Dollar (silver) . . .	*1 0
Persia . . .	Crown . . .	1 1½
Portugal . . .	Toman . . .	10 6
Russia . . .	Milrei (about) . . .	4 10
" . . .	Rouble (paper) . . .	2 1
" . . .	" (gold) . . .	3 3
Spain . . .	Peseta . . .	0 9
Sweden . . .	Crown . . .	1 1½
Switzerland . . .	Franc . . .	0 9½
Turkey . . .	Piastre (nearly) . . .	0 2½
" . . .	Medijide (gold) . . .	17 9
West Indies . . .	Dollar . . .	4 2

It should be noted that English money of each denomination is current in most British Colonies, also that the rate of exchange for all coins varies from time to time. Some silver coins vary according to the price of standard silver. Some countries are also labouring under the evils of a forced paper currency. Consult Tate's "Modern Cambist," 21st ed.

Foreign Navies. Subjoined are the latest details as to the naval power of European countries, and the chief Eastern and Western maritime nations:—

AUSTRIA. (See also ed. '88 and '89.) The armoured cruiser of 4200 tons displacement provided for in the appropriations of last year has been commenced, and also a torpedo cruiser of the *Meteor* class called the *Trabant*. The protected cruiser *Frans Joseph* was launched at

the St. Rocco yard, near Trieste, May 18th, '89. The vessel is of steel, with ram bow, complete protective deck, and belt of cellulose. The battery consists of two 27-ton Krupps, mounted *en barbette*, with 3½-inch armour protection. Six 6-ton Krupps are mounted on sponsons, one on each side of the upper deck between the barbettes towers, and two on each broadside on deck below, the forward with bow, the after with stern fire. Eleven smaller guns are carried and torpedo dischargers. Estimated speed is 17½ knots with natural, and 19 knots with forced draught. Another vessel of this type, now building, has been given the name of *Kaiserin Elisabeth*. There are but two other modern armoured vessels in the Austrian fleet—the *Kron Prinz Rudolph* and the *Kron Prinzessin Stephanie*, and they would be more correctly described as armoured cruisers. Their protection consists of a belt of steel nine inches thick, with protective deck and shields for all guns. In torpedo craft Austria maintains the position which the possession of such fast and fine vessels as the *Panther* and *Meteor* gave her. In the end of '88 two vessels of this class, the *Komet* and *Blitz*, were launched at Elbing, Prussia. Their estimated speed is 20 knots. The *Planet* also was launched from Palmer's yard at Jarroo, on June 25th, '89. Her dimensions are: length 210 feet, beam 23 feet, depth 13 feet, and displacement 480 tons. The *Trabant* is now building at the same establishment. The Austro-Hungarian Government is said to be desirous of establishing a flotilla on the Danube consisting of 12 monitors and some small cruiser, and that the naval section of the War Office is preparing a plan for the construction of docks and wharves at Budapest, with a fortified ship-building establishment. The chief naval port of Austria-Hungary is Pola. It occupies an excellent position for the defence of the Istrian coasts as well as of Fiume and Trieste. The arsenal was established in '56, and all repairs to the fleet are carried out there; other ports are Trieste, Sabenico, Gravosa, and Cattaro.

BRAZIL. The Brazilian Government, it is stated, has ordered two 16-knot cruisers and three 11-knot gunboats in England. The former, of 2200 tons displacement and 270 feet length, are to have steel belts. The gunboats are to be between 500 and 700 tons displacement. In the *Aquidatan* and *Riachuelo* Brazil already possesses two armoured cruisers of good quality; these, however, are the only vessels in her numerous navy which would be of use outside her ports. The remainder of her ships are old or of insufficient strength and speed; many of them, however, are capital vessels for coast or river work. The principal arsenal is at Rio Janeiro, where there is a good naval school. There are four smaller yards. The personnel consists of 350 officers and 5000 seamen.

CHILI. The commission appointed in '87 to determine the naval requirements of this State have decided to have built in Europe one 6000-ton armoured ship, two fast cruisers, two gunboats, and two torpedo vessels. The three first are to be built by the Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée. The armoured ship is in length 326 ft., beam 60 ft. 8 in., mean draught 21 ft. 10 in., with a displacement of 6901 tons. The armament consists of four 24 c. 9.45 in. B.L. in barbettes, and eight 12 c. 4.75 in. B.L. The guns are arranged on the French plan, two being placed in sponsons, one on either beam, and two in high barbette towers, with forward

* Subject to fluctuations.

and aft fire; the smaller guns are placed in turrets on fore-castle and poop. The protection for the hull is a complete steel water-line belt, over 6 ft. 5 in. wide, with maximum thickness of 11½ in., complete steel deck and light central redoubt 3'94 in. thick, and 134 ft. 6 in. long, giving the appearance in plan of a box battery. The cost is £391,000. The protected cruisers are 268 ft. 4 in. length, 35 ft. 9 in. beam, in draught 14 ft. 5 in., and displacement of 2080 tons. The guns are four 15 c. 5'91 in. S.L., and two 12 c. 4'72 in., with smaller kinds. The contract speed is with natural draught 17 knots, and forced draught 19 knots. Total horse power 3550 and 5400; four 3-furnace boilers supply the steam, and horizontal triple-expansion engines work twin screws; no sail power. Thin protective decks with cellular belts and sheathing is contracted for. The same contractors will build the two gun-vessels of about 800 tons displacement each. Two torpedo gunboats of 735 tons displacement, *Sharpshooter* type, are to be built in England at Laird's yard, Birkenhead.

CHINA. (See also ed. '88 and '89.) No new vessels have been added to the Chinese navy since '88. It now consists of about 50 ships, including two armoured clads of 7000 tons, two armoured corvettes, four armoured cruisers 2500 tons each, two protected cruisers 2200 tons each, four partially protected cruisers of 1400 tons displacement, and six fast unprotected steel cruisers. A scheme has been drawn up and approved for establishing an armed flotilla on the Songari river. It is proposed that this flotilla shall consist of one large gunboat, with two guns, of two medium-sized gunboats, each with two guns, and of nine small boats, with one gun each. The headquarters of the flotilla will be at Sansing, Altchucu, and Fetuna. The Dockyard at Port Arthur is rapidly progressing towards completion, and fort armed with heavy guns are to be constructed at Keelung, Tamsin, Takow, and on the Pescadores; 31 steel guns have been shipped from Elswick for this work.

DENMARK. (See also ed. '88 and '89.) The building programme for the Danish navy comprises a small ironclad for coast defence similar to the *Hvitfeldt*, and some five-and-twenty torpedo boats. The result of the trials of the protected cruiser *Valkyrien* have not yet been made public.

FRANCE. (See also ed. '88, '89.) The most important of the Continental navies, its standard of strength has been fixed by a Parliamentary Committee as equal in numbers to the two most powerful navies of Continental Europe; England's standard being a fleet superior to a combination of any two of the Continental navies. The fleets of both navies are below the standard thus fixed, but of the two the maritime strength of France approaches more nearly to its ideal proportions. Although several successive ministers have followed one another to the Marine Bureau since the present British Board of Admiralty took office, the policy of progressiveness has little altered, and reforms of all kinds have been pushed on. Under the energetic management of Admiral Krantz, however, who took office as Minister of Marine in Jan. '88, and continued to hold it with the exception of a couple of months, when Admiral Juarez superseded him in Feb. '89, until Nov. '89, still greater activity has been displayed in every department. More ships have been put afloat, the personnel has been in-

creased, and large sums for the navy have been granted. Owing to a difference of opinion on the question of the superiority of civil over naval control in Tonquin, Admiral Krantz resigned his portfolio in Nov. '89, and was succeeded by M. Barbey, a retired naval officer, who has had previous experience in this office, having succeeded Admiral Aube in '85. He promised to follow the plans of Admiral Krantz. France has afloat 15 powerful and effective armoured clads, the two latest additions being the *Baudin* and *Formidable*. They have complete belts of armour from 20 to 21 inches thick, and armoured shafts to barbette towers placed one forward, one aft, and one in the centre of the ship. These towers are plated with 16½ inches of armour, and are each armed with a 75-ton gun. The displacement of these vessels is 11,250 tons. The *Caiman* and *Requin*, twin ironclads of 7000 tons, also carrying 75-ton guns, have during the year been completed at Toulon and Brest, but they have not yet made their trials. Five ironclads of the older programme are still under construction; the *Hoch*, of 10,480 tons, which should be completed this year at L'Orient, the *Marsouin*, of the same displacement, is to be completed at Toulon in '90. The *Neptune*, at Brest, and *Magenta*, at Toulon, of 10,480 tons, in '91, and the *Brennus*, of 9780 tons, in '93. The heaviest guns carried by ships are of 52 tons. Of the eight armoured gunboats of 1600 tons displacement, each mounting one 28-ton gun, the *Grenade* and *Philigton* have been launched, and the *Syr* is the only one left on the stocks. The new construction includes four coast defence armoured clads of the *Furieux* type, of which one, to be built at L'Orient, has been named the *Trehouart*. These ships will be of about 6000 tons displacement, length 279 ft., beam 58 ft., and draught of water 24 ft. They will carry 22-ton guns in turrets, have an estimated horsepower of 7500, and speed of 16½ knots. The thickest armour is 18 inches. They are to be completed by '96. Three of these vessels will be built by contract. As an answer to the belted cruisers, which are becoming somewhat more popular, five 20-knot steel-clad frigates are to be constructed; the *Dupuy de Lôme*, at Brest, of 6,000 tons, and four others; the *Bruix* at Toulon, *Charnier* at Rochefort, and two by contract. The decks and sides of these ships are to be well covered with 3'5 to 4 inches of steel, cellulose and coal will also be used as protection against quick-firing and high explosive shells. The dimensions of the *Dupuy de Lôme* are 374 ft. in length, 52 ft. beam, 23 ft. draught, and 6290 tons displacement. She will carry two 16-ton guns, and six 3'9 ton guns, beside smaller artillery. The four lighter ships, of 4700 tons, will also be armoured with 3'5 to 3'9 inches of steel on side and barbette; their armament will consist of two 16-ton guns in the barbettes, and six 3'2-ton guns in a steel superstructure between the barbettes; smaller guns will also be carried on the superstructure and in tops. The estimated speed is 14 knots at economical rate, 20-knot full power and forced draught. Of the new cruisers, the *Cecille*, built by the Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, made her trials in April and May. They were only preliminary. The contract calls for 19 knots, and premiums will be paid or forfeits exacted if the speed rises above or falls below this amount. With 32 revolutions 17½ knots was obtained early in the year, when

the trials were postponed to effect certain alterations and change the type of propeller. The *Tage* is also ready for her trials. The *Forbin*, mentioned last year, has been tried, she was built by the Société des Ateliers et Chantiers de la Loire. With ordinary draught a speed of 15.7 knots was obtained, and with forced draught 19.8 knots. Further trials are to take place. The following cruisers have been launched during the year 89 — *Jean Bart*, *Lalande*, *Surcouf*, *Cosmao* and *Davoust*. The construction of the *Suchet*, a sister vessel to the last named cruiser, is reported to have been stopped in November. A small gunboat, the *Sentinelle* was lost on the African coast in February. French torpedo-boats are of very diverse types. Fifty-one boats of the 35-metre type were either built or in various stages of construction when, in March, two sad accidents took place. No. 102 and No. 110 of this type capsized, and in the latter case was lost with all hands. The whole series have therefore been laid up until some alteration can be made in their construction. Fourteen 34-metre boats of quite different design are now building, and are to be delivered in '90. Four larger boats, *L'Azile*, *L'Audacieux*, *L'Avant-Garde*, and *L'Alençur*, have been launched, and several more of these seafaring boats are in various states of completion. In addition, ten of 118 ft and thirty of 112 ft in length, are to be built in private yards. Progress has been made with the scheme of coast defence. The protection works at the naval ports

are begun, at Calais, Bordeaux, and elsewhere, the docks are being completed. Dunkirk is to be made a 4th-class naval port, with torpedo shelter, and refuges for these craft have been made at Leyardreux and St Germain. The works at Calais and Verdun Fort, near Bordeaux, and other places, have been re-armed. Both the Channel and Mediterranean squadrons have been augmented by mobilisation of the reserve, and exercised at manoeuvres, the series of these in the neighbourhood of Toulon and Nice being most complete. Nineteen battleships and a proportion of cruisers and small craft took place in these evolutions. The Minister of Marine claims that the navy in the Mediterranean can be reinforced in forty-eight hours by twenty-one semicircular vessels, of which five are armoured, with their just proportion of cruisers and smaller vessels.

Present State of the French Navy

Cruisers	Protected	Not protected
Of 19 to 20 knots official speed	7	0
" 14 " 19 " " "	—	1
" 17 " 18 " " "	—	3
" 16 " 17 " " "	—	3
" 15 " 16 " " "	—	6
" 14 " 15 " " "	—	16
" 13 " 14 " " "	—	4
" 12 " 13 " " "	—	2

Battle ships	Date of Launch		
	Before 79	Before 79	Since 79
Of 10,000 tons displacement and upwards	—	Duperre Devastation Redoubtable Trident Colbert Friedland Richelieu	Formidable Baudin Courbet
Between 8000 and 10,000 tons	—	Tromphante Victorieuse Galissonniere Suffren Marengo	Indomptable Terrible
Between 4000 and 8000 tons	Ocean Heroine		
Coast defence	—	Tonnerre Tempête Fulminant Vengeur	Tonnant Furieux
Armoured cruisers	—	—	Duguesclin Vanban Bayard Turenne

(For further details see opposite page)

GERMANY (See previous eds.) Under the reorganisation of the German Admiralty, the direction of the service is now vested in Vice Admiral von der Goltz, Naval Commander in Chief, and Rear Admiral Heussner, Naval Secretary. The strength of the navy now stands thus — Seagoing ironclads 12, armoured coast defence vessels 14, cruisers 22, despatch vessels 7, gunboats 3, training vessels 10, special service

vessels 10, and torpedo boats 120. The building programme for the next five years contemplates an increase of 28 vessels, and the money has been voted by the Reichstag. The vessels to be laid down are (a) 4 first class battle ships in 89-90, and finished by '92, the displacement between 9000 and 10,000 tons. (b) 9 armoured coast defence vessels in addition to the one hitherto called *O*, now called the *Siegfried*. The

Battle-ships and Cruisers of the French Navy building, completing, or ordered.

Name.	Description or Class.	Tonnage.	Speed in Knots.	Heaviest Guns.	Promised date for Completion.	Port and Remarks.
Hoche *	Battle-ship	10,480	15'0	52-ton	'89	L'Orient.
Neptune *	"	10,480	"	"	'90	Brest.
Marceau †	"	10,480	"	"	"	Toulon.
Magenta *	"	10,480	"	"	'91	"
Brenan *	"	9,780	"	48-ton	'92	L'Orient.
Calman *	"	7,120	14'5	75-ton	'88	Toulon.
Requin *	"	7,060	14'0	"	"	Brest.
Acheron *	{ arm'd.vessel 8 in. on turret }	1,600	13'0	28-ton	"	Cherbourg.
Cocyte *	"	"	"	"	'89	"
Phlégeton	"	"	"	"	'90	"
Styx *	"	"	"	27-ton	'91	"
Flamme *	{ arm'd.vessel 8 in. on bar- bette }	"	"	16-ton	'88	"
Fusée *	"	"	"	"	"	L'Orient.
Grenade *	"	"	"	"	'89	"
Mitraille	"	"	"	"	"	Rochefort.
Trehoart *	{ cr. d. ship armord. }	6,500	16'5	25-ton	'95-96	L'Orient.
M	"	"	"	"	"	Contract.
N	"	"	"	"	"	"
O	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dupuy de Lôme	Armord. cruiser	7,000	20'0	16-ton	'90	Brest.
Bruix	"	4,500	"	"	'94-95	Toulon.
Charnier	"	"	"	"	"	Rochefort.
P	"	"	"	"	"	Contract.
Q	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tage *	Protectd. cruiser	6,950	19'0	6-inch	'88	Brest.
Océille *†	"	5,680	"	"	'89	Toulon.
Jean Bart	"	4,000	19'5	"	'90	Rochefort.
Alger	"	"	"	"	'91	Cherbourg.
Italy	"	"	"	"	"	Brest.
Mogador †	"	"	"	"	'90	Contract.
Chansy †	"	3,000	"	"	"	"
Davoust *	"	"	"	"	'89	Toulon.
Suchet	"	"	"	"	'91	"
Forbin *	"	1,840	"	5-inch	'88	Rochefort.
Coetlogon †	"	"	"	"	'89	Brest.
Suroouf *	"	"	"	"	"	Cherbourg.
Tronde *†	"	"	"	"	'90	Rochefort.
Lalande †	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cosmao †	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vautour *	Torpedo cruiser	1,180	17'5	4-inch	'89	Toulon.
Wattignies	"	"	"	"	'90	Rochefort.
Léger	Tor. gunboats	450	20	"	"	"
Lovrier	"	"	"	"	"	"
A	"	"	"	"	"	"
B	"	"	"	"	"	"
C	"	"	"	"	"	"
D	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alarce	"	150	"	"	"	"
Aventurier	"	"	"	"	"	"
Déd	"	"	"	"	"	"
Teméraire	"	"	"	"	"	"
Avant-Garde	"	119	"	"	"	"
Andaieuz	"	103	"	"	"	"
Agile	"	"	"	"	"	"
E	"	78	"	"	"	"
F	"	"	"	"	"	"
G	"	"	"	"	"	"
H	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bouet-Villaume	"	67	"	"	"	"
Edmond-Fontaine	"	"	"	"	"	"

Rapid-firing guns and torpedoes.

new ones will be laid down as follows: P and Q this year, and finished '91-92; R and S in '90-91, and finished '91-92; T and W '91-92, and finished '92-93; V, W, '92-93, and finished '93-94; and the final one, X, laid down and finished in '94-95. These vessels being chiefly for use in the shallow waters of the German coast and canals, the draught and speed and coal capacity

are comparatively small. They are to carry heavy guns in tow sponsoned barbettes, one on either side forward, and one high barrette amidships aft. The armoured belt will completely encircle the ship. (c) Seven first-class protected cruisers of the *Irene* type in addition to one now building: three, *J*, *K*, and *L*, will be laid down in '90-91, and *N*, *O*, *P*, the next year. All are to be finished by '95. (d) No small torpedo vessels are to be built this year. In addition to this new programme that of last year is being carried out. The work, therefore, in hand is the ironclads *A* and *B* by the Vulcan Co., Stettin, *C* at the Germania Works, Kiel, *D* at the Imperial Dockyard, Wilhelmshafen. Coast defence vessels *P* and *Q*, the Weser Co., Limited. The cruiser *D* (*Sperber* class), Imperial Dockyard, Kiel. Cruiser *H*, Germania Company. Two torpedo scouts and 16 torpedo boats at Schichau Works, Elbing. It is estimated that Germany will possess 165 torpedo boats by next year. Very early in the year the German navy sustained a terrible loss, the like of which was not even equalled by the loss of the *Grosser Kurfürst* in '78. A squadron consisting of the *Adler*, *Olga*, and *Eber* were at Samoa when a hurricane broke over the islands, and all three were totally lost, with 9 officers and 87 men. The greatest sympathy was expressed by the British navy with their brother seamen in this sad disaster. At the time of the British mobilisation (9.11) a German squadron accompanied the Kaiser to our waters, including among its number the new cruiser *Irene*, in command of which came Prince Henry of Germany, who had been made a captain in February. The same fleet afterwards accompanied the Emperor to the Mediterranean, where his Imperial Highness visited the Italian King at Genoa, was presented at the royal wedding at Athens, and then visited the Sultan at Constantinople. A German squadron, under Admiral Dimhouth, also co-operated with our English ships upon the East African coast, from Dec. '88 to Oct. '89. The following is the distribution of the naval force for '89-90. Cruising Squadron, 1 frigate, 3 corvettes; West African Station, 2 cruisers, 1 gunboat; East African Station, 2 cruisers; Asiatic Station, 2 gunboats; Australasian Station, 1 cruiser, 1 gunboat; Mediterranean Station, 1 ship; School Squadron, 4 frigates; Evolutionary Squadron, 4 armoured ships, 1 despatch boat; Reserve Squadron, 2 armoured ships, 1 armoured cruiser, and 2 torpedo division boats. Surveying, 2 vessels, North Sea fisheries, 1 vessel, Experiments, 1 vessel. Trial voyages, 1 armoured, 1 cruiser, and two despatch vessels.

GREECE. Three second-class ironclads were ordered for this navy in France some little time back, and are nearing completion. One, the *Hydra*, was launched at the Société des Ateliers et Chantiers de la Loire (St. Nazaire) on May 15th. The vessel is built of steel, has a ram bow. Her principal dimensions are—length, 234 ft., beam, 51 ft. 10 in., depth 29 ft. 8 in., and displacement 485 tons. The battery is comprised of two 27 c. 10.6-in. B.L., of 36 calibres in barrette towers, one on each side, on top of an armoured casemate in forward part of the ship, and one of 30 calibres, in a circular armoured barrette aft; four 15 c. 5.9-in. B.L., are mounted in the four corners of the casemate, and 1 in barrette above it, and between the heavy guns. There is an auxiliary battery and torpedoes. The engines are to develop 6700 I.H.P. under forced draught, and give a

maximum speed of 17 knots. Protection is afforded by a complete water-line belt of steel 11.8 in. in maximum thickness, tapering to 4.72 in.; a casemate, nearly rectangular in shape, with 13.7 in. of armour, and 11.8 in. on the aft barrette tower. The lower, or complete protection deck, is 1.97-in. steel, the deck above the armour belt 2.95 in., cellular subdivisions, coffer-dams, and coal armour are also employed to give protection. The two other vessels are building by the Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, at Granville, and one of them, the *Spessia*, was launched Nov. '89.

ITALY. (See eds. '88, '89.) The estimates for '89 make provision for the completion of the three first-class battle-ships, *Morisini*, *Doria*, and *Umberto*, and the *Fieramosca*, *Montebello*, *Monsambano*, *Confienza*, *Volturno*, and *Curiatone*. The value of the fleet on July 1st, '89, was £13,599,196. Two first-class ships, the *Sicilia* and *Sardegna*, and eight other vessels, are in hand. The following construction was authorised: one second-class protected ship, four torpedo cruisers, a gunboat, and several additions to the torpedo flotilla. £1,110,000 was to be spent in shipbuilding, £380,000 being ordinary, and £210,000 extra expenditure. Out of the extraordinary vote, amounts are also to be spent on the new dockyard at Taranto, the Maddalena fortifications, and for other coast defences. It is probable that a battle-ship of 13,000 tons will be laid down this year, unless the failure of the Elswick 110-ton guns prevents it. The cruiser above mentioned is to be called the *Marco Polo*. The four *Dogalis* are the *Lombardia*, *Liguria*, *Etruria*, and *Umbria*. Of the six *Tripoli*, four have been named the *Aretusa*, *Minerva*, *Urania*, and *Parthenope*. The steam trials of the *Ruggiero di Lauria*, an 11,000-ton battle-ship, took place in April '89. With the net draught the I.H.P. was 8100, and speed 15.4 knots; with forced draught, the maximum I.H.P. 11,000 and the maximum speed 17.5 knots. The ship to which considerable attention has been drawn is the protected cruiser *Piemonte*. This ship was designed and built at Elswick as a speculation, and bought by the Italian Government. She is a steel built cruiser of the following dimensions: 300 ft. long, 38 ft. broad, and 15 ft. mean draught; she has a protective deck, which is 1 in. thick in the middle and 3 in. thick on some parts of the slopes. Under this deck is the machinery, which consists of two sets of vertical triple expansion engines. The stroke of these delicate pieces of mechanism must be very short, as the depth under the deck cannot be much more than the draught, 15 ft.; it rests also right upon the outer skin of the ship: in fact, everything has been sacrificed to speed. In stowage, protection, and armament she compares very unfavourably with several of H.M.'s cruisers. With natural draught a H.P. of 7500 and a speed of from 19 to 20 knots can be obtained; with forced draught the maximum I.H.P. was 12,980, speed 22.3 knots. The armament of this vessel consists almost altogether of rapid-firing guns; but the efficiency of these guns is a subject of dispute, and the failure of the *Victoria*'s guns, designed and built by the same firm, seems likely to cause guns of any nature which cannot be worked by hand to be discredited. Two 530-ton gunboats, the *Castore* and *Pollux*, built at Armstrong Yard, at Pozzuoli, near Naples, to carry a 120-ton each, have had their trials.

Battle-ships and Cruisers of the Italian Navy completing building or ordered.

Name.	Description or Class.	Tonnage.	Speed in Knots.	Heaviest Guns.	Promised date for Completion.	Port and Remarks.
Morisini . . .	Battle-ship	11,000	16'0	16'9-inch	'89	
Doria . . .	"	"	"	"	'88	
Lauria . . .	"	"	18'0	13'4-inch	'90	
Scyllia . . .	"	13,250	"	"	"	
Sardegna . . .	"	"	"	"	"	
Re Umberto . . .	"	"	"	"	"	
Pieramosca . . .	Protctd. cruiser	3,750	17'0	10-inch	'88	
Marco Polo . . .	"	2,500	20'0	"	"	
N . . .	"	"	"	"	"	
O . . .	"	"	"	"	"	
Montebello . . .	Torpedo cruiser	730	18'0	4-inch	'89	
Condanza . . .	"	"	17'5	"	'90	
Lombardia . . .	"	2,281	"	"	"	
Liguria . . .	"	"	"	"	"	
Sturlia . . .	"	"	"	"	"	
Umbria . . .	"	"	"	"	"	
Piemonte . . .	Protctd. cruiser	2,500	"	"	"	
Volturno . . .	Gun-vessel.	1,040	"	"	"	
Curtalone . . .	"	"	"	"	"	
Faadi Bruno . . .	Dynamite ves.	840	"	"	"	
Aretusa . . .	Torpedo cruiser	"	"	"	"	
Minerva . . .	"	"	"	"	"	
Urania . . .	"	"	"	"	"	
Partenope . . .	"	"	"	"	"	
A . . .	"	740	"	"	"	
B . . .	"	"	23'0	"	"	
Five torpedo vessels	of Folgore type.	317	20'0	"	"	

JAPAN (see eds. '88, '89). The programme '88-93 is being carried out, by which 15 vessels and 30 torpedo boats are to be added to the navy. One of the two coast defence vessels, building at Lafeyne by the Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, was launched in July. She is called the *Ilsukusima*, and her principal dimensions are: length, 295 ft.; beam 50 ft.; draught, 21 ft.; and displacement, 4140 tons. The proposed 11. P. and speed are: natural draught, 3400, and 14 knots; forced draught, 5600, and 16 knots. Her heaviest gun is a 12-in. B.L. A despatch vessel, called the *Yocuyama*, was launched at Yokosuka early in the year, and the *Takao*, a small cruiser of 1764 tons, from the same yard.

NETHERLANDS. (See also eds. '88 and '89.) The Dutch Chamber adopted the naval budget in December last, authorising the construction of a small armoured monitor for service in the Indian Netherlands. The Minister of Marine has drawn up a programme asking for 4 armoured-clads and 16 T.B. The firm of Jarrow are building a torpedo boat for the Dutch navy on the lines of our No. 79, and the *Empang* built in '87; on her official trips this vessel was reported to have made from 22'8 to 24 knots.

PORTUGAL. (See also previous editions.) No addition has been made to the naval forces of this power. Admiral Linhares, the Minister of Marine, has, it is reported, visited this country recently for the purpose of obtaining information, with a view to an increase of the fleet. The few vessels completing are very small, and the annual naval estimates are about £400,000.

ROMANIA. (See previous editions.) The Government have recently augmented their small navy by the addition of three vessels,

built by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Co., Blackwall. The vessels are named after three rivers—viz., the *Olut*, *Siretul*, and *Bistrita*—and are of the following dimensions: length between perpendiculars, 100 ft.; beam, 13 ft. 6 in.; draught, 6 ft.; speed, 11 knots natural draught, and 13½ knots moderate forced draught; indicated power for 11 knots, 160 horses; coal consumption in six hours' trial, 1'97 lb. per horse per hour; and with power for 13'2½ knots, 2'06 lb. per horse per hour. These vessels carry 1'87 mm. and 2'47 mm. Hotchkiss machine guns, and will prove very useful vessels at the mouth of the Danube. They left the Thames in company on Aug. 12th, and arrived at Galatz on Aug. 31st, coaling at Gibraltar and Malta; and, after running speed trials for the satisfaction of the authorities at Galatz, were taken over, not a single hitch occurring throughout.

RUSSIA. The advent of a new Russian Minister of Marine appears to have been the signal for increased activity in the department under his control. The Kundishev Volodin Shipbuilding Company at Nicolaieff have received an order for a new ironclad to be called the *XII. Apostles*. The Franco-Russian Company are building an enlarged *Alexander II.* called the *Navarin*; and at the Admiralty works the *Chang-foi*, so named in honour of the first naval victory obtained by the Russians over the Swedes in 1714, has been laid down. Her dimensions are: length, 380 ft.; beam, 68 ft.; draught, 21 ft.; and displacement, 6600 tons. In the same yard the *Grosidetski*, an armoured gunboat of 1500 tons, is also building. At the Baltic works an armoured cruiser (improved *Pamyat Asova*) is to be built; and a new Imperial yacht, the *Polar Star*, is already in

hand—displacement 3600 tons. The *Katarsky*, fast torpedo cruiser, is building at Elbing, in Germany, and four torpedo gunboats at Abo. The *Emperor Nicholas I.* was launched on June 1st, '89, nameday of the Grand Duke Alexis, Admiral-in-chief of the Navy. Her battery comprises two 12-in. 53-ton B.L., four 9-in. 18-ton and two 4'-2-in., all 35 calibres long; 18 machine guns complete the auxiliary battery, with 7 torpedo discharge-tubes. The *Admiral Koniloff*, built at St. Nazaire, made during a trial with natural draught, 17½ knots, and forced draught 18½ knots. The new flagship in the Pacific, *Admiral Nachimoff*, has relieved the *Dmitri Dinskoi*, and has since been ashore at Vladivostok. The damage was slight, but she was docked at Yokosuka, Japan. The *Nachimoff* is 15 ft. longer, 1 ft. less beam, 1 ft. less draught, 1 knot faster, carries 4 inches thicker armour on her turrets, two in each turret instead of one only, 170 tons less coal, and is 600 tons less displacement than the British flagship on the same station. The following vessels are to form the Pacific Squadron: *Koniloff*, *V. Monomach*, *Nachimoff*, *Pamyat Azova*, *Krejtn*, *Rasloymik*, *Digite*, *Bobir Manjora*, and *Sevovitch*. The Mediterranean Fleet comprises the *Minnie*, *Zaporofski*. The *Vachtina*, built by Harthorn, Leslie, & Co., and launched in April, is the eighth cruiser of the Dobrovolnoi or volunteer

fleet trading between the Black Sea and the East. Her speed is 18 knots. The defences at Vladivostok have been largely pushed ahead during the past year, over five million roubles having been voted for this purpose. The works at Sebastopol, Novorossiask, and Nicolaieff in the Black Sea have also been added to, and for the future the Baltic Fleet will winter in the more southern ports, which in the spring are earlier free from ice than Cronstadt. The *Sinope* made her trials on Nov. 30th, the thirty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Sinope, an event celebrated by the surviving officers at Sebastopol. It is reported that, in consequence of the increase of the English, French, and German fleets, 120,000,000 roubles are to be spent on the Russian navy for the purpose of providing ten new protected cruisers. In June a grand review of the men-of-war recently relieved from abroad was held in presence of the Tzar. The Baltic naval manœuvres took place in August, and in November a partial mobilisation of the naval reserves took place in the Black Sea. This is the first attempt at mobilisation on the system in vogue in other countries. The reserves are now to be called out annually for six weeks' active service. Russia still adds to her torpedo boats, and orders have been placed with Schichau, at Elbing, at Yarrow, and on the Thames, in addition to those building in Russia.

Battle-ships, Cruisers, and Torpedo Craft of the Russian Navy building or ordered.

Name.	Description or Class.	Tonnage.	Speed in Knots.	Heaviest Guns.	Promised date for Completion.	Port and Remarks.
N	Battle-ship	11,000				Black Sea.
N	"	10,000				Baltic.
Emp. Alexander II.	"	8,440	15½	12-inch	'88	"
Emp. Nicholas I.	"	8,000	"	"	'89	"
Tokeima	"	10,800	"	"	'88	Black Sea.
Sinope	"	10,800	"	"	'89	"
Emp. Katerina II.	"	10,800	"	"	'88	"
Gangat	"	6,600	16½	"	'92	"
Twelve Apostles	"	8,500	"	"	'92	"
B	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pamyat Azova	Armored cruiser	6,000	17½	8-inch	'89	Baltic.
N	"	9,000	"	"	"	"
Admiral Koniloff	Protected cruiser	5,500	18½	"	'88	"
Capitan Saaken	Torpedo cruiser	600	20½	4-inch	'89	Black Sea.
Graidshtol	Armored gun v.	1,500	"	"	"	"
P	Torpedo cruiser	400	"	"	"	"

SPAIN. (See previous ed.) Of the six armoured cruisers of 7000 tons, one is to be built at Ferrol, and her keel was laid in March, the other three by contract by the Rivas and Palmer Co., of Bilbao. Speed 18 knots natural, 20 knots forced draught. Trials of the *Pelayo*, armoured, have given a maximum speed of 16½ knots, and of the *Christabel Colon*, cruiser, 15 knots. A small gunboat, the *Pas*, was lost on June 15th.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY. (See previous ed.) **TURKEY.** (See previous ed.) No new vessels have been added to this navy recently; a few small craft are being built, and two armoured vessels are in hand in the public yards. One or two ironclads have been docked at Malta, and in consequence of the German Emperor's visit in October '89, several of the vessels were partially renovated and put in order, but nothing greater has been done to rehabilitate the navy.

UNITED STATES. (See also previous ed.) The increase in this navy continues, although a change of President and party in power has taken place, and Mr. Tracey has succeeded Mr. Whitney as Secretary of the Navy. By the Naval Appropriation Bill, '89, the construction of the following ships was authorised—One first-class armoured cruiser of 7500 tons, one first-class protected cruiser of 5300 tons, two second-class protected cruisers of 3000 tons each (Nos. 7 and 8), three second-class partially protected cruisers of 2000 tons each (Nos. 9, 10, and 11), one armoured steel monitor, one cruiser of *Vesuvius* type, two gun-vessels of 800 to 1200 tons, and one ram for harbour defence. The coast defence vessel (No. 1) authorised in '87, is to be built at the Union Works, San Francisco, California. The ships launched are the *Baltimore*, *Petrel*, and *Philadelphia*. The *Vesuvius*, *Yorktown*, *Charlestown*, and *Baltimore* have made trials. Although, for several reasons, the *Vesuvius* is not likely to

be a success as a pneumatic dynamite gun-vessel, her speed trials were most satisfactory, averaging 21·6 knots. The maximum speed of the *Yorktown* is 17·2 knots, of the *Charlestown* 18·2 knots, and of the *Baltimore* 21 knots. The

loss to the American navy by the sad catastrophe at Apia was not so severely felt as by the Germans, for the vessels were none of them new. The present shipbuilding programme will be seen by the annexed table:—

Battle-ships, Cruisers, and Torpedo Craft of the U.S. Navy building or ordered.

Name.	Description or Class.	Tonnage.	Speed in Knots.	Heaviest Gun, all Breech-loaders.	Promised Date of Completion.	Where Building.
Texas . . .	Battle-ship	6,750	17'0	12 in.	All these vessels to be completed by 1890.	Norfolk Navy Yard.
No. 1 . . .	Coastguard ves.	4,000				
No. 2 . . .	Thomas monr.	3,030				
No. . . .	Harbour D.ram.					
Maine . . .	Arm'd. cruiser	6,700	17'0	10-in.		New York Navy Yd.
N	"	7,500				
N	Protected cr.	5,300		8-in.		San Francisco.
Charleston* . . .	"	3,730	18'5	6-in.		Cramp & Sons, Phila.
Newark	"	4,083	18'0	6-in.		" " "
Baltimore* . . .	"	4,400	20'0	6-in.		" " "
Philadelphia . . .	"	4,000	19'0	6-in.		San Francisco. "
San Francisco . .	"	4,000	19'0	6-in.		Cramp & Sons.
No. 7	"	3,000				
No. 8	"	3,000				
No. 9	P. P. cruiser.	2,000				
No. 10	"					
No. 11	"					
N	Gun-vessel.	1,200				
N	"	1,200				
Yorktown* . . .	Torpedo cr.	1,700	17'0			
Oconcord	"	1,700	17'0	6-in.		Chester, Pa.
Bennington . . .	"	1,700	17'0	6-in.		"
Petrel*	Gun-vessel	870	13'0.	6-in.		Baltimore.
Vesuvius* . . .	Dynamite G.V.	800	20'0	15-in calibre pneumatic tube		Cramp & Sons.

Foreign Office. The minister responsible to Parliament for this department is the **Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs**. He recommends persons to the Crown for appointment as ambassadors, ministers, and consuls to represent the nation abroad; he negotiates treaties with other states, either personally with foreign ministers in London, or through British ministers at foreign courts; and he superintends generally all our transactions and relations with other states. The protection of British subjects abroad who may require it and the issue of passports are among the departmental duties. Valuable information as to trade abroad is obtained by the commercial branch of the department through British consuls abroad, and published periodically. See **SECRETARY OF STATE, MINISTRY, etc.**

Forests of Europe. According to the returns recently issued by the French Ministry of Agriculture, the total area of Europe laid out in forest (exclusive of Turkey, Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, omitted in the official statement) is set down at 286,989,000,000 hectares (about 708,862,000,000 acres). Thus about 18·7 per cent. of the total area of Europe is forest land. **Great Britain and Ireland** has 4 per cent of its surface, amounting to only 0'036 hectare, or 0'089 acre—*i.e.*, considerably less than the tenth of an acre to each inhabitant. **Denmark** has 4'8 per cent., or 0'09 hectare to each inhabitant. **Portugal** has 5 per cent., or 0'21 hectare to each inhabitant. **Holland** has 7 per cent., or 0'05 hectare to each inhabitant. **Russia in Europe** has 200,000,000,000 hectares—

i.e., 37 per cent. of its whole area, or 3·37 hectares to each inhabitant. **Sweden**, with 17,569,000,000 hectares of forest, has 39 per cent. or 3'84 hectares of forest to each of its inhabitants. **Norway**, with 24 per cent., has 4·32 hectares per inhabitant. **Hungary** has 20 per cent., or 0·58 hectare of forest to each inhabitant. **France**, with 9,888,000,000 hectares of forest, or 17'7 per cent., has 0'25 hectare of forest to each of its inhabitants.

"Forma Pauperis." Formerly a person who had a just cause of action, but had no money to pay costs, had counsel assigned him on making oath that he was not worth £5. Any person can now sue *in forma pauperis*.

Forms of Address. See **ADDRESS, FORMS OF.**

Forth and Clyde Ship Canal. In the early part of '89 it was announced that a proposition was on foot to improve the existing canal between the Clyde and the Forth, to admit of the passage of ocean-going ships. The canal is 35 miles long, from Bowling on the west to Grangemouth on the east, there being a branch of 2½ miles to Port Dundas north of Glasgow. Rising 156 feet, there are 39 locks, which are short in size, and the depth of the canal is only about 9 feet. The cost of the necessary improvements is estimated at from 1½ to 2 millions sterling, and it was considered that there should be no difficulty in raising such a sum in view of the advantages to be gained. The Caledonian Railway Co. owns the canal. A meeting was held at Edinburgh on Nov. 20th

to consider a report and plans prepared by Messrs. D. and T. Stevenson, C.E., as to the best route between the two estuaries. A resolution was adopted in favour of the ship canal being constructed, and a suggestion was made that in view of the naval and military advantages to be obtained, the Government should take up the question; and a committee was then formed.

Forth Bridge. The greatest work of its kind in the world. The construction is still in progress. The main feature will be the extraordinary spans, for a rigid structure, of a third of a mile in length, each of which is made by two cantilevers of 680 feet long, united by 350 feet of girder. When finished the structure will carry the railway high above the sides of the valley of the Forth, the piers indeed being nearly the height of St. Paul's Cathedral. Sir John Fowler and Mr. B. Baker, C.E., are the engineers, and the work has progressed from the first without serious mishap. It may be added that it is calculated that the wind pressure will not be more than 56 lb. per foot, amounting to 2,600 tons on one span, and the rolling load 600 tons, not more than two trains being allowed on any part of the bridge at the same time. It is considered that these stresses are far more than provided for. The work was continued with untiring energy throughout '89. The cost of the bridge up to Dec. 31st, '88, was £2,588,328. On Feb. 14th, '89, a fire took place at the works, a naphtha lamp exploding in the engine-house on Inchgarra Island. The engine-house, time-office, smithy, fitting-shops and painting-shops were all burnt down. Speaking to a gathering of the representatives of several railway companies at Sheffield, on June 1st, '89, Mr. Lees Murgatroyd, C.E., gave some interesting particulars about the bridge. He said that 42,000 tons of steel had been used, 12 caissons larger than the largest gasometer had been launched in the same way as warships and turned into position, while upwards of 8,000,000 rivets had been used,—these placed end to end would reach from Edinburgh to France. At the half-yearly meeting of the Company at Edinburgh, on August 20th the chairman (Lord Colville) said the bridge was approaching completion, and the directors hoped to be able to walk over it in October, while the opening for minerals and goods traffic was expected to take place early in '90.

"Fortnightly Review," so named from its having at first been issued twice a month. Founded 1865. First editor Mr. G. H. Lewes, succeeded by the Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P. (1867-82); Mr. T. H. S. Esott (1882-85); present editor Mr. Frank Harris (1886). Originally a philosophical Radical review, it has now assumed a wider scope, discussing all social and political questions from an independent point of view, and giving occasional reviews of the leading books. Offices, 11, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

Fourth Estate, The. This term was first used by Carlyle, in his "French Revolution," as applicable to the editors whose talents and skill considerably helped to make the revolution of 1790 successful. The First, Second, and Third Estates were comprised in the National Assembly, respectively (1) the commons, (2) the nobles, and (3) the clergy. The power of the press, through the ability of its editors and contributors, subsequently manifested itself,

and earned from Carlyle the appellation of the "Fourth Estate."

"F. P. A." See **LLOYD'S CLAUSES.**

France. A republic governed by a President and National Assembly under constitution of 1875, revised in 1875 and 1884. The legislative power resides in the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the Senate of 300 members, elected by delegates of municipalities; and the Chamber of Deputies of 557 members, elected by universal suffrage. The initiative in legislation is exercised by the President or either house. Executive power is confided to a president, elected by the two houses united in National Assembly. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two houses. All religions are on a legal equality; every sect being entitled to a grant from the State if its numbers exceed 50,000.—Area 204,777 sq. m.; pop. 38,218,903. Estimated revenue, 90,306,417,100 fr.; expenditure, 3,046,020,874 fr.; public debt, £1,880,000,000. Imports ('88), 5,187,200,000fr.; exports, 4,998,000,000 fr. (For army and navy see **FOREIGN ARMIES AND NAVIES.**) The colonies include Algeria, Cochinchina, Senegambia (including the territory of that name and other colonies and protectorates on the west coast of Africa), Réunion, Pondicherry, etc., in India, Martinique and Guadeloupe in West Indies. These colonies are politically part of France, and are represented in the National Assembly. France has also three protectorates: Tunis, Annam, Tonquin. (For history from 1870 to 1889, see former editions.)—

—POLITICAL. The conclusion of the old and opening of the new year were fraught with anxiety with respect to the internal political state of the country, a feeling reflected in the French Chambers, which opened on Jan. 8th. M. Milne, President of the Chamber, delivered an inaugural address of a pacific nature, which was ordered to be placarded. M. Seroyer was re-elected President of the Senate. The **New Army Bill** was earnestly discussed by the Chamber, which, by 396 to 130, reinstated the Lucky Number system, providing for one year's service instead of five (12th). Government and fifty Republicans agreed on Army Bill that parish priests and college or prison chaplains should be exempt unless specially summoned; adopted by 284 to 230 (20th). The remaining clauses of the Bill were disposed of, and returned to the Senate by 269 to 163 (21st). A Bill was submitted to the Chamber by the Government (22nd), notifying the renewal for five years from Feb. 1st of the mixed Tribunals in Egypt, which (26th) passed the Chamber without debate. By 318 to 195 Chamber declared urgency (24th) for Bill to improve Havre and the Lower Seine at a cost of 96,000,000 fr. The indirect taxes of '88 were found to have yielded 40,000,000 fr. above the Budget estimate, due chiefly to the items of sugar and foreign corn. Great excitement in Paris consequent on General Boulanger's election for the Seine (27th), the result being—Boulanger, 245,236; Jacques, 162,875; Boulé, 17,037. Exciting scene in the Chamber (31st) on the introduction by M. Floquet of a Bill to restore Uninominal voting; confidence in the Government voted by 302 to 240. A **Boulangist manifesto** was issued (Feb. 3rd) by MM. Naquet, Louisant, and Micheline. The Chamber, by 377 votes to 263, passed the Bill on women and children's labour in factories (5th). Circular issued by M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, to generals commanding army corps, pointing

out that political demonstrations of all kinds are absolutely forbidden to soldiers (9th). Budget for '90 brought forward in Chamber (9th). M. Bary, Republican, elected for Côte d'Or by 39,000 votes against 32,000 for M. Toussaint, Royalist-Boulangist (10th). Arrondissement Election Bill passed Chamber by 268 to 222 (11th). The Extreme Left issued manifesto against General Boulanger (15th). Senate, by 207 to 62, passed M. Lisbonne's Bill providing that the publication of slanderous and offensive statements should be summarily dealt with by Correctional Tribunals; it was rejected by the Chamber by 306 to 236 (April 2nd). Ministerial crisis; failure of M. Méline to form a cabinet (19th), which was subsequently framed by M. Tirard (21st). Correspondence between Russian and French Governments relative to the action of the French authorities against Capt. Atchinnoff and his Cossacks on the Red Sea coast, to which was partially due the Deroulède trial (see ABYSSINIA). A debate took place in the Chamber on the affairs of the Panama Canal Co. (March 7th). Seizure of documents of the League of Patriots at their office, followed by debate in the Chamber, which resolved, by 334 to 162, to prosecute M. Deroulède, and Deputies MM. Laguerre, Laissant, Turquet and others, on the ground of the mobilisation circular of M. Deroulède, issued Feb. 16th, calling upon the League to organise itself. M. Deroulède, who conducted his own defence, was subsequently, with the other defendants, fined 100 fr. for belonging to unlicensed society. Chamber granted leave (April 4th) to prosecute General Boulanger, and passed Bill regulating the judicial procedure of Senate as a High Court of Justice at the trial (8th). Important speech by M. Jules Ferry against Boulangism and the revival of the Old Left Centre party (11th). The Senate (12th) opened the trial of General Boulanger, the indictment being brought forward by the Procureur-Général, M. Quesney de Beaurepaire. Ultimately General Boulanger was (Aug. 15th) found guilty of the embezzlement of 242,000 fr., and in his absence sentenced to deportation to a fortified place. MM. Dillon and Rochefort, who were charged at the same time with an attempt on the State (July 9th and 11th), were sentenced to deportation, and with Gen. Boulanger to pay the costs of the trial. Senate voted 1,000,000 fr. for Exhibition fêtes (13th), and adjourned to May 14th. At Charenton (14th) Gen. Boulanger was made candidate for the vacancy in the Arrondissement Council, but did not secure the necessary majority. He was defeated at St. Foy, near Bordeaux, by a small majority, and also at Vigan (Gard), and at Briey (Meurthe-et-Moselle). Houses of MM. Boulanger, Rochefort and Dillon searched by the police (16th). The Archbishops of Paris, Lyons, and Bordeaux received notice (16th) of their elevation to the Cardinalate. Condemnation to six months' imprisonment and 1500 fr. fine of M. Numa Gilly, Deputy and ex-Mayor of Nîmes, for libel on prominent Republicans; three associates also receiving sentences of imprisonment and fine (19th). M. Gilly absconded to avoid sentence. Great Royalist banquet at Paris (May 1st), at which all the prominent members of the party were present. Address expressive of loyalty and devotion to the Comte de Paris voted. Versailles Centenary Celebration of the opening of the States-General; President

Carnot being shot at on his way there by a man named Perrin, who afterwards was sentenced to four months' imprisonment (6th). Reception of Mr. Reid, new American Minister (15th). Inaugural speech of M. Floquet as leader of the Radical Left (24th). M. Thévenet, Minister of Justice, announced that, after hearing the explanation of M. Moreau, liquidator of the Comptoir d'Escompte, he had ordered legal proceedings to be taken (24th). Ecclesiastical estimates voted (27th) by Chamber. Scene in the Chamber (28th) due to the proposal of M. Laguerre, Boulangist, to interpellate the Minister of Justice on the delay of the High Court of Justice. Remonstrance of the United States Government with reference to the illegal arrest and imprisonment of some American ladies at Mentone (30th). The Chamber (June 4th), by 314 to 232, rejected proposal of Extreme Left to abolish Embassy to Vatican. Statement of M. Spüller respecting the Khedive's decree for conversion of the Egyptian debt. Opening of the Exhibition (9.v.) by the President; 250 deputies signed an address in reply to that of 204 members of the House of Commons expressing sympathy with the object of the Exhibition, and regret at the absence from the opening of the English Ambassador (4th). Speech of M. Jules Ferry on the Education Estimates in defence of the secular education policy of the Republic, and in favour of the maintenance of the Concordat (6th). Fresh searches in Boulangist houses in Paris resulting in discovery of important papers (6th). Stormy scene in the Chamber on the question of the Angoulême arrests (11th). Barretta delivered by President to the three new Cardinals—Archbishops of Paris, Lyons, and Bordeaux (11th). Search for Boulangist papers at the house of Mme. Bouton (14th). Papers addressed by Boulanger to National Committee taken. Out of 300 senators 104 signed M. Passy's reply to the Gladstonian and Parnellite members of Parliament. Senate by 162 to 99 rejected M. Léon Say's proposal with regard to expenditure on primary education (14th). The Panama Canal Committee nominated (18th); 8 out of 11 members in favour of empowering liquidator to raise 34,000,000 fr. Disagreement of two Houses on Army Bill as to service of seminarists. MM. Deroulède, Faisant, and Laguerre charged before Correctional Tribunal at Angoulême with rioting and threatening officers of the law (20th). Discussion in Chamber on Army Estimates (20th); effective provided for by Budget in '89, 498,000 men; in '90, 510,000. Debate in Chamber on prison treatment of political and press offenders (21st). On same day Senate passed Bill regulating salaries of teachers, and discussed estimate of 69,000,000 fr. for improvement of military ports. General Boulanger's pensions as soldier and Grand Officer of the Legion d'Honneur stopped by virtue of decree of '32 on unauthorised residence abroad (26th). Senatorial Committee on Panama Bill elected. The Senate by 208 to 52 agreed to the Bill for transferring to Panthéon the remains of Carnot, Moreau, and Baudin (July 1st). The Gabes incident, arising from French Custom-house officers boarding Italian barque and retaining vessel, settled by official inquiry (9th). Agreement by Chamber, by 386 to 170, to Army Bill as amended by Senate, thus securing three years' system in the active army, seven in the 1st Reserve, six in 2nd, nine in 3rd, and increasing the army from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 (9th). The Chamber voted

credits of 200,000 fr. and 2,000,000 fr. for the sufferers from the **soilery explosion at St. Etienne** and from the floods. The **Panama Bill** was passed without debate as amended by the Senate (12th). Forty-five newspapers fined for publishing Boulanger's indictment before the trial. Government officials dismissed for sympathy with him. A decree was signed (Aug. 2nd) by President Carnot, settling the new political and administrative organisation of the **French riverain possessions to the south of Senegal** and the French settlements on the **Gold Coast** and the **Gulf of Benin**. Manifesto signed by Gen. Boulanger, Dillon, and Rochefort published, deprecating the judgment of the Senate (16th). Manifestoes prior to general election issued by Comte de Paris and Prince Victor Napoleon (Sept.). M. Terrell Mermeix charged with complicity in the theft of documents in the Boulanger case during the General's absence. Court sentenced M. Mermeix to four months' imprisonment and fine of 500 fr. (4th). Letter addressed by Gen. Boulanger to M. Tirard claiming his right to be arraigned before court martial (5th). In consequence of objection lodged to sentence in his absence, the Court confirmed sentence with costs (9th). List of candidates for French elections closed: 1029 for 576 arrondissements (17th). Appeal to the electors by Gen. B., who was candidate for the Seine (London, Sept. 15th). Proceedings taken against Boulangerist candidates who had put up declarations proscribed by law (8th). Day of elections (22nd); carried out quietly. In Paris, out of 36 seats, 22 Republicans and 14 Boulangerists elected (Oct.). Final result of the **General Election** (7th) gave as returned 325 Republicans, 112 Monarchists, 62 Bonapartists, 41 Boulangerists, and 32 Liberals of uncertain opinions. Manifesto by Gen. B. addressed to the *Petit National*. Declaration by the *Temps* denying the truth of the report that France had given her adhesion to the Convention virtually establishing an **Italian protectorate over Abyssinia** (20th). Stipends of 55 priests suspended by the Government for preaching political sermons (31st). Appointment of M. Barbey Minister of Marine. Manifesto of Gen. B. addressed to the French nation from Jersey (Nov. 11th). Meeting of the new Chamber (12th). M. Floquet elected President of the Chamber for the Session (17th). Ministerial declaration by M. Tirard (19th). Proposal by M. Maujan for revising the Constitution rejected by 345 to 123. The Chamber rejected (21st), by 365 to 160, a proposal to give up the match revenue; but by 292 to 232 it adopted the first clause of a Bill throwing open the match manufacture subject to an excise duty. This was a defeat for the Government, which advocated the manufacture of matches, like tobacco, by the State. Among the important measures to be considered during the Session are a Bill to utilise the sources of the Aire, and a Bill for placing the Press under the common law. The Senate (22nd) unanimously agreed to the Bill sent up at the end of last session for a vote of credit of 6,000,000 fr. towards an outlay of 58,000,000 fr. in building new men-of-war—the orders to be given to private firms.—**BOULANGER.** Marriage of *Mademoiselle Marguerite Carnot*, niece of the President, with *M. Henri Perret*, of Beaune (Jan. 9th). Grand diplomatic banquet given by President Carnot at Paris (10th). Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, the historian of the French navy, received at the

Academy as the successor of Baron Viel-Castel (24th). **Umanozans**, property of M. Wilson's sister, Madame Pelouze, sold for 410,000 fr. to the **Crédit Foncier** (Feb. 2nd). **M. Clermont Gonneau**, the Orientalist, elected member of the Academy of Inscriptions in succession to the late Comte Riaux (March 1st). Duc d'Aumale elected Director (i.e. president) of the French Academy for the next three months (28th). M. H. Meilhac, dramatist, successor to La Biche, received at the Academy (April 4th). Revival at the **Théâtre Française** of Augier's "*Maitre Guérin*," first produced Oct. '64 (15th). Cardinal Laviege, presiding over charity meeting in Angiers Cathedral, paid a hearty tribute to the liberality of English winter residents to the poor of all nationalities and creeds (16th). Appearance of Madame Sara Bernhardt at the Variétés in "*Lena*," based on the English novel "*As in a Looking-glass*," and the play constructed from it (16th). Death of M. Alfred Elwall, Professor of English at the School of Mines at the **École Polytechnique** (16th). **Baroness Legoux**, known in Parisian society as Gilbert Desroches, met unprecedented success at Nice with lyrical drama "*Jael*," for which M. Louis Gallet wrote libretto (23rd). Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London present at grand banquet by M. Carnot (May 9th). Performance of the "*Orfeo*" of Gluck at Italian Theatre: not performed in Paris for thirty years. First representation at the **Opéra Comique** of "*Esclarmonde*," an opera by M. Jules Massenet, the *début* of Miss Sybil Sanderson producing great sensation (15th). **Maharajah Duleep Singh** married to Miss Wetherell (26th). Ball under the patronage of Lord and Lady Lytton for benefit of the British Charitable Fund, at the Continental Hotel (27th). No first-class medal awarded by the Salon '89. Betrothal of Duke of Orleans to his cousin, the Princess Margaret (30th). Brilliant reception of M. Carnot at Boulogne on his visit to inaugurate the great Breakwater, or "*Digne Carnot*." Grand ball in the evening (June 4th). New train service, "*The Club Train*," between London and Paris, started (4th). Reception of Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé at the Academy in succession to M. Nisard (6th). Great strike of Paris cabmen: efforts of M. Constans to effect an agreement unsuccessful (14th). End of cabmen's strike (18th). Paris Municipal Council, by 33 to 27, voted in favour of giving cab hirers option of paying by distance (19th). Prince George Bibeno gave grand dinner in Roumanian section of the Exhibition (19th). Great fête given by Municipality of Paris to exhibitors and others in the Parc Monceau. **Secretan sale** commenced (20th), creating unprecedented interest; Millet's "*Angelus*" creating exciting scene, due to keen American competition. Finally knocked down to M. Antonin Proust, as representing France, for 553,000 fr. Other pictures by Meissonier and other famous French artists fetched high prices (July 1st). Unveiling of bronze model of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty, one-fourth size, at Exhibition, followed by fête in honour of United States (4th). Statue of Camille Desmoulins unveiled in the Palais Royal Gardens in commemoration of July 12th, 1789 (12th). Ultimately Mr. Sutton, agent of the American Art Association, bought the "*Angelus*" from M. Proust (16th). Thanksgiving service for the happy escape of Emperor of Brazil held at the St. Augustine Church, Paris (25th). New galleries of the Natural History Museum at the Jardin des Plantes

opened by Minister of Education (24th). Lord and Lady Lytton entertained the King of Hellenes and Ministers (25th). Arrival and splendid reception of the Shah (August), who conferred a decoration on the President. Portion of the new Sorbonne buildings opened by President, at which representatives of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh were present (5th). "La Vie Parisienne" at the Théâtre Française (18th). Inauguration of monument by M. Dalon, representing Triumph of the Republic (group of statues), erected by City of Paris in honour of Republic, M. Carnot presiding at the opening ceremony (21st). Numerous congresses, including the International Monetary and Railway Congresses, were held at Paris during the Exhibition, and amongst the distinguished visitors to the building were the King of Greece, the Prince of Wales, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Edison. Centenary of the *Journal des Débats* (23rd). Meeting of the Congress of the International Geodesic Association at the Foreign Office (Oct. 3rd). Visit of 300 Highlanders to Paris (15th). Grand ball given by President and Madame Carnot to 8000 of the exhibitors at the Exhibition (17th). "Le Fère Lebonnard," a comedy by M. Jean Aicard, produced at Paris (21st). Death of M. Arthur Griffith, Gen. Boulanger's maternal uncle, aged 73 (25th). It was officially stated (28th) that the balance of receipts from the Exhibition amounted to 8,000,000 fr., to be divided between the State and the city of Paris—receipts being 49,000,000 fr., and expenditure 41,000,000. Death of Emile Augier, dramatic author. M. Alphonse Daudet's "La Lutte pour la Vie" produced at the Gymnase, Paris (30th). M. Roussele elected President of the Municipal Council (Nov. 4th). The Academy of Inscriptions, for the first time since the war, elected a German, M. Ernest Curtius, the archæologist, in the room of Baron White (17th).—Amongst the deaths of distinguished people during the year were those of M. Sourgeon, Feb. 18th; Baroness Jules Cloquet, Feb. 19th; M. Denfert-Rochereau, March 5th; Admiral Jaures, Minister of Marine, March 13th; M. de Champeaux, April 12th; and General Charles de Montauban, July 24th.—**GENERAL.** Heavy rains and floods in south of France. Landslip on railway tunnel between St. Raphael and Cannes blocking the line (Dec. 31st, '88). Judgment was given by the tribunal (Jan. 8th, '89) in the case of M. Genouille, formerly Governor of Senegal, who was prosecuted for having left four negroes in charge of an island where the French flag had been hoisted, and for having forgotten to take them off, in consequence of which the men perished of hunger. M. Genouille was found guilty of manslaughter from imprudence, and was sentenced to a fine of 600 fr., which was (Feb. 22nd) increased by Court of Appeal to imprisonment for six months. Riotous disturbances in connection with a labour dispute in the Department of Aisne (Jan. 17th). Riotous conflict in Paris between Possibilists and Boulangerists at an electoral meeting at Paris: about twenty injured (26th). Great fire at Tourcoing, at cotton mills, occasioning serious loss (31st). The sum of 30,000 fr. voted for architects' competition to rebuild Opéra Comique (Feb. 4th). A meeting of delegates from committees of socialist and revolutionary associations held at the Labour Exchange, Paris. Subsequently received by the Premier (10th). A revised scale of wages,

drawn up by the mill-owners at Armentières, was accepted by the men, and the strike considered to be at an end (March 7th). Fresh strikes in the arrondissements of Lille and Cambray. Serious disturbances at Avesnes-les-Aubert (14th). Explosion in colliery at Pontes, Department of Gard: fifteen killed and six injured. Exhibition of relics of the Revolution opened (April 15th). Suicide at Algiers of M. Rochefort's son, aged 28, formerly associated with M. de Brazza in the Congo, and Olivier Pain in Upper Egypt (15th). Sharp shock of earthquake at Cherbourg (30th), and Brest (June 7th). Opening of the new Calais Harbour by M. Carnot (June 3rd). Boulevards lighted by electricity (3rd). Centenary of the Tennis Court Oath celebrated at Versailles: amongst other speeches, one was delivered by M. de Lafayette, grandson of the "Hero of Two Worlds" (30th). Damage of 200,000 fr. done by fire at furniture warehouse in the Rue Beaubourg (21st). Serious balloon accident in Paris: three injured by fall of car (30th). Terrible colliery explosion at St. Etienne: loss of life, 106 (July 3rd). Serious explosion on artillery training frigate *Couronne*, at Les Salins d'Hyères (31st). Attempt of Ella Karnour to dispose of 3,000,000 fr. of forged Egyptian bonds (Sept. 1st). Presentation by English firemen to Mr. Carnot of an Anglo-French flag in commemoration of the Exhibition and firemen's competition, same day. Celebration by French and English Postivists of centenary of the Revolution. Telegraphic apparatus on Eiffel Tower inaugurated; first message transmitted by correspondent of the *Times* (9th). Damage of 1,000,000 fr. done by fire in sugar refinery at Routin (17th). It was stated that for the year ending Oct. 31st, '89, 1810 patients bitten by dogs had been treated at the Pasteur Institute: 13 died.—**COMMERCIAL.** In January a report circulated that 80,000,000 fr. had been offered by a London bank for the exclusive right to manufacture the Grand Chartreuse Liqueur. Report authoritatively contradicted. The prospectus of the Panama Canal Completion Co. issued (see PANAMA CANAL). Judgment given by Civil Tribunal in favour of liquidation of Panama Canal Co., with power to the liquidator to enter into arrangements with a new Company. It was stated that about 9000 of the new shares in the Canal had been subscribed (Feb. 4th). Letter of M. de Lesseps to subscribers for shares in the new Panama Canal Company (9th). Great fall in copper shares (March 1st). Rio Tinto shares fell from 408 to 383, and Comptoir d'Escompte shares from 860 to 805, on announcement of the death of M. Denfert-Rochereau, one of the directors, who had committed suicide. Rios afterwards advanced to 397 (5th). The result of the crisis was that the business of the Comptoir d'Escompte was, to avoid official liquidation, transferred to a new company called the Comptoir National d'Escompte, with a capital of 40,000,000 fr. M. Pillet Will, one of the directors of the Bank of France, resigned, owing to disapproval of the advance of 100,000,000 fr. to the Comptoir d'Escompte (12th). In April an arrangement was concluded between France and China for the junction of the telegraph lines of China and Tonquin. Prosecution commenced against M. de Lavalaisière and M. Secrétan, chairman and manager of the *Société des Métaux*, for unlawful proceedings

to raise the price of copper (16th). Telephones throughout France taken possession of by Government, companies being expropriated (Sept. 1st). In '88 the wine trade in France amounted to 677,298,000 galls. against 546,797,000 galls. in the previous year. Consult "France" (Story of the Nation Series), Redlus (Elisée) "La France," Vol. II. of "Nouvelle Géographie Universelle," *Journal Officiel* ('89), *The Statesman's Year-Book*, *Almanach de Gotha*, etc.

Franchise. The following, which is issued by one of the large political organisations, gives a good general idea of the different classes of males of full age who are entitled to be registered, and, when registered, to vote at parliamentary elections. There are, in addition, some ancient franchises, such as those enjoyed by the liverymen of the City of London. No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received paucial assistance other than medical relief, or who is an alien (see ALIENS). In counties the qualifications are as follows: Freehold of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s. or upwards. Freehold for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in all which cases 40s. clear annual value is sufficient. Freeholders by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Copyhold of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards. Copyholders are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. Leasehold, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £50. Leaseholders by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July. [No person can claim in respect of a rent-charge, other than the owner of the whole of the tithe rent-charge of a rectory, vicarage, chapelry, or benefice, to which an apportionment of the tithe rent-charge shall have been made in respect of any portion of tithes. No more than one person can claim in respect of any estate in land or tenement, unless the same shall be derived by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement or will, nor unless the owners occupy the land or tenement, and are *bona fide* engaged as partners carrying on trade or business thereon.]—**Counties and Boroughs:** Occupation as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds. Occupation as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house. [The term "dwelling-house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be lodgers.] Occupation by virtue of any office, service or employment, of any dwelling-house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held. [In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency.] Occupation as lodger of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let

unfurnished, of £10. [Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house.] In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year. Occupiers need not send in claims unless they find that their names are omitted from the list published by the overseers on the 1st of August, or that in the entry on such list there be a misdescription of some essential particular or particulars, and, in case of such omission or misdescription they must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. Lodgers must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. After the first year, lodgers continuing in the same lodgings and desiring to continue on the register may send in their claims to the overseers from the 16th to the 25th of July inclusive, and their names will then appear on the list published by the overseers on the 1st of August. [The declaration annexed to the claim of a lodger is held to be *prima facie* evidence of his qualification.] The revised register comes into operation on the 1st of January in each year.

Francis Ferdinand of Austria, Archduke, son of Archduke Charles Louis, by his second marriage with the Princess Maria Annuncziata, daughter of Ferdinand II., King of the two Sicilies, born at Gratz, in 1863, and is a major in the 4th Dragoon Regiment. A few years ago he inherited the large fortune of his relative, the Grand Duke of Modena, and in so doing took the name of Este. On Feb. 1st, '80, he renounced the fortune and name in favour of his brother, Archduke Otho. Archduke Francis is unmarried, and has never made any great figure in Austrian society. He is said to be good-natured, gentle and indolent. By the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph and the abdication of his father, he becomes heir to the Austrian throne. Henceforth he will reside in Vienna, with the title of Archduke-Heir and will prepare himself for the duties that are presumptively in store for him. His brother, Archduke Otho, was born in '65, and married in '86 Maria Josepha, daughter of Prince George of Saxony.

Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary and Bohemia, b. 1830. His father was the late Archduke Francis Charles (d. 1878). The present emperor succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand, on the throne when he abdicated (1849). The beginning of his reign was marked by important events. Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was quelled by the help of Russia. His I dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky. The Emperor Francis Joseph made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England. After the Austro-French war (1859), he was compelled to sign the treaty of peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In 1866 he lost the duchy of Holstein, obtained by the convention of Gastein, and in the same year as the result of the war with Prussia, also Venetia. That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of Prussia by the treaties of Nikolzburg and Prague respectively. The Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by decision of the Berlin Congress (1878),

placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary. In 1854 the Emperor Francis Joseph married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria. The Empress is a famous equestrian, and has made several visits on hunting expeditions to England and Ireland. Both the Emperor and Empress suffered a distressing bereavement by the suicide of their son the Crown Prince at Meyerling, on Jan. 30th, '89. In Aug. the Emperor received members of a Siamese mission, who presented him with the insignia of the Order of Chakrikri. Visited the Emperor of Germany, at Berlin, the same month.

* **Fraser, Alexander Campbell**, D.C.L., LL.D., b. at Ardchattan, Argyllshire, 1819. Educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs. He was awarded the Edin. Univ. prize for an essay on "Toleration," in '42. Elected '56 to succeed Sir William Hamilton (the "modern Aristotle") as Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the Univ. of Edinburgh. He is Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the Univ. For some years he edited the *North British Review*. Prof. Fraser has been an Examiner in the Moral Science Tripos of Cambridge, and in Moral Science and Logic for the India Civil Service. He is an eminent authority on the philosophy of idealism, and his literary labours have been devoted chiefly to the annotation and criticism of the writings of Bishop Berkeley. He has published in the Clarendon Press Series a "Collected Edition of the Works of Bishop Berkeley, with Dissertations and Annotations," and has contributed a biography of that philosopher to the series of "Philosophical Classics for English Readers." Hon. LL.D. Univ. of Glasgow '71, and an hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '83.

* **Frederick William Louis**, Grand Duke of Baden; b. 1826. He succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, 1852. By right of succession the government of the duchy belonged to his brother Louis, who was older than himself; but Duke William had to assume the government, his brother being mentally incapacitated. As a ruler he has proved himself a firm ally of Prussia, and in the war of 1870-71 against France he fought side by side with Prussia, and took a prominent part in the struggle. In home politics he declared himself a stern opponent of the Jesuits, and in 1855 he put an end to their existence as an organised ecclesiastical community, by banishing them from the duchy. His wife is a daughter of the late Emperor William of Germany.

* **Frederickton**, Capital of New Brunswick (q.v.), pop. 7,000, on St. John river.

* **Free Church of England**. A Protestant episcopal organisation, originated in 1844 (enrolled in Chancery 1863) as a counter-acting movement to the Oxford Tractarianism. Being free from state control, the Free Church claims the liberty to enter a parish where ritualistic practices prevail, and establish a liturgical service on the basis of the Evangelical party in the National Church, with which section it is in ritual practically identical. It is governed by Convocation and bishops, consecrated in the line of the Canterbury succession by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cummins, of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, whose bishops were consecrated at Lambeth Palace 1787. The churches, although not numerous, are widely spread. Convocations held yearly (June). Bishops: Keve. B. Price (Primus), H. O. Meyers, W. Baker and J. S. C. Dicksee (Missionary Bishop).

Hon. Sec.: Rev. E. J. Boon, Worcester. Registrar: Mr. F. S. Merryweather, New Malden, Surrey. Offices: 5, Westminster Chambers, S.W. Free Libraries. See PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT.

* **Freeman, Prof. E. A.**, D.C.L., LL.D., was b. at Harborne, Staffordshire, 1823. Educated at Trin. Coll., Oxford, Scholar (1841), Fellow (1841), Hon. Fellow (1880). Has filled several offices of distinction in his university, including that of *Regius Professor of Modern History* (1884), Rede Lecturer at Cambridge (1872), D.C.L. Oxon (1870), LL.D. (1874), Fellow of Oriel (1884). Holds numerous foreign distinctions and orders. A voluminous writer; his works, chiefly on historical, political, and architectural subjects, possess a high reputation. Amongst them may be mentioned "*History of the Norman Conquest*," "*The Ottoman Power in Europe*," "*The Historical Geography of Europe*," "*Lectures to American Audiences*," "*The Chief Periods of European History*," etc. Mr. F. is one of the most distinguished representatives of philosophical Radicalism, and has assisted in promoting the organisation of an Irish Home Rule party in the Univ. of Oxford. Mr. F.'s speech on Home Rule at Wells, Oct. '89, aroused much attention.

* **Freemantle**, Port for Perth, capital of Western Australia (q.v.). At Swan River mouth.

* **Freemasonry**. The masons of the Middle Ages, like many other craftsmen, formed organised corporations which they governed by their own rules, and the numbers of which they kept up from their apprentices. They were called "free" because by several papal bulls they were exempted from laws regulating common labourers and from burdens borne by the working classes in England and on the Continent. Roman Catholicism therefore acknowledged the craft, and it is only within the time of the present generation that it has opposed it. The masonry of the present day is famous for two things: conviviality and charity. The latter was recognised 160 years since by the formation of a committee of charity in connection with the Grand Lodge in 1725. In 1788 Chevalier Ruspini, surgeon-dentist to George III., established the Freemasons' Girls' School, now known as The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, and ten years later the Boys' School was started. The Institution for the Aged is the youngest of the three, the Institution for the Men not having been established till 1842, and for the Widows not till 1849. English Masonry has first of all a fund called The Fund of Benevolence, to which every one initiated in a lodge under the English constitution contributes a sum on his initiation; and as long as he is a subscriber to a lodge in London 4s. a year is paid by his lodge for him to this fund, and 2s. if he subscribe to a country lodge, another 2s. going to the fund of his province. The Board of Benevolence assists cases of distress, and during the year just ended it did so to the extent of about £10,500; the Girls' School boards, clothes and educates 243 girls, and the Boys' School 263 boys; while the Benevolent Institution grants annuities to 409 persons—£40 a year to men, and £32 a year to widows; there being now 180 men and 229 widows on the Funds. But all this great work is of very recent date. No extensive strides have been made in Masonry's great work of charity till within the last thirty years. Even from the

Fund of Benevolence the grants used to be so small that ten years ago the accumulations of income under this head exceeded £50,000. The grants, however, have since been so liberal, that not only is the income of the fund exceeded, but the accumulations are encroached upon, reducing the accumulated fund in 1887 to £40,000. The voluntary subscriptions to, and other sources of income of, the three Masonic charitable institutions have been increasing enormously every year for the last twenty years. Before that time they were comparatively small, but they now amount in the aggregate to more than £50,000 annually. In '87 the total was £61,059 os. 11d., the Benevolent Institution obtaining £28,068, the Girls' School £16,429; and the Boys' School £15,661 16s. 1d. But each of these institutions had £2,000 voted to it by the Grand Lodge during the year '87 in addition to these amounts, and that sum has been handed over to them. Down to the 10th Nov. '88 the Girls' School alone had received in the year £51,500, but the receipt of this extraordinary sum was due to the fact that the Craft had resolved to celebrate the Centenary of the existence of the Institution in a special manner. The festival was held on the 7th June at the Royal Albert Hall, when the Grand Master, the Prince of Wales, presided, who was supported by the King of Sweden and nearly all the Provincial Grand Masters of England and Wales. Some 5,000 persons were present. The Benevolent Institution received £17,250 up to Nov. 20th, '89, and the Boys' School £13,628. The English Freemasons celebrated Her Majesty's Jubilee on 23th June, '89, at the Albert Hall, the Prince of Wales in the chair, Grand Lodge bearing all the expenses and handing over the whole receipts for admission, £6,321, which has been equally divided between the above three institutions. The United Grand Lodge of England recognises only two species of Freemasonry—the Craft and the Royal Arch, both of which are exceedingly powerful. Scotch, Irish, American, and Continental jurisdictions acknowledge higher degrees; but these, with the exception of the Mark Degree, are not universal—that is, they are Christian degrees, and the Jew, the Turk, the Mohammedan and the Parsee will not join them. Strong endeavours were made thirty-five years since to induce the Grand Lodge to recognise the Mark Degree, but the attempts were unsuccessful, and the Mark Masons established a Grand Lodge of their own in 1856. By dint of hard work and a strong sincerity of purpose the Mark brethren have raised this degree to the position of one of the great powers in Freemasonry. It has already over 400 lodges in England and Wales and the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown; it numbers 26,165 Mark Masons as subject to its authority; has a large Benevolent Fund, out of which it relieves distressed Mark Masons, or the widows and families of deceased Mark Masons; has an Educational Fund, which pays for the education and clothing of 32 children in the localities where they live; and out of the interest of its annuity funds grants £26 a year to decayed Mark Masons and £21 a year to widows, with a present to each annuitant of £5 at Christmas. The work of English Freemasonry does not end here, because there are several provincial organisations which grant annuities to local brethren and widows, and pay the expense of educating Masons' children.

In connection with Freemasonry there exists a lodge, the *Quatuor Coronati* (founded 1884), whose membership is restricted to persons possessing either literary or artistic qualifications. Of a similar nature is the *Savage Club Lodge*, which is restricted to members of the Club. Consult Mackay's "Lexicon of Freemasonry"; Kenning's "Cyclopedia of Freemasonry"; Gould's "History of Freemasonry" (5 vols.); French *Carlists*. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

French Colonies, The. See FRANCE, and COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS; also under various headings.

French Political Parties. Political parties in France may be roughly divided into two camps—*Republicans* and *Reactionaries*. There are, however, both inside and outside the Chamber of Deputies, several groups in each of these two divisions. The common principle which unites the Reactionaries in the Chamber is opposition to the Republic; and they sit together to form *The Right* or *Opposition*, although representing at least two distinct parties, viz., *Bonapartists* and *Monarchists*, while the former are further divided into *Victorians*, or followers of Prince Victor, and *Jeromists*, or adherents of Prince Jerome. The system of election in France is that known as *scrutin d'arrondissement* (*q.v.*), which, by a vote of the Chamber passed in the early part of '89, was substituted for *scrutin de liste* (*q.v.*), the latter system, however, having only obtained since June '85. The avowed object of recurring to *scrutin d'arrondissement* was to combat General Boulanger, who, it was feared, intended to take advantage of the existing system to force a *plebiscite* from the country by offering himself as a candidate in every department. In order to completely defeat this scheme, the Government introduced a further measure abolishing multiple candidatures, which was also passed. The result of this alteration of the electoral system was to reduce the number of deputies from 584 to 576. Of these 16 are returned by Algeria and the distant colonial possessions. To secure election it is indispensable that at least a fourth of the electors on the register record their votes; and return is further conditional on obtaining an absolute majority of the votes recorded. The principle of election is by universal suffrage. The Chamber of Deputies is elected for a period of four years, and the Senate or Upper Chamber, apart from life members, for nine years, one-third retiring every three years. In the present Chamber, which was elected on Sept. 22nd and Oct. 6th, '89, the Opposition numbers 211, and is thus divided: *Monarchists*, 104; *Bonapartists*, 60; and *Boulangists*, 47; the remainder of the Chamber consisting of *Republicans* of various shades. The latter may be subdivided as follows:—*Opportunists*. This is the most numerous and influential section of Republicanism, and owes its creation to Gambetta. In the last Chamber the Opportunists numbered no more than 150, having experienced a serious reverse at the general election of '85. At the general election of last year, however, they recovered some of their lost ground, and now number between 190 and 200. Their most prominent member, however, M. Jules Ferry, was defeated at the polls, and does not sit in the present Chamber. Among the prominent members of the party are MM. Spüller, present Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ranc, and Reinach. The organs of

Opportunism are the *Temps* and the *République Française*.—**Left Centre**, or **Moderate Republican**. This party, which in the former Chamber numbered no more than half a dozen, was returned some 50 strong to the present Chamber. It has therefore become no inconsiderable factor in the division list of the new Parliament. But it is from the ability of its members, who are nearly all politicians of experience and standing, their wealth, and their social position, that the party will derive its strength, and it is likely to exercise an influence far in excess of the votes it controls in a party division. It accepts as its political motto the dictum of M. Thiers, "*La République sera conservatrice, ou elle ne sera pas*"; and it follows, therefore, that it opposes all measures or ideas approaching an imitation of the first Revolution. At its head stand M. Léon Say, who resigned his seat in the Senate in order to stand for the Chamber at the general election, when he was successful, and M. Ribot, a man of ministerial aims and a disciple of M. Dufaure.—**Radicals**. The Radicals returned to the present Chamber number some 120. They can, however, scarcely be regarded as a united party, and are in the position of having no leader who commands the confidence of all. In the late Chamber the Radicals were divided into Extreme Left, Advanced Left, Extreme Radicals, Rational Radicals, and Radicals. It is probable that the party will again split into at least two groups—namely, Radical Left and Extreme Left—with separate parliamentary organisations, although an effort will, it is believed, be made to abolish all the old Radical and Republican divisions and replace them by one comprehensive Republican organisation. This scheme is strongly favoured by Republicans of such opposite convictions as MM. Reinach, Brisson, and Henri Maut. It is not likely, however, that such an attempt would be permanently successful, the varying opinions among the deputies returned as Republicans being too great to admit of easy adjustment. They comprise, indeed, every conceivable shade of Republicanism, from the mild type professed by such deputies as the Marquis de Moustiers and the avowed Communism of "General" Cluseret, the elect of Var, and the revolutionary Socialist Joffin, who sits for the division of Paris contested by General Boulanger. In the last Chamber the Radicals numbered 160, then loss of forty seats being chiefly due to the fact that many members of the party openly espoused the cause of General Boulanger. The prominent members of the Radical parties in the Chamber are MM. Clemenceau, Brisson, Floquet, De Freycinet (*q.v.*), and Millerand. M. Goblet, one of the Radical leaders in the late Chamber, failed to secure re-election.—**Boulangists**. In the late Chamber the Boulangists numbered some 300, and their confident anticipation was that the general election would return them in greatly increased strength, the estimate running as high as 500. To what must be called the general surprise, however, the votes of Sept. 22nd and Oct. 6th showed that Boulangism was well-nigh exploded; for, notwithstanding their open alliance with the Bonapartists and Monarchists—the Comte de Paris having, just prior to the election, issued a manifesto urging his followers to support the Boulangist where there was no Monarchist candidate—they were only returned 47 strong to the present Chamber. Of this number 18 sit for Paris constituencies.

It may be stated, however, that had the former system of election, by *scrutin de liste*, prevailed, the Boulangist representation would have been much greater. But even the 47 Boulangist deputies cannot be said to form a united party, many of the number being dissatisfied politicians who are as likely to turn their back upon Boulangism as they were to espouse it. Of actual followers of the General, indeed, there are probably not a score in the Chamber, and whatever the future of the group, it is the almost general opinion that "Boulangism," as a precise political creed, is already extinct. The prominent members of the group in the Chamber are MM. Georges Laguerre, Millevoye, Laisant, Deroulède, Naquet—who resigned his seat in the Senate to stand for the Chamber—and Meriveux. M. Henri Rochefort (who stood for a Paris division, but was defeated), and Count Dillon, who was returned for Morbihan, have also been moving spirits of the agitation. The total Boulangist vote throughout France, at the general election, was 1,037,666, against 2,340,686 votes cast for the Reactionaries, and 4,012,353 for the Republicans. Paris alone recorded 209,000 votes for Boulangist candidates, whereas the total Republican vote in the capital was only 208,000. In spite of this, however, the Republicans gained 24 seats in Paris and suburbs, to 18 won by the Boulangists. While the latter must of course be regarded as in opposition to the present Government, their political creed is Republican, the chief "plank" in their "platform" being a demand for the revision of the constitution.—**Monarchists**. The Monarchists were the chief losers by the increase in the Boulangist strength, their numbers having fallen from some 120 or 130 in the last Chamber to 104 in the present one. The compact, therefore, was particularly unfortunate for them, as they have undoubtedly been discredited by association with the Boulangists, and have lost some 20 seats into the bargain. Of the 104 deputies not 10 are partisans of the monarchy; no more than 60 are thick and thin supporters of the Comte de Paris, the remainder comprising waverers who would probably rally to a Conservative Republic, and a few "Legitimists" and other dissentient Monarchists who do not wholly accept the Comte de Paris as their leader.—There remain the **Bonapartists**, who number 60 in the present Chamber. Of this party there are, as stated, two distinct sections—the "Imperialists" or "Victorians," and the "Jeromists." To the former the young Prince Victor, the son of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, stands in the light of the future Emperor. The political leaders of the Victorians are M. Jolibois, a former legal functionary of the Empire, M. Cunéo d'Ornano, and M. Paul de Cassagnac (*q.v.*). Prince Victor has hardly a serious following, but may rather be said to be surrounded by a coterie. His present policy is one of inaction. The **Jeromists**, or adherents of Prince Napoleon, affect to accept the present form of Republic so long as this is the expression of the national will, but aim more or less overtly at what they designate a "Consular Republic." Of this Prince Napoleon is to be the chief, giving a pledge not to employ any unconstitutional act of violence to convert the Consulate into an Empire. The **Jeromists** are scarcely represented in the Chamber. Both Prince Victor and his father are, like the Comte de Paris, in exile under the decree of June 22nd, '85, expelling the direct

descendants of former reigning houses. With the Bonapartists, as with the Monarchists, there are many who are becoming wearied of the useless struggle against the Republic, and probably one-half of the number are only awaiting a convenient opportunity to turn their political coats. Before and during the general election the party made common cause with General Boulanger, and even now there is an evident disposition on the part of many of them to swell the ranks of the Boulangists, particularly on the part of those who are weary of the purposeless opposition of M. Paul de Cassagnac, who leads the party in the Chamber. It is by no means improbable, indeed, that when the new Chamber has settled down, great changes will be witnessed in its political grouping.

Freycinet, Charles Louis de Saulces de, French senator and statesman, b. 1828 at Foix. Educated as an engineer at the Polytechnic School. Engineer-in-chief to the Chemin-de-Fer du Midi (1855-60). Elected member of the Academy of Sciences '78. His talents led to his employment by the Imperial Government to make observations in his own and foreign countries. Appointed (1864) an ordinary engineer of the first class, he was until 1870 a member of the council of the Tarn-et-Garonne. After Sedan M. Freycinet became Prefect of the same Department. He was coadjutor of M. Gambetta in the Ministry of War (1870-71), and initiated the policy which enabled France to place an army of 60,000 men in the field after the regular forces were shut up in Paris. Senator for the Department of the Seine (1876-82). His other official appointments are as follows: Minister for Foreign Affairs 1877-79; President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs 1879-80, January to July 1882, and 1885, after the resignation of M. Jules Ferry. On the fall of the Brisson cabinet (Dec. 20th, 1885), M. Freycinet again resumed office, but was defeated, and retired (Dec. 1886). When M. Grévy resigned (Dec. and 1887), M. de Freycinet was put forward, and received large support as a candidate for the vacant Presidency. In the preliminary ballots he came out well, but as his election, or that of M. Ferry, would in the opinion of the Congress have led to serious political strife, M. Carnot (*q.v.*) was chosen as a less dangerous statesman. On the formation of the Floquet Cabinet M. de Freycinet accepted the portfolio of Minister of War, which he retained in the Ministry of M. Tirard. He has written several scientific works of acknowledged excellence.

Friendly Societies. The Friendly Societies Act, '76, consolidates all the law upon the subject up to that year, but has since been amended in several points of small importance. The latest annual report by Mr. J. M. Ludlow, Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, was issued in December '87, and brings up the returns to the end of the year '86. The societies include Friendly Societies proper, with their branches, Working Men's Clubs, Industrial and Provident (co-operative) Societies (*q.v.*), Building Societies (*q.v.*), Trade Unions (*q.v.*), certified Loan Societies (*q.v.*), Trustee Savings Banks (*q.v.*), and certain Scientific and Literary Societies certified for exemption from rates. Of Friendly Societies proper the number of newly registered ones rose from 118 in '76 to 186 in '86, giving a total on the register at the end of the latter year of 1,652. The first volume

of a valuable work on the various forms of association amongst English working men, by Dr. Baernreither, a former secretary to the Minister of Justice in Austria, has recently appeared. The author came to England in '83, and remained a whole year, visiting also Scotland and Ireland, staying repeatedly at the great industrial centres of the north, Manchester, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. The author, after treating of "the State self-government and self-help," enters upon the subject of English Friendly Societies. The two great orders (Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows and Foresters) have a chapter to themselves, as have also accident insurance societies among miners. Dr. Baernreither's conclusion is that the advantages of friendly societies richly outweigh their disadvantages. "In no country has the idea of insurance spread as much in the working class as in England. Thanks to the numerous friendly societies, the conviction of the necessity of providing by way of insurance against the dangers of life and for the time of inability to work, has spread through all working-class circles, and more particularly in the last ten years the knowledge of the principles of insurance and the will to carry them out to perfection have increased in an extraordinary manner. The work which friendly societies carry on in this respect as free associations cannot be highly enough valued. They perform great works of education, they enlarge working men's knowledge, they teach economy and foresight, they raise the sense of duty of the individual towards himself and his family. But they also raise the cohesion of the working class, and bind individual elements, in themselves without power or influence, into a social power, whilst founding a bond of brotherly support." An exhaustive inquiry into Friendly Societies was carried on in '89 in the *West Surrey Times*. For Friendly Societies Act '89 see Session, sect. 74; also sect. 129 for Committee on Friendly Societies.

Friendly Societies' Registry is for the registration of friendly societies, cattle insurance societies, benevolent societies, working men's clubs, and certain societies which may be specially authorised by the Treasury. The chief registrar and assistant registrar, who constitute the central office, also exercise functions and powers as respects building societies, loan societies, and certain societies instituted for purposes of science, literature, or the fine arts, and the rules of savings banks; and the chief registrar reports yearly to Parliament upon the principal matters transacted by him, and upon the valuations returned to or caused to be made by the registrar during the year preceding. **Central Office,** 28, Abingdon Street, S.W.; **Chief Registrar,** John Malcolm Ludlow, (salary £1,500); **Assistant Registrar,** F. W. Brabrook, F.S.A. (£600); **Actuary,** W. Sutton (£800); **Chief Clerk,** H. Tompkins (£500).

Friends. The religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, was founded in the middle of the 17th century by George Fox. "Friends" are distinguished from other Christian bodies by their belief in the immediate teaching and guidance of the Holy Spirit, and that no one should be paid or appointed by human authority for the exercise of the gift of the ministry. In obedience to this belief they hold their meetings without any prearranged service or sermon, and sometimes in total

silence. Friends believe that the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper are to be taken spiritually, and not in an outward form. Their protests against the use of oaths and against the exaction of tithes and church rates cost them much suffering and frequent imprisonment during the first fifty years of their existence. In Norway young Friends are imprisoned from time to time because they will not submit to military service, for the absolute unlawfulness of war is one of the leading tenets of the Society. The simple dress which Friends adopted from conviction two hundred years ago became stereotyped into a uniform. This dress has generally been given up, as have the "testimony" against music and singing in its rigid application, and the peculiarities of speech, such as the use of "thee" and "thou" instead of "you," and the avoidance of all titles of courtesy. Of late years there has been a very decided evangelical movement among Friends, under the influence of which the old quietism is dying out. As a result of this change the influence of the Society beyond its own borders, through home missions and adult First Day (Sunday) Schools, has developed to a remarkable extent. In this country Friends have for some time past been nearly stationary in numbers. The latest statistics of the Society are nearly as follows:—

Members in Great Britain	15,574
" Ireland	2,774
Total membership	18,348
Attenders of meetings not in membership	6,334
First Day Scholars, Adults	23,126
" " Juniors	12,373
	60,181
Deduct Scholars, also attenders, say	3,167
Total connected with the body more or less closely	57,014

There are probably about 70,000 in the United States and Canada, besides small numbers in other countries. There is also in America a numerous body of Friends called "Hicksites" (from their founder, Elias Hicks), who about sixty years ago separated from the orthodox community, and hold views somewhat bordering on Unitarianism.

Frith, William Powell, R.A., b. 1819, and gained considerable reputation from the pictures which he contributed to the British Institution (1839-46). His "Village Pastor" (1843), secured his election as R.A. Two of his subsequent pictures, "The Derby Day" and "The Railway Station," are well known. The former created immense interest at the Royal Academy Exhibition (1858). His "Before Dinner at Boswell's Lodgings in Bond Street, 1760," shown at the Royal Academy (1868), was sold (1875) for £4,567, the highest price ever given for any picture during an artist's lifetime. Since his election as a full Academician (1852), Mr. Frith has been a constant and much-valued contributor to the annual exhibition of the R.A. Published his "Autobiography" in '87, and "Further Reminiscences" in '88. He exhibited in '89 "The New Frock."

Froude, James Anthony, LL.D., was b. at Dartington, Devonshire, 1818. Educated at Westminster and Oriel Coll., Oxford; graduated with 2nd class classical honours (1840); Vice-Chancellor's prizeman and Fellow of Exeter (1842); ordained 1844. In consequence

of his book "The Nemesis of Faith" (1848) he withdrew from the Church and resigned his Fellowship. Contributed to *Fraser's Magazine*, of which for a time he was editor (1871-72), and the *Westminster Review*. Elected Rector of St. Andrews University and LL.D. (1869). Made a tour to the United States (1874), and visited (1874-75) the Cape of Good Hope on a mission to inquire into the Kaffir insurrection, and subsequently the Australian colonies. Mr. Froude's historical researches have been chiefly devoted to the Tudor period, upon which he has thrown much new light, especially with regard to the character and policy of Henry VIII. In addition to his "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Armada" (56), his principal works include "Short Studies on Great Subjects" (67), "English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century" (74), "Julius Caesar" (76), "Reminiscences of the High Church Revival" (81), "Thomas Carlyle" (82), "Oceana, or England and her Colonies" (86), "The English in the West Indies; or, The Bow of Ulysses" (88). His latest work (89) is a novel, "The Two Chiefs of Dunboy," an Irish romance of the last century.

Fruit Farming. Of late years the consumption of fruit has greatly increased in this country, having risen from 1s. to 2s. 8d. per head of population in the last twenty years; and consequently fruit growing might be carried on more extensively and profitably in many parts of England than it is at the present time. The area of land under fruit in Great Britain has only been enlarged by 32,118 acres since '73. In that year the area of arable or grass land used also for fruit trees was 169,508 acres, whilst in '86-7 it was returned as 202,234 acres. During the same period the area used for market gardens shows an increase of 24,786 acres. Consult articles from the pen of Mr. Charles Whitehead, F.L.S., F.G.S., a well-known authority on fruit farming, published in the *Royal Agricultural Society's Journal*. In 88 a National Fruit Growers' League (q.v.) was established. See, Henry Clark. Office, 59 and 60, Chancery Lane, W.C. The Royal Agricultural Society for the first time in '88 offered prizes for the cultivation of fruit.

Fry, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, b. at Bristol 1827. Called to the bar (1854); Q.C. (1869). Appointed a judge of the High Court (1877). Six years later, on Lord Justice Brett's elevation to the Master-ship of the Rolls, Mr. Justice Fry was made a Lord Justice of Appeal. Has written a valuable treatise on "Specific Performance," as well as certain theological works. His lordship is also a welcome lecturer at Toynbee Hall and elsewhere.

Funchal. Cap. of Madeira (q.v.), pop. 20,000.

Furniss, Harry, the distinguished caricature artist, who since 1880, when he joined the staff of *Punch*, has been familiar to the public as the author of the clever Parliamentary illustrations of that periodical, is the son of English parents, and a grandson of Eneas Mackenzie, of Newcastle, but was b. at Wexford, '54. Previous to his engagement with *Punch*, he had for some years been connected with the *Illustrated London News*. He has immortalised himself as the discoverer of Mr. Gladstone's collars. An *édition de luxe* of his Parliamentary Views in *Punch* was published in '84. Mr. F. has also contributed illustrations to *Harper's Magazine* and other periodicals, as well as to

books for children, of which the best known, perhaps, is "Eomps," published '85-6. An exhibition of Mr. F.'s "whimsical sketches" was held at Old Bond Street in '87. His "M.P.'s in Session" greatly increased his popularity last year. Mr. F.'s composite sketches of the heads of prominent members of Parliament are now (Nov. '88) appearing in *Punch*, the most striking being that of Sir William Harcourt, composed entirely of the profiles of the right hon. gentleman. He is also a popular lecturer.

Furnivall, Frederick James, M.A., Ph.D., b. at Egham, Surrey, 1825. Educated at University Coll., Lond., and Trin. Hall, Camb.,

B.A. '46. Dr. F. has edited numerous works, chiefly those belonging to the **Early English period**, including "Percy's Folio MS. of Ballads and Romances," editions of Chaucer's "Minor Poems," Caxton's "Book of Curteseye," and an edition of Shakespeare's works in one volume, entitled "The Leopold Shakespeare." He is also the founder of several literary societies—notably the Early English Text, the Chaucer, the Wyclif, the Browning, and the Shelley Societies. Dr. F.'s services to literature and Early English scholarship have received State recognition in the form of a Civil List pension.

G

Gaboon-Ogowé Region. or Gaboon and French Congo. A district of Western Africa north of the Lower Congo. The Gaboon is strictly only a great estuary by which several minor streams discharge their waters. The **Ogowé** is a large river, which reaches the Atlantic by several mouths, forming a great delta, not far south of the Gaboon estuary. France has possessed the Gaboon estuary and district since 1843. Since 1884 the French possessions have been extended over a vast territory, back to the Middle Congo, gained for her by the great explorer **Savorgnan de Brazza**, amounting to 174,000 sq. m., with pop. at least 500,000. Some enlargement of the boundaries was effected in 1887. See CONGO FREE STATE, CONGO RAILWAY, and COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Galle. Port of call for steamers, south point of Ceylon (q.v.).

"Gallican Church." See OLD CATHOLICS.

Gallipoli. A town of about 21,000 inhabitants, situated on the Dardanelles, chiefly known as the place whither English ships were sent during the Crimean war.

Galton, Francis, F.R.S., F.G.S., b. 1822, is a cousin of the late Charles Darwin, the naturalist. Educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, King's Coll., Lond., and Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated (1844). He subsequently travelled much, especially in North and South Africa; received the Royal Geographical Society's Gold Medal; and was appointed for the Royal Society a member of a committee of the Board of Trade which inquired into the administration of the Meteorological Office. From '63 to '68 he was General Secretary of the British Association. His writings include "Narrative of an Explorer in Tropical South Africa," '52; "Art of Travel" ('54—fifth edition '72); "Meteorographica" ('63); "Hereditary Genius" ('69); "English Men of Science: their Nature and Nurture" ('74); "Enquiries into Human Faculty and its Development" ('83). Mr. G., in his annual address as President of the Anthropological Institute (Jan. '88), gave a *résumé* of his researches at his Anthropometric Laboratory. Has published in the past year "Natural Inheritance."

Gambia. A British colony on Gambia river, West Africa. Mostly negroes. First founded, 1388. Capital, **Bathurst** (pop. 6,138). Consists of St. Mary's Island, with Combo on south, Albreda, Barra, and Ceded Mile on north bank. Up river are several stations, of which **Carthy's Island**, 187 miles from mouth, is

the highest. Produces ground-nuts, hides, beeswax, rice, cotton, maize, grain, etc. Ruled by Administrator, who is subordinate to Governor of Sierra Leone, officially styled Governor of West African Settlements. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, et. (table).

Game Laws. Animals, *feræ naturæ* (wild animals), are not in English law subjects of property, and therefore are not protected by the law of larceny. Special statutes, accordingly, have been enacted for the preservation of game, and these are known as the game laws. Game, as a legal term, comprises hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game and bustards (1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 32, s. 2). By the Ground Game Act, 1880, it is provided that the occupier of land (the tenancy of which has been created since Sept. 7, 1880) shall have the right to kill ground game (hares and rabbits) thereon equally with the landlord, and shall be unable to alienate this right; but he may authorise certain others to kill his game. See more fully, ed. '87.

Garnett, Richard, LL.D., for some years the well-known Superintendent of the Reading Room at the British Museum—from which he retired in '84, in order to devote more attention to the printing of the Catalogue—was born at Lichfield in '35. He received his first appointment in the Museum, as assistant in the Printed Book Department ('51). Under Dr. G.'s superintendence (which dates from '75) many improvements have been introduced. The most important of these is the commencement of the colossal work of re-editing and printing the Catalogue. This is being done under Dr. G.'s superintendence. Dr. G. has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and is the author of "The Life of Carlyle" ('87), and "Life of Emerson" ('88); also of "The Twilight of the Gods," a collection of tales ('88). He is an LL.D. Edin.

Garnishee. Where a creditor has obtained judgment, debts owing to the debtor may be attached by a process known as a garnishee order, which compels the debtor's debtor to pay to the judgment creditor the amount owing. Formerly legacies owing to judgment debtors were held not to be attachable debts, but the better opinion now seems to be that a legacy can be garnisheed in the hands of the executor.

Garter King of Arms. The holder of this office of dignity and historic interest is within the College of Arms above all other officers. His powers include the adjustment of arms in

England and Wales, and the power of granting arms under the authority of the Earl Marshal in conjunction with the provincial Kings of Arms, according to their several jurisdictions, to persons qualified to bear them, and the creation of arms, crests, cognisances, and devices, as well as the power and authority to grant armorial bearings. He has under the Earl Marshal the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he assists at the introduction of all newly created peers (see PEERAGE). The present holder of the office, Sir Albert Woods, C.B., F.S.A., is son of the late Sir William Woods, Garter King of Arms, and entered the College of Arms (Queen Victoria Street, E.C.) as Pursuivant 1838, was appointed Lancaster Herald 1841, and assumed his present office 1869.

Garter, The Most Noble Order of the. Was originally established by King Edward III. in 1349. As reconstituted in 1831 it is limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and such descendants of George I. as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and other foreigners of distinction, may be admitted by special statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its insignia and habit are most elaborate and imposing and include the *George*,—a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; the *Garter*, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" (Evil to him who evil thinks"); a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces, and the star with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the Garter. There are at present fifty-one K.G.s in all, including the Sovereign, and the following is a full list of them, the date of creation being prefixed in each case.—

THE SOVEREIGN.

- 1835. Cambridge, H.R.H. the Duke of.
- 1867. Connaught, H.R.H. the Duke of.
- 1878. Cumberland, H.R.H. the Duke of.
- 1863. Edinburgh, H.R.H. the Duke of.
- 1841. Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of.
- 1883. Wales, H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward of.
- 1884. Wales, H.R.H. Prince Geo. Frederick of.
- 1867. Austria, the Emperor of.
- 1885. Battenberg, H.R.H. Prince Henry of.
- 1866. Belgians, the King of.
- 1871. Brazil, the Emperor of.
- 1865. Denmark, the King of.
- 1877. German Emperor, the.
- 1873. Hellenes, the King of.
- 1862. Hesse, the Grand Duke of.
- 1866. Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of.
- 1878. Italy, the King of.
- 1862. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duke of.
- 1862. Netherlands, the King of.
- 1873. Persia, the Shah of.
- Prussia, Prince Henry of.

- 1881. Russia, the Emperor of.
- 1844. Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of.
- 1882. Saxony, the King of.
- 1882. Sweden and Norway, the King of.

THE TWENTY-FIVE KNIGHT COMPANIONS.

- 1885. Abergavenny, Marquis of.
- 1883. Argyll, Duke of.
- 1867. Beaufort, Duke of.
- 1880. Bedford, Duke of.
- 1865. Cleveland, Duke of.
- 1865. Cowper, Earl.
- 1884. Derby, Earl of.
- 1858. Devonshire, Duke of.
- 1862. Fitzwilliam, Earl.
- 1883. Grafton, Duke of.
- 1856. Granville, Earl.
- 1862. Grey, Earl.
- 1885. Kimberley, Earl of.
- 1873. Leicester, Earl of.
- 1888. Londonderry, Marquis of.
- 1886. Norfolk, Duke of.
- 1885. Northampton, Marquis of.
- 1885. Northumberland, Duke of.
- 1867. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
- 1869. Ripon, Marquis of.
- 1878. Salisbury, Marquis of.
- 1885. Selton, Earl of.
- 1864. Spencer, Earl of.
- 1864. Sutherland, Duke of.
- 1870. Westminster, Duke of.

The Bishop of Winchester is Prelate, and the Bishop of Oxford Chancellor of the Order. Sir Albert W. Woods, C.B., F.S.A., is Garter Principal King of Arms, and the Hon. Sir J. R. Drummond, G.C.B., is Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Gas Manufacture and Supply, '89. For more than fifty years gas for illuminating purposes has been manufactured almost exclusively by the distillation of coal, canal coal being used when gas of high illuminating power is required. Many schemes have been propounded and patented for the enrichment of gas by the use of naphtha and hydrocarbon oils, but none have ever reached the stage of practical application. Early in '89 a furore was created by the formation of several companies for the sale and manufacture of *Water-gas*. The principal or parent company was called the "*British Water-gas Syndicate*." Its £1 shares were run up and dealt in at £25. This company granted licences to subsidiary companies, and the statement was widely published that water-gas could be manufactured for 4d. per 1000 cubic feet. *Water-gas* is manufactured by the passing over incandescent coke of a jet of steam; a gas being thus made giving considerable heating power, but having little luminosity. This illuminant was and has been used in connection with the production of steel, and Dawson has successfully turned out a plant for the manufacture of water-gas for motive power. The application of this gas for driving gas engines has met with considerable success. When used as an illuminant *water-gas* has to be enriched or carburetted by passing it through vessels containing hydrocarbon oils of high specific gravity. In fact, although *water-gas* has for some years been used in America, by reason of the cheapness of the enriching vehicle, there is no prospect of its introduction into this country as an illuminating gas. When unconsumed it gives off carbonic acid gas in large quantities, and its consumption for the same light is as three to one when compared with coal-gas.—*Coal-gas standard of illuminating*

power. Gas is supplied at varying rates of illuminating power, but it almost universally is fixed by Parliament at not less than the light given by sixteen sperm candles when tested in the Plutimeter by Sugg's London Standard Argand Burner. In London the testing is performed daily at some ten or twelve testing stations by officials of the London County Council under the direction of Mr. W. F. Dibden, F.I.C., F.C.S., Chemist and Superintending Gas Examiner to the Council. A weekly return is made, and any deficiency below the parliamentary standard is at once reported and the gas companies are prosecuted and fined. But to give the gas suppliers their due, it should be noted that it is rarely necessary to take any legal action, as it is usual to send out gas of higher illuminating power than that prescribed by the several Acts of Parliament under which the companies are incorporated. In the provinces, at least in all towns of importance, the same practice obtains.

Price of gas varies considerably. In London gas is now being supplied at from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet. It is the practice to supply the public lamps at a somewhat lower rate than the private consumer, and also to supply upon the meter system, and not at per lamp, as is very general in provincial towns. The public lighting of London and the suburbs is entirely in the control of the vestries or other local authority, the gas company only supplying gas. The cheapest gas supplied in the United Kingdom is at Sunderland, 1s. 6d., and the next cheapest at Plymouth, 1s. 9d. per 1000 cubic feet.

Municipal authorities now own a very large number of gas undertakings, and the profits which are made are allocated to the reduction of rates. The gas consumer really is the contributor, as in too many cases the price of gas is kept up in order to maintain a large profit balance. The Manchester Corporation gas undertaking has contributed as much as £50,000 per annum out of gas profits to the Borough Fund, and Manchester is no exception to the general rule. The amount of money invested in gas manufacture and supply is very large: at the date of the last Board of Trade return ('87) it was £57,478,055; and of this amount, owing to the introduction into recent Acts of Parliament of what is known as the "Auction Clause," no less a sum than £1,475,051 is premium capital and bears no interest.—Coal carbonised in one year. This is enormous, and the general public have little idea of the gigantic work being carried on, 8,962,631 tons of coal being used in the year '87, producing 91,371,513,819 cubic feet of gas. This quantity was supplied to 2,163,256 private consumers and 483,580 public lamps. The gross annual receipts were £14,988,616, the expenditure £10,304,687, and the profit made £4,683,914.—Metropolitan Gas Supply. The six companies that supply London and the suburbs carbonised in the year ended Dec. 31st, '88, 2,690,959 tons of coal, and manufactured 27,533,017,000 cubic feet of gas. Three weekly papers are published devoted to the gas interests: the *Journal of Gas Lighting*, the *Gas and Water Review* and *Journal of Electric Lighting*, and the *Gas World*.

Geffcken, Professor. See GERMANY.

Geikie, Dr. Archibald, F.R.S., b. at Edinburgh 1835. Educated at the High School and the University. Appointed to the Geological Survey in 1855. Dr. Geikie was associated with Sir Roderick Murchison in working out the true geological structure of the Scottish

Highlands. On the extension of the Geological Survey in 1867 he was appointed director of the survey of Scotland, and in December 1870 was nominated by Sir Roderick Murchison as first occupant of the new chair of Mineralogy and Geology, founded in the University of Edinburgh by Sir Roderick and the Crown. The University of St. Andrews conferred on him the degree of LL.D. (1872). In 1881 he was appointed **Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom**, and Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, London. Dr. Archibald Geikie is sometimes confounded with his younger, and scarcely less distinguished brother, PROFESSOR JAMES GEIKIE, author of "The Great Ice Age" and "Prehistoric Europe." Prof. J. G. succeeded his brother in the chair of Geology at Edinburgh; and at the meeting of the British Association at Newcastle-on-Tyne ('89) was President of the Geological Section. Hon. D.C.L. (Durham) '89.

General Assembly. The highest court of the Presbyterian State Church of Scotland, and consists of representatives, clerical and lay, from all the presbyteries of that Church in Scotland and Ireland, also delegates from the universities and Scottish royal burghs. It meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days. Its deliberations are presided over by a moderator, and are also attended by an officer representing the State (the Lord High Commissioner), who, however, has no voice in its procedure or decisions. During the sitting of the Assembly the Lord High Commissioner, a Scottish nobleman, holds semi-regal state in the palace of Holyrood.

Gentlemen-at-Arms. A bodyguard to the sovereign instituted by Henry VIII., and the oldest corps in H.M. service except the Groom of the Stool. It is only mustered for duty on such occasions as drawing-rooms, levees, and great state ceremonies. The captain of the corps changes with the Ministry (q.v.).

Geographical Progress. '89. It is in Africa that the greatest amount of new knowledge has been gained, and it is needless to say the most important portion has been contributed by Mr. Stanley (q.v.). A year ago, while we were lamenting the deaths of Major Bartle and Mr. Jameson, news arrived that their great leader had been successful in reaching Emin Pasha (q.v.), and in so doing had explored the country lying between the camp on the Aruwihimi and the Albert Nyanza. The scanty reports we have received confirm the information gathered by Cameron and others as to the almost impenetrable character of the Forests of Uloga. Mr. Stanley was soon again lost to our view, and for a time the gravest anxiety was felt as to his fate, but news has now reached us that he, Emin Pasha and their companions, are well advanced on their homeward route. Waialeai has fallen to the Mahdists, and the last remnant of Ismail Pasha's sway in equatorial Africa must be expunged from the map. After Emin Pasha escaped from the hands of his enemies, and joined Mr. Stanley, the latter apparently explored the lake variously known as the "Unvisited Lake," "Mwoota Nziye," or "Beatrice Gulf," and proved that it was indeed one of the head waters of the Nile, and that it was connected with the Albert Nyanza by a river which must share with the Somerast the honour of being one of the twin parents of the great historical river Nile. For the details

of this journey, the most romantic and adventurous ever made in Africa, we must wait for the return of Mr. Stanley. In south-western Central Africa the journey of Mr. Arnot has added somewhat to our knowledge of the springs that feed the Congo and the Zambesi. In Eastern Africa Count Teleki has visited Lake Samburu, three hundred miles north-east of Victoria Nyanza, and proved the reality of its long suspected existence. M. de Foucauld's publication of his work, "Reconnaissance de Marve," and Mr. Joseph Thomson's journey, have added considerably to our knowledge of Morocco. In South Africa Mr. Selvas is still working, and has crossed the Zambesi, and, though soon compelled to return, explored part of the course of the Kafukwe river. In Madagascar, Père Roblet, a French missionary, has surveyed large districts, while the Rev. B. Baron has contributed largely to our knowledge of the geology, physical geography, and botany of that great island. The geographical sensation of the year, apart from Africa, has been the description of Dr. Nansen's journey across Greenland on snow-shoes, which has afforded scientific results commensurate with the danger incurred. In Central Asia Russian explorers, lavishly rewarded by their Government, have been busily employed. M. Grombchevski has traversed the Pamir from north to south, and crossed the Hindu Kush into Hunza. M. Lidsky has explored Karategin and Eastern Bokhara. M. Grun-Grijmailo has travelled over the Pamir by the Yarkand river and Kalik pass into Kanjut, returning by the Tashkurgan river, and Little Kara-kul to Kashgar. MM. Nikolsky, Kuznetsof, and Von Krasnof have elucidated the physical geography of the Halkasan basin, of the Sea of Azov, and of the Thian Shan. The work cut short last year by the death of General Prjevalsky, has been undertaken by M. Pievzov, and is being pushed on successfully. In the Caucasus, though we have to deplore the death of Messrs. Fox and Donkin, members of our Alpine Club have added considerably to our knowledge of the orography of that region. In and around our Indian Empire Colonel H. R. Thwaiter reports much progress. The newly-acquired territory in both Beluchistan and Burmah is being rapidly surveyed. Beyond our frontiers maps of over twenty-seven thousand miles of country have been added to our previous knowledge, and over twenty thousand square miles have been traversed and connected with the main triangulation. Major Hobday has also surveyed in Upper Burmah, and Captain Jackson, aided by a native assistant, has examined the Shan country, and materials have been collected for a map of the Assamese Shan States. The operations in Burmah have resulted in the secondary triangulation of 23,000 miles, and nearly 21,000 miles have been surveyed in preparation for a new map of the annexed territory. Mr. Ogle has also explored the routes from Upper Assam to the Hukong Valley, with the result that we now know of two practicable routes between Assam and Burmah, by the Palka pass. Colonel Woodthorpe has been from Eastern Bengal, through Manipur, to the Chindwin river, in Western Burmah. The Black Mountain Expedition has enabled us to examine a country hitherto practically inaccessible, and our knowledge of the Hazara border has thus been much increased. The Afghanistan Boundary Survey has been com-

pleted, and the native surveyor who was employed has cleverly managed to explore 4,600 miles of completely new country. A new map of Afghanistan, comprising this and other work, is shortly to be published. New Guinea is rapidly becoming better known, and besides the work of British explorers and missionaries we are much indebted to Count Pfeil and Dr. Zöller for their work in this island. In South America Captain Page has described to us the Gran Chaco, and the great rivers flowing through that plain, the Pilcomayo and Vermejo, affluents of the Parana or Paraguay. Australia is also becoming daily more known, and as our knowledge increases so do we add to the known area available for settlement and colonisation. As usual, the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty, under Captain Wharton, R.N., F.R.S., has been busy, and many new charts, as well as rectifications of old ones, have been issued. The year '89, in short, yields to none of its predecessors in the extent and interest of the Geographical Progress made during that period.

Geological Survey. This organisation was founded by Sir H. T. De la Beche, who commenced work single-handed in the south-west of England about 1830. The Geological Survey was officially recognised as a branch of the Ordnance Survey in 1834. In 1845 it was placed under the office of Woods and Forests, and in 1854 under the department of Science and Art. The entire geological survey of England on the one-inch ordnance maps (scale 1: 63,000) has just been completed; the six-inch scale (1: 10,560) has been used for coal-fields and other important districts. The drifts were formerly neglected; but of late these have been mapped, and hence many sheets are issued in two editions— one showing the solid geology, while the other, or drift-map, shows the superficial deposits. The maps are illustrated by horizontal and vertical sections, and by explanatory memoirs. The geological survey of Scotland was commenced in 1854, and that of Ireland in 1845. The survey of each country is placed under a director, and the three surveys are united under a director-general. The successive directors-general have been Sir H. T. De la Beche (1845-55), Sir E. Impey Murchison (1855-72), Sir A. C. Ramsay (1872-81), and Prof. A. Geikie (*q.v.*) (1881). The most important work of the survey in '89 was the publication of Mr. Whitaker's "Geology of London," in 2 vols. For further information consult "The National Geological Surveys of Europe," by W. Topley.

Geology '89. One of the chief topics recently discussed has been the age of the crystalline schists, some geologists maintaining that these are invariably archæan or pre-Cambrian, while others believe that palæozoic or even secondary strata may be so profoundly metamorphosed as to produce such schists. Dr. A. Geikie has visited Norway, with the view of comparing its structure with that of the Scottish Highlands, and finds, as previously asserted by Norwegian geologists, that Silurian strata, with trilobites and corals, pass into crumpled mica-schist, or phyllite. On the other hand, Prof. Bonney, in examining sections in the Lepontine Alps, where belemnites and other Secondary fossils are said to occur in association with crystalline schists, concludes that the relations of the rocks have hitherto been misunderstood, and finds his opinion strengthened that the

schists of the Alps existed as such anterior to any rocks of paleozoic or mesozoic date. Controversy has also been rife regarding the **volcanic rocks of the Western Isles of Scotland**. Prof. Judd recognises five great volcanic centres: viz., Mull, Ardnamurchan, Rum, Skye, and St. Kilda; which were the sites of gigantic eruptive cones, now existing only as denuded wrecks. Dr. A. Geikie, on the contrary, maintains that the great sheets of old lava in the Western Isles were extruded, not from cones, but from huge fissures, now represented by great dykes of basic rocks. Prof. Judd sees no proof of such fissure-eruptions, and believes that the ordinary cone-and-crater type of volcano sufficiently explains the phenomena. Opinions differ also as to the age and succession of the volcanic rocks in Mull, Prof. Judd regarding the granites and felstones as generally older than the basaltic series, while Geikie holds them to be younger.—Among the notable events of '89 was the organised visit of a large party of English geologists to the volcanic districts of Italy, including Sicily and the Lipari Islands. The visit extended over six weeks, under the guidance of Dr. Johnston-Lavis, of Naples, and several Italian geologists. Mr. Lobley has published a new volume on Vesuvius, and Prof. Blake has also written on the volcanic districts of Italy. A valuable memoir on the **geology of Madagascar** has appeared from the pen of the Rev. R. Baron, long resident as a missionary in the island. The geological section of the British Association was presided over by Prof. J. Geikie, who delivered an address on **glacial geology**. Dr. Blanford's presidential address to the Geological Society dealt mainly with the history and work of the **International Congress**. Mr. Rudler's address at the anniversary meeting of the Geologists' Association was on **Experimental Geology**. Geology is represented in this country by the **Geological Society**, **President**, Dr. W. T. Blanford. **Hon. Secs.**, Messrs. Hudleston and Marr. **Offices**, Burlington House, W. There is also the **Geologists' Association**, at University College, Gower St., W.C. **President** for '90, Mr. T. V. Holmes. The **London Geological Field Class** has likewise been formed, for the systematic study of the London district. **Consult** Lyell, Geikie, Judd, and Prestwich on Geology.

George, H.R.H. Prince, of Wales. See WALES, PRINCE GEORGE OF.

George, Henry, was b. in Philadelphia, 1839. In '58 he settled in San Francisco, and obtained work as a compositor. He subsequently became a reporter, and applied himself to the "land question." In 1871 he published a pamphlet entitled "**Our Land and Land Policy**." After passing through some vicissitudes in his journalistic career, he came to England in '81. He lectured in '82 in Dublin on the land question, and becoming an object of suspicion on the part of the Irish Government, he was arrested. In '80 he had published a work in the United States entitled "**Progress and Poverty**," in which all the social problems affecting property in land were dealt with from Mr. G.'s point of view. It was subsequently published in this country, where it ran through many editions. Mr. George's other works include "**Social Problems**" ('83), "**The Land Question**" ('84), and "**Protection or Free Trade**" ('86). He became ('86) a candidate, as the representative of the Labour Party (see AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES), for the Mayoralty of New York,

but was unsuccessful. Mr. G. paid a second visit to England last year, and addressed large meetings in London and elsewhere on the land question. Mr. G. held a Congress at Paris (June '89) for conference upon social questions.

George I. (Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George), **King of Greece**, is the second son of King Christian of Denmark, and a brother of the Czarina and the Princess of Wales; was b. 1845. Chosen King of Greece in '64, in succession to Otho I. The vacant throne had previously been offered to Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh), and to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. King George married in '67 Princess Olga, daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine. His son, the Crown Prince of Greece, was married at Athens Oct. 20th, '89, to the Princess Sophie of Prussia, sister of the Emperor William. See GREECE.

Georgetown. Capital of British Guiana (g.v.). On Demerara river; pop. 49,000.

Georgetown. Capital of Penang, one of the Straits Settlements (g.v.).

German Clerical Party. See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

German Confederation. The. See GERMANY.

German East African Company. By a treaty concluded in 1886 between Germany, Great Britain, France, and Zanzibar (g.v.), this Company have acquired rights over territory extending from Kilima-njaro (g.v.) southward to the Rovuma river, including the basins of the Pangani, Wamo, Kigani, Kufiji, and Ruhuhu, the lands of Usambara, Nguru, Useghua, Usagara, Uzaramo, Ukhuhi, Mahenga, Manwera, and Makonde—an area computed at not less than 600,000 sq. m. Dr. Karl Peters states that there are plateaux suitable for white colonists. But in the lowlands the problem is how to find labour, the natives being inveterate idlers. Consult Thomson's and Stanley's works, and the official *Weissbuch*.

German Political Parties. The centre of political life in the German Empire is the **Reichstag** or Imperial Diet, in which, together with the **Bundesrath** or Federal Council, are vested the legislative functions of United Germany. There are sharply defined limits, however, to the power of both. The Reichstag's decisions may be overridden by the Emperor, to whom is intrusted the supreme direction of military and political affairs. The Emperor has the power of declaring war if for purely defensive purposes, of making peace, of contracting treaties, and appointing ambassadors and envoys, without the consent of either legislative body. To declare war for other than defensive purposes, however, the assent of the **Bundesrath** is required. The latter body, which represents the individual states of the Empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, consists of fifty-eight delegates. Of these, seventeen, including Prince Bismarck (g.v.), sit for Prussia, six for Bavaria, four each for Württemberg and Saxony, three each for Baden and Hesse, two each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and one each for the remaining states, including Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. Of its functions, it may be said that the Bundesrath is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. Members of the Bundesrath have the

right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the State they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The Reichstag is composed of 397 members. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17. The present Reichstag was elected on Feb. 21st, '87, having been dissolved on the 14th January previous, owing to its rejection, by 186 votes against 154, of a bill for increasing the peace effective of the army for seven years. It is split up into eight distinct groups, exclusive of the Independents or "Wilde," who number seven in the present Parliament, and the one Dane who found a seat in Schleswig-Holstein. The largest individual party is the Centre, or Ultramontane, which obtains its chief strength in the Rhine districts and South Germany. It was returned at the '87 election 101 strong—since which time it has gained two seats—and is the most compact and obedient of all the parties in the House. The Centre aims at securing the complete repeal of the May Laws, which is the name given to the present measures regulating the relations between Church and State in Prussia. The chief measures are those passed on May 11th, '73, and May 4th, '74. At one time very stringent in their provisions, the May Laws have been more than once modified of recent years, and notably by a bill passed in April '87. Measures for their complete repeal, however, though passed by the Reichstag, have been twice rejected by the Bundesrath. Alternately cajoled and threatened by Prince Bismarck, the Centre party, which is admirably led by Dr. Windthorst, gives it to be clearly understood that its support of the Chancellor's own schemes must be paid for by concessions. As a consequence there is a more or less constant barter going on between the party and the Imperial Chancellor. Next in point of strength comes the National Liberal party, which, as the result of the general election of '87, numbered 96 in the present parliament against 51 in the previous one, having thus regained the prominent position it occupied before it split in '79, on the question of protection. It now numbers 93. The leaders of the party are Herr von Bennigsen and Dr. Miguel, the Burgomaster of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. The next strongest party in the Diet is that of the German Conservatives, who number 76 in the present parliament, against 77 at the close of the last. They constitute the nucleus of the Ministerial party, chief among their number being Count von Moltke, Herr von Puttkamer, and Herr von Kleist-Retzow. Closely allied to the German Conservatives are the "Reichspartei," or Imperialists, who number 38, against 23 in the last parliament. Their name sufficiently indicates their politics; and although differing from the German Conservatives on one or two minor points of detail, they also go to form the Ministerial party. Dr. Delbrück and the Duke von Ratibor are among the chief members of the party. During '88, and down to the present time, the National Liberals and the two Conservative parties so far merged their principles as to adopt the name of the "Cartel" party. Next comes the "Deutsche Freisinnige," or

German Liberal party, which is composed of the old Secessionists and Progressists (see ed. '87). In the last Reichstag the German Liberals numbered 65, having fallen to that figure from 105 at the time of the fusion. At the election in February '87 the party was even more unfortunate at the polls, and now counts only 35 votes. Its leader is Herr Eugen Richter, and among its prominent members are Professor Virohow, Dr. Hänel, and Dr. Bamberger. The German Liberals are in chronic opposition to Prince Bismarck, as are the remaining groups yet to be dealt with. These are the Alsace-Lorrainers, the Poles, and the Social Democrats. The Alsace-Lorraine party has the same number (15) in the present Reichstag as it had in the last, and nearly the same representatives. The Poles, who numbered 16 in the late Reichstag, have 13 in the present one. Both are parties of protest, and being for the most part Roman Catholic, they invariably vote with the Centre party. Their *raison d'être*, however, is opposition to the Empire, and they would certainly forsake the Centre if the latter became a National party. The Social Democrats, like the German Liberals, sustained a severe loss at the '87 election: 25 strong in the late parliament, they now number only 11. They have therefore lost the power they exercised in the previous Diet, of introducing measures of their own, for which the signatures of 15 members are required. The Social Democrats are the especial antipathy of Prince Bismarck, who has repeatedly tried to crush them. It is owing to them that several of the chief towns of Germany, and among them Berlin, have for a long time past been placed under the minor state of siege. The chief stronghold of the party is Berlin, where, at the last election, its candidates polled 90,107 votes, or some 23,000 more than in '84, when they received 68,910. Their previous records in Berlin were: 1867, 67; '71, 2,058; '74, 11,279; '77, 31,522; '78, 56,147; and '81, 30,178—the falling off in the latter instance being alleged to be due to the rigorous application of the Anti-Socialist Law. The total poll of the Socialists for all Germany was in Feb. '87 774,128, against 549,936 in '84. Of the 7 members of the Volkspartei (see ed. '87) in the last parliament, not one was returned to the present House. Of the 10 Independents in the present Diet, one is an anti-Semite, a second an agrarian member, and a third a Guelph. There are also at the present time three vacant seats.

Germany. The German Empire is a confederation of German states under the presidency of the Emperor William of Hohenzollern, king of Prussia. By the constitution of the 16th April, 1871, all the states of Germany are to form an eternal union; direction of political and military affairs vested in an elective emperor, who may declare war, but if not defensive, consent of Federal Council required. The legislative functions of the empire vested jointly in a Federal Council (Bundesrath) of 58 members appointed by and representing the individual states, and in a Chamber of 397 members elected by ballot and universal suffrage, representing the German nation. The following states are included in the confederation:—The kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Württemberg, and Saxony; the imperial province of Alsace-Lorraine; the grand duchies of Baden, Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Oldenburg, and fourteen smaller principalities. Area (with Alsace-Lorraine),

111,735 sq. m.; pop. ('85), 46,855,704. The expenditure upon federal objects—army, navy, diplomatic, postal and telegraphic services, etc., for '89-90, 806,425,490 m. (mark = 18.)—has to be approved by the Reichstag, and provided for by the contributions of the members of the confederation in specified shares. **Estimated revenue and expenditure** ('85-90), 949,103,987 m. (For army and navy see **FOREIGN ARMIES AND NAVIES**.) **Funded debt** ('87), 540,369,500 m., and **unfunded debt**, 133,868,500 m.; but on the other hand there is a sum of 433,312,055 invested for various federal purposes. **Special imports** ('87), 3,188,798,000 m. (mark = 18.); **special exports**, 3,190,147,000 m. In '70 the North German Confederation comprised all the German states north of the Maine, under the headship of Prussia, united in military alliance with Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden. (For history 1870-88 see previous editions.)—'89. **POLITICAL.** **The Morier Incident.** The publication, at the end of '88, of the correspondence between Dr. Geffcken and Baron Roggenbach, in the course of which Sir Robert Morier was accused of divulging the movements of the German army to the French in '70, caused great excitement and some friction between England and Germany, resulting in the removal of Sir Robert from the Court at Berlin to that of St. Petersburg. Release of **Dr. Geffcken** by decree of the Supreme Court, the charge of high treason, in having published a portion of the late Emperor's diary in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, being insufficiently sustained (Jan. 5th). Reassembly of the Reichstag (9th). Herr Puttkamer, Dr. von Freidberg, and President von Slinson invested with the Order of the Black Eagle. First quinquennial Prussian Diet opened by the Emperor (14th), who expressed the conviction that peace would be maintained in Europe. Great debate in Reichstag on first reading of **East African Bill**, promoting German interests and combating the slave trade in German East Africa. Referred to select committee of twenty-three members. Warm discussion between the Chancellor and Herr Bamberg. Bill seeks grant not exceeding 2,000,000 marks, the objects to be carried out by Imperial Commander Captain Wissmann (26th). Finally passed Reichstag (30th). Great interest manifested (27th) in the return of **General Boulanger** (see FRANCE). Dr. von Schelling appointed Prussian Minister of Justice (31st). Credits granted for construction of new war vessels (Feb. 1st). Animated debate in Reichstag in connection with the publication of the indictment in the **Geffcken case** (5th). Bill presented to Prussian Parliament for extending and improving railway system of the monarchy at estimated cost of 157,000,000 marks. Supplementary credit of 77,750,000 marks to increase the strength of German artillery submitted to the Reichstag (5th). Reception by Emperor of special mission from Morocco (6th). Discussion on **Bimetallism** by Reichstag (7th). Proceedings against *Kreuz Zeitung* for publishing Geffcken indictment abandoned (8th). German White Book on Samoan affairs published (16th). Rejection by large majority in Prussian Diet of the motion of Dr. Windthorst to amend the **May Laws**, so as to restore Church influence in elementary schools (17th). Law increasing the Emperor-King's Civil List by 3,500,000 marks promulgated (28th). Provincial Diet of Brandenburg addressed by the Emperor (March 12th). Suppression of the *Volks Zeitung* for publication of article celebrating the

memory of the popular leaders of '48 (18th). From April 1st the telegraph tariff between Germany, Great Britain and Ireland to be 15 instead of 20 pennings per word. Herr von Puttkamer summoned to the Upper House of the Prussian Diet by the Emperor (3rd). **Resignation of War Minister.** Gen. von Schellendorf (9th), succeeded by Gen. von Verdy du Vernois, Governor of Strasburg. Court of Revision overruled decision of the police suppressing the *Volks Zeitung* (9th). New White Book on Samoa issued (18th). Opening of Samoan Conference of Delegates of Germany, England, and the United States at Foreign Office (29th). Order of the Black Eagle conferred on Count Münster, German Ambassador at Paris (May). Cabinet Council, under presidency of Prince Bismarck, discussed the mining strikes (9th). Deputation of mining delegates received by Emperor (14th). Visit of King Humbert to Berlin (22nd). Passage by the Reichstag of the **Old Age and Infirmary Assurance Bill** by 185 to 165 (see STATE SOCIALISM), and prorogation (24th); assent given by the Federal Council (June 5th), the measure thus becoming law. Visit of the Shah to Berlin (9th). Final Act of the Samoan Conference signed by the delegates (14th) subject to confirmation at Washington. Letter of thanks from Prince Bismarck to Dr. Fabri for his pamphlet "Five Years of German Colonial Policy" (30th). The King of Württemberg annulled 254 culprits, and pardoned a large number of military officers in celebration of his twenty-five years' rule (July). Publication in the *Reichsanzeiger* of despatches of Prince Bismarck to German Minister at Berne with regard to the **Wohlgemuth incident** (4th). A seminary for German teachers at the German-Russian University, Dorpat, in the Baltic provinces, suppressed by Russian Government (9th). A private letter from Dr. Peters, leader of the German Emin Relief Expedition, published in the *National Zeitung* (16th), alleging that his expedition was hindered by England, caused some hostility in the German press. On the occasion of the Emperor's visit to England (August) German papers expressed themselves cordially. Visit of Emperor of Austria (12th). Visit of Emperor to Strasburg (20th). **Unpleasant incident** between President of the Chamber of Commerce and the Emperor (21st). Mr. Walter Phelps appointed new American Minister at Berlin (Sept. 17th) in succession to Mr. Pendleton. Reception by the Emperor of the special envoys of the Sultan of Zanzibar (30th). A remarkable article in the *Kreuz Zeitung* on "The Monarchy and the Cartel" was the subject of much comment, and evoked in the official *Gazette* an answer, presumably from the Emperor, disapproving of the political views expressed. Opening of the Reichstag (Oct. 22nd); speech read from the throne by Herr von Boetticher in absence of the Emperor, who had gone to Athens to be present at the royal wedding. Amongst the important bills mentioned were those dealing with the Imperial Military Law, Socialism, a new Banking Law, and the establishment of a new department for Colonial affairs. Budget presented. Proposal of Prussia for prolonging the exceptional measures against Socialists accepted by Federal Council (24th), bill to be laid before Reichstag. Stormy debate in the Reichstag (Nov. 1st) on the first reading of the Budget. Visit of the Emperor to Constantinople (1st), to Venice (11th), and

Innsprück (14th). The sum of 1,950,000 marks to be demanded of the Reichstag for expenditure in East Africa. New White Book on African affairs issued (22nd). Animated discussion in the Reichstag on the Foreign Office Estimates.—**GENERAL.** Terrible snowstorm all over Germany (Feb.), causing many disasters to life and property. Atrocious murder committed at Hamburg (April 7th). Spread of miners' strike in Westphalia (May), causing great scarcity of coal, work at several of Herr Krupp's iron and steel works being suspended. Sanguinary encounter between miners and troops near Gladbeck, movement extending to Dortmund. Strikers numbered 70,000 in the districts of Dortmund, Bochum, and Essen (10th), increasing to 100,000 (14th). Strike extended (15th) to Silesia. Close of strike in Westphalia (20th), masters conceding a rise of from 20 to 30 per cent. in wages, retaining the eight-hours day. Great drought in some parts of Germany, with thunderstorms and waterspouts doing much damage in other parts (June). Strike reported from Cologne (July 9th) among the miners of the Saar district. Forty-six miners of the Waldenburg coal district were found guilty of rioting, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from twelve months to seven years' penal servitude (25th). Violent thunderstorm in South Germany (Sept. 4th). Serious railway accident near Posen (Oct. 3rd): four killed, many wounded. Disastrous fire at Stetten: seventy houses burnt, many persons injured (12th).—**SOCIETY.** Betrothal of Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia and Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein (Jan.). Funeral of Count Monts, late chief of the Admiralty, at Berlin (22nd). Birthday of Emperor celebrated (27th). Solemn requiem for Crown Prince Rudolph (Feb. 3rd). Reception of Lord C. Bessford by Prince Bismarck (5th), and dinner in his honour by the Emperor (6th). Celebration of ninetieth birthday of Dr. Dollinger (28th), and of the seventieth year of Count Moltke's military service (March 8th); congratulations from Emperor and other distinguished persons. Birth of son (Frederick Charles) of Prince Henry (20th). Special Japanese mission visited Berlin (29th). Monsignor Agliardi appointed Papal Nuncio at Munich (April 5th). Introduction of a new Court dress, modelled on costume worn at the time of the coronation of Frederick I. in 1701 (8th). Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry performed "Julius Cesar" and "Merchant of Venice" at the Berliner Theater, Berlin (15th). Eight annual Diet of German Geographers opened at Berlin, and eighteenth Congress of Surgeons (24th). The King of Saxony on his birthday conferred upon Herr von Bötticher the Grand Cross of the Saxon Order of Merit (23rd). Opening of Life Saving Exhibition by the Emperor (30th). Opening of the Hamburg Exhibition of Trade and Industry (May 15th). Geographical Society of Berlin decided to take no part in the Congress in connection with the Paris Exhibition (June). Celebration at Dresden of the Octo-Centenary of the Ruling House of Wettin (15th-19th), including grand review; German Emperor present. Religious service at Potsdam on anniversary of the death of the late Emperor Frederick (15th). Marriage of Prince Leopold of Prussia to Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein (24th). Visit of the Emperor to Norway (July 1st). Marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Anhalt to Princess Marie

of Baden, niece of the Grand Duke (2nd). A deputation of the 1st Dragon Regiment of which Queen Victoria has been appointed honorary colonel, and which will henceforth bear the name of the "Queen of England's Regiment," left Berlin for London in order to present the regimental report to Her Majesty (Aug. 5th). Celebration of the Sedan anniversary (Sept. 2nd). Visit of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh to Berlin (Oct. 5th). Visit of the Emperor to Kiel to greet the British squadron (8th). Tzar visited Berlin (11th). Reported death of Dr. Peters (Nov.). Jubilee of Prof. von Gneist as teacher of University at Berlin. Amongst the deaths of noted persons during the year were those of Gen. von Gneisenau and Prof. von Holtzendorff (Feb.). Surg.-Gen. Dr. von Lauer, body physician to the late Emperor, aged 82 (April 9th). Dr. Brinkmann, Bishop of Münster (14th). Herr Wagener, a founder of the *Kreuz Zeitung* (23rd). Wilhelm Hasenclever, a notorious Social Democrat (July 3rd).—**COMMERCIAL.** To meet the great increase in shipping trade the Chamber of Commerce in Hamburg proposed the further extension of quays and warehouse accommodation (Jan.). Germany and England took over the two telegraph cables between the two States (Feb. 8th). It was announced (April 9th) that "The German Poland Co.," which had acquired 150,000 hectares of land in the country, would shortly be launched. Arrangements concluded for running an Orient express train from Hamburg to Constantinople *via* Breslau (24th). The Bochumer Verien Co. secured the order (£22,000) for the construction and equipment of the Fernree Gully narrow-gauge railway, Victoria: the first German railway contract in Australia (15th). Large consignments of Belgian coal to Germany in consequence of the strikes. Commotion on Bourse, due to proposed Russian Conversion scheme; depression in the market (June 15th). The Ministerial Bill authorising a Government subsidy for the establishment of a mail steamship service to East Africa was submitted (Oct. 30th) to the Federal Council. The measure empowers the Imperial Chancellor to grant a concession for this purpose to German contractors for a *maximum* period of ten years, the Government allowing a subsidy not exceeding 900,000 marks annually. The steamers are to run at least every four weeks, the service commencing not later than twelve months after the conclusion of the contract. The selection of the ports of call will rest with the Imperial Chancellor. Consult "Germany" (Story of the Nations Series); Baring-Gould's "Germany, Past and Present"; *The Statesman's Year-Book*; *Almanach de Gotha*, etc.

Gerome, Jean Léon, French artist, was b. at Vesoul, Haute Saône, 24. Went to Paris in '41, entered the studio of Paul Delaroche, and studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Exhibited for the first time in Paris at the Salon in '47, and visited the East. In '63 appointed Professor of Painting in the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Obtained the Cross of the Legion of Honour in '55, and in '65 nominated *Membre de l'Institut*. At the Exposition Universelle of '67, where his principal paintings since '55 were exhibited, he obtained the *grande médaille*, and was nominated "Officier de la Légion d'Honneur." Some of his principal works are "Virgin, Infant Jesus, and St. John," "Interior of a Greek Household," "The Plague at Marseilles," "Prayer" (in the East), "Slave

Market of Cairo. "Promenade of the Harem," etc. He has also contributed some historic subjects, remarkable for singularity of conception and the striking effect of the execution.

Gibraltar. Name a corruption of *Jebel el Tarik*, the Mount of *Tarik*. Anciently *Calpe*, one of the pillars of *Hercules*. Is a rocky promontory on the south of Spain, connected with *Andalusia* by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress and the "key" of the Mediterranean. Area 2 sq. m., pop. 18,381, exclusive of garrison, 5,000 or 6,000. The rock rises to 1,500 feet, and is impregnable fortified. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. Anchorage is bad. The port is free, but there is little commerce. For *financial statistics* see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, etc. (table). Ruled as a Crown colony by a military Governor. Here the *Saracens* landed in the beginning of the eighth century. After much vicissitude it was captured by a British force under *Sir G. Rooke* in 1704, since when it has successfully sustained various attacks and prolonged sieges on the part of France and Spain. Since the establishment of the *Overland Route*, Gibraltar has acquired a new value, as one of a chain of posts connecting England with her Indian possessions. For Governor, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.

Giers, Nicholas Carlovitch de, Russian statesman and Minister for Foreign Affairs; b. '20. In '48 he was attached as a diplomatist to the staff of General *Luders* in *Transylvania*. As a reward for his intelligence and activity he obtained the Fourth Class of the Order of *St. Stanislas*. In '50 he became First Secretary to the Russian Embassy at *Constantinople*. Appointed ('53) Director of the Chancery of the Commissary-Plenipotentiary in *Moldavia* and *Wallachia*. He was in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the Crimean war. In '56 he was raised to the rank of a Councillor of State. After occupying various consular posts, he ('63-66) represented Russia in *Teheran*, Russian Minister at *Berne* ('69-70), and at *Stockholm*. In '75 the post of Adjunct to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Director of the Asiatic Department was conferred upon him, and in '76 he was appointed to the important office which he now holds.

Gilbert, Sir John, R.A., b. 1817, is President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, to which position he was elected in 1871. He first exhibited in 1836, since which time he has constantly contributed to the Royal Academy and other exhibitions. He has been well known for many years as an illustrator of books and pictorial magazines. Many of the best editions of the British classics have been enriched by his art, and he was for many years engaged in illustrating an edition of *Shakespeare*. Knighted 1871. Elected A.R.A. (1873), R.A. (1876). He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and a member of various home and foreign art societies. He exhibited "*Ego et Rex meus*" at the Royal Academy '80.

Gilbert, William Schwenck, b. '36. Barrister of the Inner Temple. Entered the literary world as a contributor of "*Bab Ballads*" to *FUN*, and several magazines. Came into note as a play writer on production of his pieces "*Palace of Truth*" and "*Pygmalion and Galatea*" ('70-71). Mr. Gilbert has written the librettos of a series of comic operas, which have been set to music by Mr. (now Sir A.) Sullivan. The list comprises "*Trial by Jury*," "*Sorcerer*," "*Pina-*

fore," "*Pirates of Penzance*," "*Patience*," "*Iolanthe*," "*Princess Ida*," and the Japanese opera "*Mikado*," produced at the Savoy Theatre, London, all of which have attained great popularity. Mr. Gilbert's other notable productions are "*Dan'l Druce*," "*Engaged*," "*Sweethearts*," "*Ruddigore*," and "*The Yeomen of the Guard*" ('88). In '89 Mr. G.'s play "*Brantingham Hall*" was produced at *St. James's Theatre*. Mr. G.'s recent copyright action is noticed under **COPYRIGHT, LAW ON**. He is engaged on a new play, the name of which has not yet been disclosed.

Gilchrist Educational Trust. A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships for young men and young women, awarded on the result of competitive examinations; in occasional grants to Educational Institutions under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class scientific lectures for the people, at a charge for admission of 1d. each per lecture. Sec., *Henry A. Papps*; 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

Gladstone, John Hall, Ph.D., F.R.S., was b. 1827, and received his scientific training under Prof. *Graham*, at University College, London, and Prof. *Liebig* at *Giessen*. Was Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution '74-77, and President of the Chemical Society '77-79. Since '77 he has represented *Chelsea* on the London School Board, of which he was appointed Vice-Chairman last year. He belongs to the "progressist" section of the Board. His scientific reputation is based upon his successful researches in optics as well as in chemistry. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Lighthouses, Buys and Beacons, '59-62, and of the Gun-cotton Committee, '64-68. His principal scientific work is "*The Chemistry of Secondary Batteries*" ('83). He is also the author of a life of *Faraday*, and of many popular lectures, in which he has endeavoured to reconcile science and theology. His "*Spelling Reform from an Educational Point of View*" ('78) is a vigorous attack upon the alleged waste of time and money in teaching typographical spelling to young children.

Gladstone, The Rt. Hon. William Ewart, M.P., P.C., statesman and man of letters, b. at Liverpool Dec. 29th, 1809. The son of a Liverpool corn merchant—*Sir John Gladstone*, M.P., sometime of *Leith*—and of *Ann Robertson*, daughter of Mr. *Andrew Robertson*, of *Stornoway*, and Provost of *Dingwall*, the greatest Liberal statesman of his time has ever been proud to boast of his Scottish nationality and middle-class origin. He was educated at *Eton*, and *Christ Church, Oxford*, and at both places early developed High Church tendencies, and those Tory principles he apparently inherited from his father; at school contributing largely to the *Eton Miscellany*, and subsequently taking an active part in the discussions of the Oxford Union. Shortly after the passing of the first Reform Bill, in 1832, Mr. Gladstone made his entry into public life at *Newark*, where he was elected, as the Duke of *Newcastle's* nominee, in the Tory interest, defeating *Sergeant Wilde*, the popular candidate. It was on May 12th, 1833, that he delivered his maiden speech in the House of Commons, in reply to Lord *Howick*, on the slavery question, when

he expressed himself as opposed to slavery, but not in favour of hasty and wholesale enfranchisement. On the dissolution of the Melbourne ministry, at the end of 1834, Sir Robert Peel called Mr. Gladstone to his first public appointment as *Junior Lord of the Treasury*, which post he resigned in February of the following year for that of *Under-Secretary for the Colonies*. A month afterwards (March 1835), however, Lord John Russell introduced his motion with regard to the temporalities of the Irish Church, which Mr. Gladstone vigorously opposed; but the ministry were beaten and Lord Melbourne again came into power. The death of William IV., in June 1837, caused another general election, when Mr. Gladstone was once more returned for Newark. In 1841, on the accession of Sir Robert Peel, after the defeat of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone accepted office as *Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint*. He took an active part in the Corn Law debates of 1842, and although opposed to Mr. Villiers, the champion of the Repeal party, the revised tariff scheme was said to be chiefly Mr. Gladstone's work. He became *President of the Board of Trade* in 1843; but at the commencement of 1845 he resigned, owing to his opposition to the extension of the Maynooth Grant and the establishment of non-sectarian colleges. In 1846, it having been announced that an immediate revision of the Corn Laws was pending, Sir Robert Peel resigned, finding that certain members of his government would not go with him; but Lord John Russell declining to form a cabinet, Sir Robert returned to office with Mr. Gladstone as *Colonial Secretary*, and member for Oxford University. On the death of Sir Robert Peel, in 1850, he paid his memorable visit to Naples, which laid the foundation of his future friendship with Cavour and Garibaldi. During this period he finally severed himself from the Tories, although holding aloof from the Liberals for a time; and in 1852 became *Chancellor of the Exchequer* in Lord Aberdeen's administration, but fell with the collapse of that cabinet after the Crimean war. Subsequently he was appointed, by the Earl of Derby *Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands*. In 1859 he accepted the *Chancellorship of the Exchequer* in Lord Palmerston's Government. His budgets were always looked forward to with absorbing interest; but no little sensation was caused by that of 1861, which announced the total repeal of the much debated paper duty. On the dissolution of 1865, Mr. Gladstone was rejected at Oxford, but was returned for South Lancashire, receiving great ovations at Manchester and Liverpool. On the death of Lord Palmerston, in the autumn of that year, Earl Russell became Premier; his old foe, Mr. Gladstone, being the leader of the lower house. During the debates on the new Reform Bill a "cave" (see ADULLAMITES) was formed in the Commons, and the ministry fell in 1866, to be succeeded by the Earl of Derby's government, with Mr. Disraeli as leader in the Commons, who passed a Bill in 1867, by the operation known as "dishing the Whigs." It was in this year that Mr. Gladstone made his famous declaration in favour of disestablishing the Irish Church. In February 1868 Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister, but parliament

was dissolved in the following November, when Mr. Gladstone, rejected in South-West Lancashire, was elected for Greenwich. In the parliament of 1869 he became Premier for the first time, and thence up to the dissolution of 1874 a number of important measures were placed on the statute book. The Irish Church having been disestablished, and while Europe was distracted with the Franco-Prussian war, the Liberal Government carried the Elementary Education Act (*q.v.*), the Irish Land Act, the Abolishment of Purchase in the Army (by Royal warrant), the Act for abolishing University Tests, and the Ballot Act; but they were beaten on the Irish University Education Bill in 1873, and Mr. Disraeli returned to power in 1874. Mr. Gladstone then decided to resign the leadership of the Liberal party, but in 1875 aroused much public indignation by calling attention to the alleged horrors being perpetrated in Bulgaria by the Turks. In 1879 he made his first visit to Midlothian, and on the dissolution of 1880 issued his great Liberal manifesto, which was followed by the second Midlothian campaign and his return for that constituency. For the second time Premier, with a Liberal majority in the House of Commons of fifty over the Conservatives and Home Rulers combined, with Mr. Disraeli as Lord Beaconsfield in the House of Lords, and Sir Stafford Northcote as his opponent in the Commons, Mr. Gladstone again succeeded in carrying many important Acts up to the dissolution of 1885. Amongst these are included the Employers' Liability Act, the second Irish Land Act, the Hares and Rabbits Act, a reform in the Land Laws, and chief of all, the third Reform Act and Redistribution Act (*q.v.*). After the dissolution of the autumn of 1885, Mr. Gladstone again came forward for Midlothian, and was re-elected by an enormous majority. On the fall of the Salisbury administration, January 26th, 1886, Mr. Gladstone was summoned by the Queen to again take office. He then held as Premier the office of First Lord of the Treasury and Keeper of the Privy Seal. In consequence of a divergence of views between some of the leading members of the Liberal party and Mr. Gladstone with respect to his proposed Irish policy, several of his old colleagues, notably Lord Hartington and Sir H. James, did not join his cabinet,—Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan, who accepted office, resigning March 27th. Mr. Gladstone gave notice (29th) of his intention to introduce bills relating to the government and land of Ireland. The former (see HOME RULE) was introduced in a great speech on April 8th, and the Sale and Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill on April 16th. But in the meantime the revolt of a large section of the Liberal party, who were known as Unionists, became pronounced, and on April 14th a great Unionist meeting was held at Her Majesty's Theatre to protest against both the Home Rule and the Land Purchase Bills, which, the Premier had announced, were indissolubly tied together. Earl Cowper presided, and amongst those who took a prominent part in the proceedings were the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Goschen, M.P., and Mr. Rylands, M.P. On May 3rd Mr. Gladstone issued (in the *Edinburgh Daily Review*) a lengthy address to his constituents of Midlothian, the opposition to his Irish proposals meanwhile having been actively

carried on all over the United Kingdom. On May 10th the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill was moved in the House of Commons, and a lengthy debate commenced. On May 17th a meeting was called by Mr. Gladstone at the Foreign Office, the invitation being issued to "all members of the Liberal party who are desirous, while retaining full freedom on all the particulars of the Irish Government Bill, to vote in favour of the establishment of a legislative body in Dublin for the management of the affairs specifically and exclusively Irish." More than 200 members attended. On June 8th, about one o'clock in the morning, the vote of the House was taken on the Home Rule Bill, when the Government were defeated by a majority of 30—there being 311 ayes and 341 noes—a result which caused a scene of wild excitement. At a Cabinet Council on the same day the Government resolved to resign, the announcement being made in Parliament on June 10th, the Sale and Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill being on the same evening withdrawn. On June 14th Mr. Gladstone issued his election address, and on June 17th left London for another Midlothian campaign, his progress to the north being yet again marked with every sign of enthusiasm. After his return to Hawarden, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to Manchester, June 25th, and to Liverpool, June 28th, and addressed large gatherings in those cities. In a supplement of the *London Gazette* of June 26th Parliament was dissolved by proclamation. On July and Mr. Gladstone was elected for both Midlothian and Leith, and chose to sit for his old constituency. The result of the general election was to deprive him of power, and as a mark of sympathy a Gladstone Presentation Fund was opened in the United States, but was not generally taken up. On July 3rd Mr. Gladstone published a letter he had addressed to Mr. John Bright in reply to the latter's great speech at Birmingham in favour of the Union; and to this Mr. Bright made a reply on July 6th. (For later events see previous editions.) In Committee of Supply on Dec. 3rd, '88, whilst the vote for the Chief Secretary's (Ireland) office was under discussion, Mr. Gladstone warmly attacked that official (Mr. A. J. Balfour), and complained of his style of language and invective. In the course of the debate raised by Lord R. Churchill on the sending out of British troops to Suakin, Mr. Gladstone also spoke (Dec. 4th). On Dec. 15th he addressed a great meeting at Limehouse, called under the auspices of the London Liberal and Radical Union, "in order to enable the seven divisions of the Tower Hamlets to have an opportunity of hearing him." The reception was enthusiastic. On the resumption of the debate on the Diplomatic Vote (Civil Service Estimates), Dec. 17th, the ex-premier delivered a somewhat lengthy speech with special reference to Egypt and the Soudan. Under date Dec. 18th he replied to a memorial from the unemployed workmen of the East End, stating in effect that he had not sufficient acquaintance with the subject and its local conditions to suggest a practical remedy for the distress in which they found themselves; and on the 19th he left London for Naples. During the absence of the right hon. gentleman his birthday (Dec. 29th) was "officially" celebrated at Chester Town Hall on Jan. 2nd, '89. The *Times* of Jan. 12th published (in French) a

letter from Mr. Gladstone to M. Francis de Présenssé, acknowledging the receipt of the latter's book, "*L'Irlande et l'Angleterre depuis l'Acte d'Union jusqu'à nos Jours*," which was followed by another, an extract of which was published on Jan. 19th. From Rome, under date Feb. 1st, it was stated that Mr. G. had published a letter he sent to the *Marquis de Riso*, which had given rise to some comment. In it he spoke in favour of international arbitration as a general principle, and not in relation to the position of the Pope. On Feb. 9th Mr. G. left for Amalfi and Cannes for London, and on the 21st spoke on the Address to the Throne at the opening of Parliament, and again on Mr. Morley's amendment to the Address on March 1st. On March 19th the ex-premier spoke in the House when he denied the right of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to settle beforehand the time to be devoted to the discussion of Supply. Sir Thomas Gladstone, of Fasque, the eldest brother of the subject of this record, expired on March 20th (see OBITUARY), and Mr. G. attended the funeral; while on the 29th he had the melancholy duty of bearing tribute in the House of Commons to the great qualities of the late Mr. John Bright. In the House of Commons, on April 9th, the ex-premier spoke on Dr. Clark's motion in favour of Home Rule for Scotland; and on May 2nd, during the discussion on the Budget, also May 6th, on Mr. Atherley-Jones's motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss the conduct of the police at Falcarragh. Mr. Gladstone on May 16th took part in the debate on Perpetual Pensions, raised by Mr. Bradlaugh, and on the same evening, in committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, moved the addition of a sub-section to Clause 5, the object of which, he explained at some length, was to establish equality in the treatment of reality and personality without increase of taxation. The amendment was negatived by 257 to 181. About the same date he received a memorial from the State of Minnesota, which, while disclaiming on the part of the subscribers any desire to obtrude their opinions concerning the affairs of another people, said that they felt that recent events had "lifted the great struggle in which Mr. G. is the leader above the lines of mere national politics." This document was signed by the Governor, Lieut.-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney-General, the complete Senate (47), and 101 out of the 103 members of the House of Representatives. A similar memorial also came from Wisconsin. On May 22nd the right hon. gentleman attended an "at home" of the Women's Liberal Federation at the Grosvenor Gallery, Bond Street, delivering a short address; Mr. Parnell was present. On the same day he gave evidence before a House of Commons Select Committee against a proposal to vest a portion of the Wirral Railway in the L. & N. W. and G. W. Railway Companies. He took part in a debate arising out of the employment of police at the Luggacurran evictions on May 27th, and on the following day, on the Report of the Foreign Office vote, with special reference to the absence of the British Ambassador from the opening of the Paris Exhibition, and also as to the condition of affairs under Turkish rule in Armenia. Mr. Gladstone spoke on May 30th in favour of referring the Scotch Local Government Bill to a committee of Scotch members

assisted by thirty others; but the amendment (which was moved by Mr. Munro-Ferguson) was rejected. On June 5th the ex-premier commenced one of his usual *craterial* tours, this time in the west and south-west of England, leaving London for Southampton, where a speech was delivered on arrival in the afternoon; the distinguished traveller then proceeded to Malwood, the seat of Sir W. Harcourt. A visit was paid to and a speech delivered at Romsey on the 7th. Leaving Malwood on the 8th, Mr. G. went on to Weymouth, and after replying to addresses, drove to Portland and embarked on Mrs. Elliot-Yorke's yacht *Garland*, for Dartmouth, which place was reached at a late hour. On the Bank holiday, June 10th, a busy time was spent. Deputations were received on board the yacht, and in the afternoon a mass meeting was held at Torquay, at which the ex-premier delivered a lengthy speech, afterwards returning to the *Garland*, which left in the small hours of the following morning for Falmouth. Here a kind of procession was formed to the Moor, a square fronting the Market-place, where another speech was delivered. Driving on to Redruth amid enthusiastic demonstrations, Mr. G. spoke again, and then returned to Falmouth. On June 13th the veteran statesman visited Truro, St. Austell, and Bodmin, speaking at some length at each place, finally driving to Lanhydrock, the seat of Lord Robartes. The following day he drove to Tintagel, Sir Arthur Hayter's seat, and in the evening delivered a short speech in front of the house to the Liberals of Camelford, etc., who had presented an address. On June 14th he addressed a meeting in the Castle grounds at Launceston, and left for Plymouth, saying a few words at Tavistock *en route*; a great meeting and a long speech following at Plymouth Drill Hall. The next day a visit was paid to Poole, where a speech was delivered in the Ladies' Walking Field, and this was followed by another at Wimborne and a third at Blandford, whence Mr. G. drove to Iwerne Minster, the seat of Lord Wolverton. On June 17th he drove from Iwerne to Shaftesbury, where he was presented with an address, and thence proceeded to Gillingham and Salisbury, at both of which places he was enthusiastically received, *en route* for London, which was reached in the afternoon. On June 27th a letter was published from Mr. G. to his supporters in *Midlothian*, in which he spoke hopefully of the prospects of the party. He took part in the discussion in the Commons on July 4th on the reading of the *Royal Messages* relating to the provision for Prince Albert Victor and Princess Louise of Wales, and on the following day spoke on the *Scottish Local Government Bill*. A deputation from the Corporation of Cardiff presented the freedom of the borough to Mr. G. on July 6th at the residence of Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., in Harrington Gardens, where a large company assembled. Mr. and Mrs. G. celebrated their golden wedding on July 26th, being the recipients of messages from the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and many others. Among the gifts was a painting of Mr. G. and his grandson W. C. Glyne, presented by anonymous donors. On the evening of the same day he spoke on the *Royal Grants* in the House of Commons. A reception was held the following night at the National Liberal Club in honour of the occasion. Mrs. G., on Aug. 3rd, opened the *Dee Bridge* (*q.v.*), and on Aug. 22nd delivered a suitable address to the *Hawarden*

Horticultural Society. He left for Paris on Sept. 2nd, being practically one of the first passengers over the new Hawarden line to Chester. A banquet was given in his honour at the Hotel Continental on Sept. 8th by the Paris Society of Political Economy, and Mr. G. replied to the toast of his health in French, afterwards speaking in English. He left Paris the following day for home. On Nov. 22nd a party of directors of the M.S. & L. Railway Co. and friends visited the *Dee Bridge* (*q.v.*), and afterwards were received at Hawarden by Mr. and Mrs. G. Here Mr. A. Cochrane, of the firm of contractors, was presented with a clock as a memento of the completion of the work.—During this busy public life of over fifty years (his political jubilee was celebrated in Dec. '82), Mr. Gladstone has made many valuable contributions to the literature of the country. In '39 Mr. Gladstone married Miss Catherine Glyne, daughter of Sir Stephen R. Glyne, of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire. Consult Barnett Smith's "Life of Gladstone," etc.

Glaisher, James, F.R.S., the well-known aeronaut, was b. 1803, and when a youth was employed in a subordinate capacity at the observatory at Madingley, near Cambridge, and has since acquired considerable fame as a meteorologist. In recognition of his experiments above the clouds in his balloon voyages he was chosen a F.R.S. (1849). In '63 he made, in company with Mr. Coxwell, the famous ascent (nearly seven miles) to the highest altitude ever reached. Appointed (1865) to succeed Admiral Fitzroy in the control of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. His name is appended to a work entitled "Travels in the Air: a Popular Account of Balloon Voyages and Adventure, with Recent Attempts to accomplish the Navigation of the Air" (1870). Mr. G. is President of the *Royal Aeronautical Society* and of the *Photographic Society of Great Britain*, in which he takes a great interest.

Glasgow University. Founded by bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1450; received a new charter 1577. The number of students in all the faculties was last session 2,104, of whom 968 were students in Arts. **Lord Rector**, The Earl of Lytton. **Principal**, John Caird, D.D. (appointed '73). **Parliamentary representative**, J. A. Campbell, LL.D. **Registrar**, W. Innes Addison. **Degrees**. B.A. (*hood* black silk bordered inside with red purple silk, colour of bell heather); M.A. (*h.* black silk lined with red purple silk); B.Sc. (*h.* black silk lined with gold-coloured silk colour of whin blossom); D.Sc. (*h.* black velvet lined with gold-coloured silk); B.L. (*h.* black silk, bordered inside with Venetian red silk colour of clove carnations); LL.B. (*h.* black silk lined with Venetian red silk); LL.D. (*h.* black velvet lined with Venetian red silk); M.B. and O.M. (*h.* black cloth lined with scarlet silk); M.D. (*h.* black silk lined with scarlet silk); B.D. (*h.* black silk bordered with black velvet, lined with red purple silk); D.D. (*h.* black velvet lined with black silk, or, if the graduate be Master of Arts, with red purple silk. Among the distinguished alumni are Adam Smith, Archbishop Tait, Principal Sharp, Rev. R. S. Candlish, and Sir Wm. Thomson.

"**Globe, The.**" Established 1803, and subsequently incorporated *The Traveller*. It was started by the old Whig party, and always was recognised as an authority on political matters,

its contributors including some who held high office in the State. It retained its Whiggism until 1866, when a new proprietary, recognising the changed times, made it an outspoken though independent Conservative organ, reducing its price from fourpence to twopence, and eventually to one penny. It is now a recognised evening journal of the Constitutional party. Editor: **Captain G. C. H. Armstrong.** Offices: 367, Strand, W.C.

Gloucester and Bristol (united 1856), **Right Rev. C. J. Ellicott**, D.D., Bishop of, was b. 1819. Educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated with distinction (1841); Fellow of St. John's (1844). Rector of Pilton (1848); resigned his benefice to prosecute his critical studies at Cambridge (1854); Professor of New Testament Exegesis at King's Coll., Lond. (1858); Dean of Exeter (1861); appointed Bishop of Gloucester (1863) by Lord Palmerston. **Chairman** of the Company of **Revisers** of the New Testament on the death of the late Bishop of Winchester. Bishop Ellicott holds high rank as a commentator, and has published commentaries on the Galatians and other Pauline Epistles, Hulsean Lecture (1860), "Historical Lectures on the Life of our Lord"; edited Cassell's "Popular Commentary on the Bible," and is the author of several other works.

Goa. A port-town and territory between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay, India. Once the seat of great trade, now decayed and ruinous. Belongs to Portugal. See **COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.**

Goblet, René Marie, b. Sept. 26th, 1828, at Aire, in the Pas-de-Calais. He belongs to the party of Progressist Republicans. In the latter days of the Empire, he assisted in founding the democratic *Progrès de la Somme*. In '71 he was elected to the National Assembly, where he sat with the Left. He voted for M. Thiers in the crisis of May 24th, '73, and opposed the motion of Nov. 17th of the same year, converting the Presidency into a septennate. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies for Amiens in Oct., '77, re-elected (1881-2), and became Minister of the Interior in the ministry of M. de Freycinet. On the formation of the Brisson cabinet ('85), M. Goblet became Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. He also held the portfolio of the Interior in the succeeding ministry of M. de Freycinet. On the defeat of the latter, in Dec. '86, he became President of the Council. He is a good speaker and a sound politician. He was asked by M. Carnot to form a Ministry immediately after the Presidential election, but did not succeed, but accepted the post of Foreign Minister in M. Floquet's administration. In M. Tirard's administration M. Goblet again became Minister of Public Instruction.

Goethe Society, English, was formed to promote and extend the study of Goethe's work and thought, and to encourage original research upon all subjects connected with Goethe. The meetings of the Society are held in Feb., April, June, Oct., and Dec. The President for '89 is Prof. Edward Dowden, Esq., W. C. Coupland, D.Sc., M.A., 20, Maitland Park Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Gold and Money. See **MONEY MARKET.**

Gold Coast Colony. A British Crown colony on the Guinea Coast, West Africa, consisting of towns, forts, and stations, with the country around, formerly styled the Protectorate. The

products are chiefly palm-oil, gold, ivory, copal, monkey skins, caoutchouc, camwood, Guinea grains, palm kernels, etc. For **financial statistics** see **BRITISH EMPIRE, etc.** (table). Consult Keith Johnston's "Africa," "Her Majesty's Colonies," *The Torch*, etc. For Executive Council see **DIPLOMACY.**
Gold Fields and Production. Gold is found in every quarter of the globe: in reefs or veins among quartz, from which it is separated by quarrying, crushing, washing, and treatment with mercury; in alluvial deposits, from which it is extracted by washing, in dust, grains, laminae, or nuggets. **Alluvial deposits** are of several kinds—namely, (1) beds of running rivers, involving the employment of dredging apparatus; (2) superficial or not deep deposits, capable of being worked by diggers single-handed; (3) deep alluvial beds, often underlying hard rock, necessitating thorough mining; (4) deposits of gravel, schist, and disintegrated rock, often on hill-sides, now generally washed gradually down by means of hydraulic engines. Mining in quartz entails the employment of large capital, machinery, etc. The **annual production of gold throughout the world** is estimated as follows:—

Epoch.	Production in Australia.	Production in America.	Total production in the World.
	£	£	£
'51-55	49,711,711	60,950,412	135,144,641
'56-60	58,520,527	52,892,560	137,199,753
'61-65	53,674,499	45,769,628	124,726,881
'66-70	49,374,613	50,148,751	130,243,819
'71-75	47,517,872	40,252,066	115,967,933
'76-80	29,882,889	39,955,992	107,924,351
'81-85	29,384,790	31,528,925	97,971,659
'86	5,343,346	7,231,405	19,564,007
'87	5,343,346	7,747,934	20,080,536

For the seventeen years, '71-87 inclusive, the average production of **South Africa** was slightly over £50,000 per annum, but it has increased very rapidly since then. It is, however, difficult to arrive at anything like exact figures with regard to the output of all the mines, but as far as can be ascertained, the **aggregate yield** for the first half of '89 was about £750,000, as compared with £400,000 in the corresponding period of '88. It is estimated that the total production for '89 will reach £1,750,000. **Queensland** is also rapidly coming to the front as the leading gold-field of the **Australasian Colonies**. From '51-86 the average yearly production was £542,000; in '87 it amounted to £1,590,000, while for the first half of '89 it reached a total of nearly £1,400,000. **India** is also increasing her output, as the yield for the first six months of '89 was estimated at £129,000, as against £61,000 in the same period of '88. The gold production in **New South Wales** and **Victoria**, on the other hand, is diminishing, the total in the latter colony in '87 being only £2,100,000. For topography of the various gold districts of the world, see ed. '88.

Gondar. Capital of **Abyssinia** (q.v.).

Goodall, Frederick, R.A., b. 1822. Exhibited his first picture in the Royal Academy at the early age of seventeen. Subsequent visits to Normandy, Brittany, and Ireland supplied him with material for a long series of popular pictures, which secured him the encourage-

ment of distinguished art patrons of the day. One of his early pictures, "The Return from Christening," gained a prize of £50 from the British Institution. His subsequent productions, which were largely drawn from old English life, increased his fame. His latter pictures, dealing with Eastern subjects, are the outcome of a visit to Egypt in 1858-59. Elected R.A. 1863. Among the best of Mr. Goodall's pictures on religious subjects are his recent pictures "For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," and "Misery and Mercy." He exhibited at the Royal Academy, '89, "Harrow-on-the-Hill," "A Dream of Paradise," and "Leading the Flock"; and at the Grosvenor Gallery, "Pets of the Harem."

Good Templars. The Independent Order O.T., is a temperance fraternity which originated in New York in 1851. In 1868 it was extended to England by Joseph Malins, who, by 1870, had instituted the Grand Lodge of England, from which the Order has spread round the world. It administers a pledge of lifelong abstinence from intoxicating beverages, and advocates the legal suppression of their common sale. It seeks to protect the abstinent and reclaim the inebriate. It admits both sexes to equal privileges and office. Only a small fee of sixpence or one shilling per quarter is exacted, as it is non-beneficiary in basis; but an auxiliary provident fund is allowable. It enrolls by a brief service, of a somewhat religious character, including scripture reading, counsel, singing, and prayer; and all meetings are opened and closed with prayer and praise. It consists of (1) local "subordinate" lodges, meeting weekly; (2) county "district" lodges, meeting quarterly; (3) national "grand" lodges, meeting annually; and an international "Right Worthy Grand Lodge." In '76, when the Right Worthy Grand Lodge met in Kentucky, a disruption occurred on "the Negro question"; and there have since been two Orders—one mainly American, and the other mainly British. In '86 the American leaders invited the British to a Reunion Conference, which was accordingly held at Boston, Massachusetts, Sept. '86. A basis for reunion, declaring illegal any exclusion on account of colour or race, was unanimously drafted and sent to all jurisdictions, and was indorsed by each. As then agreed, both international courts met separately at Saratoga, New York, May '87. The last R.W.G.L. Session was held at Chicago, May '89, and the officers there installed reside in the United States, Canada, Scotland, England, New South Wales, and South Africa. Mr. W. W. Turnbull, 72, Great Clyde Street, Glasgow, was elected chron; the second post being taken by Dr. Oronhyatekha, of Canada, a Mohawk Indian, who edits the Right Worthy Grand Lodge monthly organ. The Order publishes about forty newspapers and magazines in various languages. The Right Worthy Grand Lodge has shes in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Sweden, and next meets at Edinburgh, in May '91. The united Right Worthy Grand Lodge has a membership of over 600,000, in about 13,000 branches, governed by 100 different Grand Lodges. There are in the United Kingdom nearly 200,000 adult and junior members, of whom 60,000 adults and 40,000 juniors are under the Grand Lodge of England, whose permanent offices are in Edmund Street, Birmingham. This Grand Lodge has

over 1,500 lodges, of which 70 are in the army and navy. The Grand Lodge annual session at Ryde, I.W., Easter '89, was attended by over 500 representatives and officers. The English Grand Lodge has projected a *Provident Fund* as an auxiliary to the Voluntary Order, and this will include life insurance, medical attendance, sick pay, old age pensions, and a savings fund. Although ordinary lodge meetings are confined to members, yet thousands of public meetings are held annually; while the rules, etc., of the Order are quite public. Most lodges publish programmes, showing that by addresses, debates, essays, music, recitals, and parties the members mutually improve and entertain each other—their greatest festival being an intermittent *Crystal Palace fête*, when some 40,000 or 50,000 persons attend. There is also attached a *Juvenile Order*, enjoining abstinence from strong drink, tobacco, gambling, and profanity, and which has 70,000 British members, in 1,000 branches. The members have founded a *Temperance Orphanage* at Sunbury, at a cost of about £10,000. The Grand Lodge of Scotland has 663 adult and 355 junior branches, with a total of 63,056 members; its office is 72, Great Clyde Street, Glasgow, and its monthly organ is *The Good Templar*. Ireland and Wales have about 500 adult and junior branches, and publish English and Welsh organs. The organ in England is *The Good Templar's Watchword*, weekly; and several local monthlies are issued, besides much literary matter from the Grand Lodge printing-presses.

Goodwood Race Meeting. See TURF.

"**Good Words**" (monthly, illustrated), was founded January '60. Provides good healthy literature, including stories, biographies, travel, science, practical and religious papers, by the best writers of the day. The aim of its first editor, Dr. Norman Macleod, was to provide a periodical that should "embrace as great a variety of articles as those which give deserved popularity to publications professedly secular, but having its spirit and aim distinctively Christian." It is conducted on exactly the same lines by the present editor (Dr. Donald Macleod), and G.W. numbers among its contributors almost all the leading writers and artists of the period. Many good books have been collected and reprinted from G.W. Office, 15 and 16, Tavistock St., Covent Garden, W.C.

Gorsedd. See EISTEDDFOD.

Goschen, Rt. Hon. George Joachim, M.P., P.C., was b. in London 1831. Educated at Rugby, under Dr. Tait, and at Oriel Coll., Oxford, taking a first class in Classics. Soon after he entered the firm of Fröhling & Goschen, and became a director of the Bank of England in '56. He was returned without opposition as a Liberal for the City of London at a bye-election in '73, and at the general election in 1886; was re-elected at the head of the poll. In the same year he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and (1886) Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet. His tenure of that office, however, was only of brief duration, as Lord J. Russell's ministry retired in June of the same year. On Mr. Gladstone's accession to power, in 1868, Mr. Goschen joined the Cabinet as President of the Poor Law Board, and in 1871 succeeded Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty. He was again returned for London in 1874, but only as the minority member, and in 1880 did

not seek the suffrages of his old constituents, but accepted an invitation to stand for Ripon, which he represented until the general election of 1885, when he was returned for the Eastern division of Edinburgh. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Government in '80, which Mr. Goschen was unable to join owing to his opposition to the extension of the franchise, he was offered the post of Viceroy of India, which he declined. He, however, accepted the office of special Ambassador to the Porte, in which capacity he was instrumental in settling the Montenegrin and Greek frontier questions in '80 and '81. On the elevation of Sir Henry Brand to the peerage, Mr. Goschen was offered the speakership of the House of Commons, but declined the honour on account of his defective eyesight. During the Parliament of 1880-85 Mr. Goschen on several occasions was unable from conscientious motives to move with his party, and broke from them on the question of the extension of the county franchise, as well as on questions of foreign policy. He is the author of several financial and political pamphlets, and of the well-known work on "*The Theory of Foreign Exchange*." He has also published a number of addresses on educational and social subjects, including one on the "*Cultivation of the Imagination*," delivered at Liverpool '77, and one on "*Intellectual Interest*," delivered by him as Lord Rector to the students of Aberdeen University in '88. When Mr. Gladstone launched his Home Rule bill, in '86, Mr. Goschen was among the first to enrol himself in the opposition, and added much to his reputation as an argumentative orator by the successive onslaughts he made upon the measure and its supporters. He delivered in Edinburgh and elsewhere by far the most eloquent and vehement philippics against the Home Rule proposals of the Government, and was speedily recognised as, next to Lord Hartington, the most authoritative and influential of the Liberal Unionists. His eloquence, however, failed to secure him his seat in Edinburgh at the July election, when he was beaten by a large majority by Dr. Wallace. Since that defeat Mr. Goschen has been constantly before the public in connection with the anti-Home-Rule movement. On the resignation of Lord R. Churchill in December 1886, and when Lord Salisbury had failed to induce Lord Hartington to join his Government, Mr. Goschen was prevailed upon to accept the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, though he declined the leadership of the House. He accepted the post with the full sanction of Lord Hartington. Mr. Goschen holds his position in the Government as a Liberal Unionist. He was a candidate for the Exchange Division of Liverpool, but was defeated by Mr. Neville, Gladstonian Liberal, by seven votes (Jan. 26th, '87). A vacancy having been caused by the retirement of Lord Algernon Percy from St. George's Hanover Square Division, Jan. 31st, Mr. Goschen was elected to the seat Feb. 9th, '87. The Budgets which he introduced in '88 and '89 were vigorously attacked by Mr. Gladstone because of their proposals with reference to the death duties. The proposal to impose a horse and wheel tax in '88 was also strongly opposed, and had to be abandoned. Mr. Goschen's scheme, however, for the reduction of the interest on the national debt, was cordially accepted by all parties, and successfully brought to a conclusion in July '89. During '88 Mr. G. delivered many vigorous

speeches in defence of the Government, in various parts of the country.

Gospel Temperance Movement. An unsectarian Mission to promote Christianity and total abstinence, originated by Francis Murphy, in America, where it was known as the "*Murphy Movement*." Introduced into this country by William Noble, and inaugurated in the Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, on Feb. 10th, 1878. The title of "*Blue Ribbon Army*" (the last word of the title was dropped '83), and the "*Blue Ribbon*" badge were adopted, and the work established in the Hoxton Music Hall, where nightly meetings have since been held. One million pledge cards were issued during the first three years, and the movement spread throughout the United Kingdom. Missions are conducted in all the principal towns. In Scotland and Ireland the movement has been successfully carried on, and it has been extended to the Continent and the Colonies with satisfactory results. The Headquarters of the movement are at Hoxton Hall, London, where a General Committee exists for reference and assistance. *Chairman*, W. I. Palmer, J.P. of Reading. *Organ*, *Gospel Temperance Monthly*. *Offices*, 134, Hoxton St., N. *Treasurer*, W. P. Goulding; *Gen. Sec.*, J. T. Rae.

Gosse, Edmund William, *Clark Lecturer in English Literature* at Trinity Coll., Camb., and the author of several well-known poems and literary criticisms, b. in London 1840. Educated privately. His work "*From Shakespeare to Pope*," published in '85, provoked a vigorous criticism by Mr. Churton Collins in the *Quarterly Review* (No. 326). "*The Masque of Painters*," which was performed with great success by members of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours in May '86, was written by Mr. Gosse. Mr. G.'s recent work ('89) is entitled "*The History of 18th-Century Literature, 1660-1780*."

Gounod, Charles, b. in Paris 1818. In '38 he entered the Conservatoire at Paris, and won the great "Rome" prize in '39, entitling him to residence in Italy, where he worked hard at the finest early Italian church music. The consummate mastery of strict ecclesiastical writing, which he thus gained, forms the basis of all his work, sacred and secular. After writing some operas, on his return to France C. G. became the conductor of the Paris division of the *Orphéonists*. His successful opera of *Faust* ('59) placed Gounod at the head of operatic composers. Other operas followed, among which we may mention the charming "*Mireille*" ('64), "*Romeo et Juliette*," "*Cinq Mars*" ('77), and "*Polyeucte*" ('78). Besides his male-voice masses, Gounod has written a splendid "*Messe Solennelle*"; a fine motet, commemorating the grief of France in '70, called "*Gallia*," and other choral works universally popular. His songs, especially "*Nazareth*," "*There is a green hill far away*," and "*Serenade*" (Victor Hugo), are well known. In '82 Gounod struck fresh ground with his grand oratorio of the "*Redemption*," written for the Birmingham Festival, followed in '85 by "*Mors et Vita*." Her Majesty, in '86, honoured M. Gounod by attending a special performance of "*Mors et Vita*" at the Albert Hall. M. Gounod's latest opera is "*Charlotte Corday*." His "*Romeo et Juliette*" was revived in '88 at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

Government Publications. See ARTICLES,

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS and STATIONERY OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

Grace, Dr. W. G., the renowned cricketer, was b. at Downend, Bristol, 1848; made his first appearance in important match in West Gloucestershire v. Bedminster, at Mangotsfield. Between '64 and '79 he made 20,842 runs in a total of 415 innings. His exploits as a batsman, fielder, and bowler, became so celebrated, that the title of "champion" was spontaneously conferred upon him. No amateur or professional has ever reached the batting averages credited to Mr. Grace, who comes of a cricketing family; and on July 22nd, '79, at Lord's, the enthusiasm of his admirers took the form of a presentation of the value of £1,400. Some years ago he partially retired from cricketing pursuits and devoted himself more closely to his profession as a medical man, but his subsequent averages clearly show that he is still amongst the greatest of living cricketers. In *Sussex v. Gloucestershire* he made for the latter, in May '88, 215 runs off his own bat. During the "Canterbury Week" ('89) Dr. G. was entertained at a banquet.

Grand Committees. "Since 1832," says Sir T. E. May in his "Parliamentary Practice" (p. 443, ed. 4, 1883), "the annual appointment of the ancient Grand Committees for Religion, for Grievances, for Courts of Justice, and for Trade, has been discontinued. They had long since fallen into disuse, and served only to mark the ample jurisdiction of the Commons in Parliament. When they were accustomed to sit they were, in fact, constituted like committees of the whole House, but sat at times when the House itself was not sitting." In 1882 the pressure of public business induced the House of Commons to revive the Grand Committees in a new shape. By Standing Orders of December 1st, 1882, two standing committees were appointed to consider—the one all Bills relating to law and courts of justice; the other, all Bills relating to trade, shipping, or manufactures; the procedure to be that of select committees—the public, however, not being excluded; the committees not to sit whilst the House was sitting unless by order of the House; twenty members to form a quorum; the number of each committee to be not less than sixty or more than eighty members, to be nominated by a committee of selection, regard being had to the classes of bills committed, the composition of the House, and the qualifications of the members selected; the chairman's panel, of not less than four nor more than six members, to be nominated by the same committee of selection, and to appoint from among themselves the chairman, three being a quorum for that purpose. A Bill which had been committed to one of these standing committees was when reported to the House to be proceeded with as if it had been reported from a committee of the whole House. The above standing orders remained in force until the end of the session 1883; and under them the committees began to sit in April 1883. The Committee on Trade, etc., passed the Bankruptcy Bill and the Patents Bill, both of which subsequently became law; but the proceedings of the Committee on Law and Justice did not prove quite so expeditious as had been hoped. The standing orders were prolonged in duration until the end of the session of 1884, when they lapsed, and only the Committee on Law and Justice met in that year. At the com-

mencement of the session of '88 the resolutions relative to the two Grand Committees were revived, and it was decided that the Committee on Trade should also consider Bills relative to agriculture and fishing. (See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.) In course of the session of '89 the Lords adopted the system, two Standing Committees of the House being appointed to consider, the one such Bills relating to law, etc., and the other such general Bills, as might be committed to them by the House.

Grand National Hunt Committee. See TURF.

Grand National Steeplechase. See TURF.

Grand Prix de Paris. See TURF.

Grantham, Sir William, b. 1835, called to the bar ('63), and became a Q.C. fourteen years later. Bench of the Inner Temple ('78). Represented in the Conservative interest East Surrey '74-85, and sat for Croydon for a few months, until his appointment as a Judge of the High Court ('86). His remarks in the early part of '89, upon the alleged prevalence of perjury in Wales, occasioned much controversy.

Grants to Members of Royal Family. See SESSION, sect. 47.

Granville, George Leveson-Gower, K.G., P.C., 2nd Earl (creat. 1833); b. 1815. Educated at Eton and Oxford (graduating 1834). Entered the public service as attaché to the British Embassy at Paris, of which his father, 1st Earl Granville, was the head. Elected to Parliament for Morpeth (1836), and afterwards for Lichfield. Appointed (1840) Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He attached himself from the beginning with great zeal to the Liberal party. In 1846 he succeeded to the peerage. He was appointed vice-president of the Board of Trade in 1848, and he succeeded Lord Palmerston as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1851), but retired with the Russell Ministry in 1852. During this last year he took an active part in connection with the Hyde Park Exhibition as vice-president of the Royal Commission, which led to his being nominated chairman of the Exhibition of 1862. He held successively the offices of Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster-General of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Treasurer of the Navy, and President of the Council, and became ministerial leader of the House of Lords in 1855. In 1856 he was despatched to St. Petersburg to represent the British Crown at the coronation of the Czar Alexander. When Lord Palmerston formed a ministry, in 1859, Lord G. was appointed President of the Council, and in 1863 he was nominated Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1868 he became Secretary for the Colonies in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, and finally succeeded Lord Clarendon as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, holding this office until the retirement of the Liberal ministry, in 1874. Upon the fall of Lord Beaconsfield's Government, in 1880, and Mr. Gladstone's accession again to office, Lord G. resumed office a second time as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, retaining this post until Lord Salisbury came into power, 1885. In the last Gladstone administration he held office as Secretary of State for the Colonies (Feb. 1886). Lord G. has been one of Mr. Gladstone's most powerful supporters since the split in the Liberal party on the Irish question. His lordship is Chancellor of the University of

London. A fancy portrait of his lordship appeared (Oct. '89) in the now famous *Punch's* "Puzzle Portraits."

"Graphic, The," founded 1869, by Mr. W. L. Thomas, its present manager, is an illustrated weekly of high-class character, and treats of current events. Its Christmas and Summer numbers are especially excellent, and have a very wide circulation. See also DAILY GRAPHIC. Office, 190, Strand.

Great Britain. See UNITED KINGDOM.

Great Metropolitan Stakes. See TURF.

Great Officers of State are:—(1) The Lord High Steward, (2) The Lord High Chancellor, (3) The Lord High Treasurer, (4) The Lord President of the Council, (5) Lord Privy Seal, (6) Lord Great Chamberlain, (7) Lord High Constable, (8) Earl Marshal, and (9) the Lord High Admiral. They are always of the Privy Council, and the first five take precedence of all dukes who are not of the blood royal, while the others have place of all peers of their own degree. Nos. 1 and 7 when existing, and Nos. 6 and 8, have no share in the government of the country, and the duties of Nos. 3 and 9 have long been performed by commission. See CHANCELLOR, TREASURY, ADMIRALTY, NAVY, and other headings.

Great Tithes. See TITHES.

Greece. A kingdom under George I., of Glücksburg. Area about 25,014 sq. m.; pop. 2,200,000. By the constitution of 1864, legislative power is vested in a single chamber (Boule), elected by ballot and manhood suffrage for four years. Boulé, which numbers 245 members, meets annually for not less than three nor more than six months' sitting; not valid unless at least half the members are present, and no law can pass without absolute majority of members. Executive vested in king and responsible ministers. Greek orthodox Church state religion; other sects tolerated: complete liberty of worship. Estimated revenue ('90), 93,967,000 dr.; expenditure, 91,081,000 dr.; amount yet due of total funded debt, 600,000,000 dr. Imports, '88, 124,388,593 dr., exports 103,142,903 dr.—about two-thirds to the United Kingdom.—

POLITICAL, '89.—Ministerial Bill introduced into Greek Chamber (Feb. 8th) empowering the Government to contract new loans and convert old ones (see AUSTRIA). The Porte having given its consent (17th) to a project fixing the town of Larissa as the junction station for the connection of the Greek and Turkish railways, the Chamber (April 11th) passed the Bills for the construction of the railway from Athens to Larissa, and for lines in the Peloponnessus. A claim of 3,000,000 francs against the Corinth Canal (*q.v.*) Company was lodged by the Société pour la Construction et l'Exploitation des Chemins de Fer de Paris (March 19th). The Chamber (46th) adopted by 90 against 10 votes the Bills for granting a dowry of 400,000 francs to Princess Alexandra, and authorising the sum of 540,000 francs to be expended upon the building of a residence for the Duke of Sparta. M. Delyannis and nine of his supporters voted in favour of the Bills, while twenty-five of the Opposition members withdrew. Close of the extraordinary session of the Chamber (April 16th); several important measures, besides the Railway Extension Bill, having been passed. Budget introduced (Nov. 16th). The Tsarovich visited Venice during the month.—**GENERAL.** A shock of earthquake was felt at Athens, accompanied by heavy rains and violent gale (Jan. 22nd). Sudden death of Monsignor

Prokopios, Archbishop of Athens and Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church (Feb. 11th). Outrage on Mr. Eley, at Olympia, by brigands (April). **Marriage of the Princess Alexandra** of Greece with the Grand Duke Paul of Russia, and visit of the King of Greece to Paris (June). It was reported from Athens (Sept.) that the safety of the currant crop was assured, the quality excellent, but the quantity moderate. Great forest fire (6th) at Eidyssia, near Megara, and 1500 pine trees destroyed. There was also a serious fire at Feneus. **Wedding** of the Duke of Sparta with the Princess Sophie of Prussia; the Emperor of Germany, the Prince of Wales and the King of Denmark being amongst the Royal and distinguished persons present (Oct. 27th). Illuminations, processions, and general rejoicings accompanied the event. For history '72-89 see earlier editions, and for army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES and NAVIES. Consult Bederker for Greece.

Greek Political Parties. The Greek Legislative Assembly, or Boulé, consists of 150 members, having been reduced to this number from 245, by a measure introduced by M. Tricoupis, the present premier, in the early part of '86. The system of election is by *scrutin de liste (q.v.)*, as in France. The existing Legislative Assembly has sat since February '87, a general election, which resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Government, having been held in the preceding month. Since the death of M. Coumoundouros, the party leaders in Greece have been M. Tricoupis and M. Delyannis, who have alternated as Presidents of the Council of Ministers, as did MM. Coumoundouros and Tricoupis during the lifetime of the former. The present Tricoupis ministry succeeded in May '86 to the troublesome legacy left by M. Delyannis, who, after squandering 100,000,000 drachmas, or nearly £4,000,000 sterling, in a costly and useless mobilisation, consequent on the proclamation of the union between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, reduced the country to the verge of bankruptcy. M. Delyannis continued, however, to lead the opposition, and at the '87 election offered violent opposition to M. Tricoupis at the polls. The latter courageously appealed to the country, on perhaps the least attractive programme ever submitted to a Greek electorate. He demanded a considerable increase of taxation for the honest payment of the public debt, and the abolition of the privilege hitherto accorded to Greek deputies to demand armed assistance for the protection of their supporters at the polls. He also caused it to be known that the Government would not, as its predecessor had done, seek to obtain support by making concessions to local interests, or by remitting taxes for similar reasons. The result showed the courage of the Greeks to face a crisis when the issue was put squarely before them. All the ministers were re-elected, and the Government obtained a majority of a full two-thirds. During the existence of the present Assembly many measures of financial and administrative reform have been successfully carried, and the country shows marked signs of increasing prosperity. The great curse of Greece, a want of administrative stability, seems in a fair way of a permanent cure, while the *morale* of the Legislative Assembly, which had fallen so low that jobbery and corruption were openly practised, many of the deputies being dependent upon the 1,800

drachmas allowed for each session, has already greatly improved. This latter result is, no doubt, in great measure due to the substitution of the *scrutin de liste* for individual nomination, which, by underling the personal connection between voters and deputies, has rendered the latter less subject to the importunities of their constituents, who for generations have been taught to respect the creed that to the victors in the elections belong the spoils of office.

Green, Rev. Thomas, M.A. (Lond.), the Chairman-elect of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, was ed. for the ministry at Spring Hill Coll., and commenced his first and only pastorate in 1856, at Ashton-under-Lyne, where he has exercised considerable influence in ecclesiastical and social questions. For nine years he was a member of the School Board for that district, and, in connection with the Lancashire College Committee, he has been specially active. Educated, in early life, in Established Church principles, he came under the influential ministry of the late Rev. Thos. Binney, whom he resembles in the possession of the power of felicitous and, at times, humorous expression. He was elected to succeed Dr. Falding in the chairmanship of the Congregational Union for '90.

Greenbacks. Paper currency issued at the time of the war of the Rebellion in the United States, prior to the establishment of the National Bank system still in vogue. They received the name by which they are popularly known from the colour of the ink used in printing their backs. They were not issued in any lower denomination than one dollar. The "greenbacks" (many of which are still in circulation) are the size of the ordinary Treasury or National Bank note.

Green Books. The official books of the Italian Government.

Greenland. An extensive region or island on N.E. of America, extending into Polar regions. Interior is all ice, but part of south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. Principal exports: oil of seals and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, eider down, feathers, and cryolite. The chief trade is with Denmark. See COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Gregory, Rev. Robert, Canon and Treasurer of St. Paul's, b. at Nottingham, 1819. Graduated at Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford. Ordained curate of Bilsley, Gloucestershire, '43. He subsequently held the curacies of Panton and Wragby, Lincolnshire, and the parish church of Lambeth. Since he became Canon of St. Paul's, '68, he has been an active promoter of various religious and educational movements. He is treasurer of the National Society for the Education of the Children of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church. Member of the London School Board '73-'76. He served on the Ritual Commission, the City Parochial Charities Commission, and the Education Commission of '86-'88. Canon G.'s sermon ('89) combating Socialism, delivered in St. Paul's Nov. 3rd, attracted much attention.

Grenada. An island in the West Indies forming part of the British colony of the Windward Islands. Capital, St. George. Products are sugar and rum, cacao, cotton, coffee, fruits, spices, and turtles. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table).

Grenadines. A cluster of islets lying be-

tween Grenada and St. Vincent, and forming a dependency of Grenada. Exports: fish oil, wood, sugar, corn, and cotton. Area, 86 sq. m.; pop. 6,400.

Gresham College. In connection with this College lectures have been regularly given since Nov. 1843; having for many years previous to that time, and pending the erection by the Gresham Committee of a completed building for the headquarters of the College, been read in a room over the Royal Exchange. There was a certain fitness in the temporary establishment of the lectures under this roof; for the Gresham Lectures, as well as the College in which they are delivered, owe their institution to the munificence of Sir Thomas Gresham, the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth. By his will, dated July 5th, 1575, Sir Thomas bequeathed certain rents growing out of the Royal Exchange, which he built, in trust severally to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Master and Wardens of the Mercers' Company, for the "erecting and maintaining of divers lectures in sundry faculties"—divinity, law, physic, geometry, astronomy, music, and rhetoric. The bequest of Sir Thomas Gresham who died Nov. 20th, 1579 (did not come into effect until the death of his widow, Dame Anne Gresham (December 1596); and the lectures were organised and commenced in June, 1597. Sir Thomas further left for the professors, who should be appointed under his will, his house in Bishopsgate Street, with its gardens and other appurtenances, "for them and every of them there to inhabit, study, and daylie to read the said several lectures." The buildings of Gresham House, which had thus become Gresham College, were pulled down in 1768, and the General Excise Office erected on the site, the property having been acquired by the Crown for an annuity of £500. Sir Thomas enjoined that the Lecturers of his College should be unmarried at the time of their appointment, and also that marriage, subsequently contracted, should void their preferment. This injunction, after many years of neglect or abeyance, was formally set aside by Act of Parliament. In '76, whilst the Earl of Selborne was Master of the Mercers' Company, the Gresham Lecturers submitted two schemes for the improvement of the Lectures, and the recommendations under this head were adopted, the principal being that all the Lectures should be delivered in English instead of Latin and English, twelve lectures to be given by each Professor. The names of the present Gresham Lecturers are as follows:—*Physic*, E. Symes Thompson, M.D.; *Rhetoric*, J. E. Nixon, M.A.; *Astronomy*, Rev. F. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S.; *Law*, J. T. Abdy, LL.D.; *Geometry*, Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, D.D., Dean of Exeter; *Music*, Henry Wyld, Mus.D.; *Divinity*, Rev. Henry E. J. Bcivan, M.A.; *Clerk to the Gresham Committee*, John Watney, Mercers' Hall, London, E.C.

Grévy, Jules, ex-President of the French Republic, b. 1807, at Mont-sous-Vaudrez, in the Department of the Jura. Educated at the college at Poligny, he studied law in Paris and began his career as an advocate. He gained distinction as counsel in his defence of the revolutionists of 1830. After the Revolution of 1848, he was Commissary of the Provisional Government in the Jura, and was returned by that department to the Constituent Assembly, in which he was a member of the Committee

of Justice and a vice-president. During the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, M. Grévy opposed the policy of the future Emperor. After the Franco-German war, M. Grévy came again to the front, and from 1871 to 1873 was President of the National Assembly, to which in 1876 he was again returned, and elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. This office he held till 1879, having been re-elected twice. On the retirement of Marshal MacMahon from the Septennial Presidency of the Republic, M. Grévy was elected his successor, Jan. 29th, 1879. Re-elected Dec. 28th, 1885. Resigned Dec. 2nd, 1887. The unexpected fall of M. G. was indirectly due to what are known as the *Limousin* or decoration scandals. It is rumoured that M. Grévy is about to embody the events happening since '48 in the *Memoirs*, on which he is engaged.

Griqualand East. A district of the Transkeian Territories (*q.v.*).

Griqualand West. A province or district of Cape Colony. In 1867 diamonds were discovered here, and a rush from all sides into it ensued. In 1871 the Griqua chief, Waterboer, was induced to cede his authority, and the province was annexed to Cape Colony but with independent jurisdiction. In 1881 it became an integral part of Cape Colony. The diamond fields are some of the most productive in the world. See CAPE COLONY and DIAMOND FIELDS.

Grioler Club. The, was originated in Jan. '84, at a small meeting in New York, at the house of Mr. Robert Hoe, jun., and its first clubhouse was 64, Madison Avenue. The Club—which is named after Jean Grioler des Servier, Visct. D'Aguiet, Treasurer-Gen. of France (1534), who chose the best impressions of the best editions of the best books, and had them bound by the best binders—is formed of booklovers from taste and bookmakers by trade—printers and publishers—and its objects are to bring together those interested in the arts of bookmaking, that there might be a stimulating interchange of suggestions and experiences; and to further those arts in the United States. The Club has published a number of works, the most important of which is Washington Irving's "*History of New York*," in two vols. The number of members is now extended to 250, and they are about to move to a new house, 29, East 32nd Street. President: William L. Andrews. Vice-President: Mr. De Vinne. Consult *Century Magazine*, Nov. '89.

Grossmith, George, actor, a son of the late Mr. Grossmith, journalist and lecturer, was b. in London, and commenced life as a reporter for the London daily papers at Bow St. police court. Having attracted the notice of Sir Arthur Sullivan, he was given the part of John Wellington Wells in the comic opera of "*The Yeomen*," written and composed by Gilbert and Sullivan. In all those gentlemen's subsequent productions Mr. Grossmith has taken a leading character, and played the Lord High Admiral in "*H.M.S. Pinafore*," Ko Ko in the "*Yakado*," and the Jester in the "*Yeomen of the Guard*." Mr. G. has assumed the rôle of an entertainer, and has given a humorous account of his experiences in this direction under the title of "*A Society Clown*."

Grosvenor Gallery, New Bond Street. The founder is Sir *Cecilia Lindsay*, and under his guidance certain schools of art which have not been regarded with much affection elsewhere

have been largely developed. There is a spring and a winter exhibition, very much after the style of the Royal Academy, with which, indeed, the G. G. has become a strong competitor during the last few years. During '87 there was some discussion in the public press in reference to the management of the G. G., with the result that one or two well-known artists who had previously been associated with Sir Coutts Lindsay severed their connection from him. As a result of the split, Mr. Comyns Carr and Mr. Hallé formed a new Art Gallery in the Metropolis. See NEW GALLERY.

Grove, Sir George, was b. 1820. Educated as a civil engineer. In 1850 became Secretary to the Society of Arts. Appointed Secretary of Crystal Palace Company on its formation in 1852, and afterwards served on the Board of Direction. His analyses of classical orchestral music for Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts are well known, as also his zeal in propagating good music. Edited *Macmillan's Magazine* for many years, and is also the editor of the "*Dictionary of Music*." In 1875 the University of Durham conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Appointed Director of the Royal College of Music at Kensington by the Prince of Wales in 1882. Knighted in 1883.

Grove, Sir William Robert, D.C.L., F.R.S., was b. in 1811. Graduated at Brasenose '30, and subsequently devoted himself to the study of science. He is the author of "*Correlation of Physical Forces*" ('46), and many papers published in the "*Transactions of the Royal Society*." Was Professor of Experimental Philosophy at the London Institution '40-'47, President of the British Association at Nottingham '66, and Gold Medalist of the Royal Society '47. Called, to the bar ('35); Q.C. ('53); elevated to the bench ('71); retired '87.

Guadeloupe. Consists of two islands, Basse-terre and Grande-terre, separated by a narrow salt water river. Situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. One of the principal French colonies in the West Indies. Products are sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, tobacco, etc. Exports and imports approaching £1,000,000. First colonised by the French in 1635, it was afterwards several times captured by England, but confirmed to France in 1814. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Guatemala. The most northern republic of Central America, bounded on the east and north by Mexico, west by Balize, the republics of Honduras and Salvador, and south by the Pacific; governed by President and Assembly, each elected for six years by universal suffrage. Area 46,800 sq. m.; estimated pop. in '88, 1,394,233. Capital, Santiago de Guatemala (or Guatemala la Nueva), pop. 59,039. Revenue, '88, £769,919; expenditure, £704,216. External debt, \$4,613,500; internal debt, \$8,481,444. Estimated value of imports in '87, \$3,280,391; of exports, \$3,447,999. Chief exports, coffee, sugar, fruit, hides. The first line of railway, from San José to the capital (69 miles), was opened in '84. Army nominally 4,000, with militia about 64,000. In '72 a war took place with Honduras. In '74 the Commandant of Guatemala, having imprisoned and flogged the British consul nearly to death, was imprisoned for five years and compensation paid. In April '85 the President Barrios was killed in battle, in an unsuccessful attempt to unite the Central American States under his dictatorship.

Guernsey. One of the Channel Islands (*q.v.*).

Guiana, or Guayana (pron. Gwi-ah'-nah, and Ghe-ah'-nah). A region of South America comprised between the Orinoco and Amazon rivers. May be regarded as a great forest-clad peninsula. Chief sections appertain to Brazil and Venezuela. Name now usually confined to European provinces, **British Guiana**, **Guayana** or **French Guiana**, **Surinam** or **Dutch Guiana** (*q.v.*). Coasts are low and flat, faced by mud-shallows. Country rises gradually, forming plateaux of different elevations, back to high mountains of far interior, whence large rivers descend. Climate tropical and humid. Europeans few, but many negroes; tribes of Indians sparsely people the interior. Guiana was the "El Dorado" of Sir Walter Raleigh, and formerly supposed to be rich in gold. Gold is still found in the interior, in the Sierra Parime, but the true wealth of Guiana lies in its fertile soil and its boundless capabilities in regard to tropical produce. Much of the interior still unexplored. The **Kaitetour Falls**, on the Potaro, a western tributary of the Essequibo, were discovered 1870. They are 822 ft. high and 370 ft. broad, and are one of the greatest wonders of the kind in the whole world. **Mount Roraima**, a singular table-mountain on the borders of British, Venezuelan and Brazilian territories, has been the chief object of recent travellers. Consult "Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society," 1885-87.

Gulldford, Rt. Rev. Dr. Sumner, Suffragan Bishop of; son of the "Prince Bishop" of Winchester. Educated at Balliol Coll., where he graduated '45 and was ordained '47. After holding a curacy at Crawley, Dr. S. became rector of Old Alresford, continuing there for 35 years. He has been a proctor in the Lower House of Convocation since '66, and in '86 was elected **Prolocutor**, in both of which offices he laboured with much success. Was rural dean of Alresford '57-85, and Canon of Winchester since '85, becoming Archdeacon in '84. Dr. S. edited "**Principles at Stake**" ('69) and "**Our Holiday in the East**" ('81). Is also the author of the "Life of Bishop Sumner, Bishop of Winchester" ('76).

Gull, Sir William Withey, M.D., F.R.S., b. at Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, 1816. Educated at Guy's Hospital, and graduated M.B. '41, M.D. '46, at the Univ. of London, of which he is a Senator. He has held many offices of distinction, and was for many years connected with Guy's Hospital as a lecturer and physician. He is one of the most eminent living authorities and practitioners in clinical medicine. He attended the **Prince of Wales** through his severe illness in '71, and in recognition of his services on that occasion he was created a baronet and appointed one of **Her Majesty's Physicians extraordinary**. He is President of the Clinical Society, and an hon. D.C.L. Oxon. ('68).

Guns, Various Classes of. See ARTILLERY.

H

Habeas Corpus, Writ of. A writ directed to a person who has another person in custody requiring him to produce his prisoner in court upon a day specified therein. From the time of Magna Charta imprisonment at the discretion of any person, even the sovereign, has been unlawful in England. But down to the seventeenth century the royal prerogative was so indefinite, and the royal power so great, that persons were frequently detained in custody at the discretion of the Crown. See ed. '88.—**Law on**, in '89. The case of **William Henry Thompson**, which came before the public in the month of June, was remarkable in many respects for the official blundering which it disclosed. A man named Floyd seems to have deserted from H.M.S. **Calliope**, at Sydney, in Nov. '88, and in the following December the naval authorities thought they had detected him in the person of Thompson, who had just enlisted into the Derby Militia. Thompson was arrested and conveyed to Plymouth, where he was put on board H.M.S. **Duke of Wellington**, commanded by Capt. Woodward. It was assumed, without any evidence, that the man was Floyd, and he was sentenced to ninety days' confinement in a naval prison. At the expiration of this term he was sent back to the **Duke of Wellington**, and then, for the first time, he was able to communicate with his friends, who sued for a writ of **habeas corpus**. It was found that Thompson was a Coventry weaver, seven years younger than the deserter Floyd, and he was thereupon sent back to Derby under escort. Subsequently, when Capt. Woodward was required to produce the body, the man was again taken under escort to Plymouth, locked in the "cage" of the **Duke of Wellington**, and

thence escorted to the Law Courts in London by a corporal of marines. The writ required Capt. Woodward to produce, together with itself, the body of Thompson, and to explain the cause of his detention; but the Admiralty counsel simply answered by the production of Thompson, without producing the writ, and without a written reply to it. The Queen's Bench Division, insisting that **habeas corpus** procedure was useless if the custodians of persons wrongly imprisoned could justify their conduct by merely producing a prisoner in court, attached the person of Capt. Woodward for contempt, and afterwards inflicted upon him a fine of £50, remarking that his conduct could not be excused merely because he had acted under the direction of superior officers. Subsequently there was a discussion in Parliament with reference to the case, and Thompson was awarded some small compensation. He afterwards entered an action for damages against Capt. Woodward.

Hading, Mme. Jane, is a native of Marseilles. Her father was an actor, and trained her for the stage from her infancy. She made her *debut* when only three years of age, and was subsequently sent to the Marseilles Conservatoire, where she greatly distinguished herself, though she remained there only up to the age of fourteen, when she accepted an engagement at Algiers, whence she proceeded to Cairo. She made her first appearance in Paris as "La Chaste Suzanne" at the Palais Royal, subsequently at the Renaissance as "Jolie Persane," "Belle Lurette," and "Héloïse" ('79), and at the Gymnase as "Paulette" and "Claire de Beaulieu," in which character she achieved triumphant success. In '85 she appeared in this

character at the Royalty Theatre, London. In '60, in company with M. Coquelin (*q.v.*), Mme. Hading made an American tour, and at Rio especially commanded great popular enthusiasm by her playing in "L'Aventuriera."

Haeckel, Ernst. The best known of the popularisers of Darwin in Germany. Was b. Feb. 16th, '34, at Potsdam. Pupil of Johannes Müller and Virchow, at Berlin and Würzburg. Afterwards worked at Vienna. Extraordinary Professor of Comparative Anatomy at Jena University, then Ordinary Professor (1865)—a position he still holds. Visited England (1866), where he met Darwin.—Amongst his many works are "Generelle Morphologie der Organismen" (based on Darwin's views); "Anthropogenie" (history of man's development); "Arabische Korallen"; "Protistenreich" (account of Protista, or first living beings, neither distinctively animals nor plants); "Natürliche Schöpfungsgeschichte" (translated as the "Natural History of Creation"); monograph on Medusae, and on Radiolaria collected in the voyage of the *Challenger* ; "Popular Lectures on Evolution" etc.

Haggard, Henry Rider, was b. at Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, 1856. At the age of nineteen he accompanied Sir Henry Bulwer to Natal as his private secretary, and subsequently served in a similar capacity under Sir Theophilus Shepstone, H.M. Commissioner to the Transvaal, and took part in the temporary annexation of that territory to the British Crown in '77, and was afterwards appointed Master of the High Court of the Transvaal. At the commencement of the Zulu war he was adjutant-lieutenant of the Pretoria Horse. He began his career as an author with the publication of "Cetywayo and his White Neighbours" in '82, and subsequently wrote "Dawn," and "The Witch's Head," in which he gave promise of his success as a romance writer, which was fully realised in "King Solomon's Mines." This won for him immense popularity, which was further increased by his wildly romantic and idealistic story "She" which was originally published in the *Graphic*, and created a great sensation on its appearance, in book form, in '87. "Allan Quatermain," "Jess," "Mr. Meeson's Will," "Maiwa's Revenge" and "Colonel Quaritch, V.O.," are also among the most successful of Mr. H.'s recent writings. His latest work is "Cleopatra," '89. Mr. H. is now engaged on a new story founded on the life of Queen Esther.

Halleybury College, Herts. Founded 1862, received Royal Charter '64. Exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £30) for three years. Pupils 500. Head Master, Rev. J. Robertson, M.A.

Halifax. Capital of Nova Scotia (*q.v.*), pop. 40,000. It is a fine city, and stands on one of the finest harbours in the world. It is the chief naval station of British North America, and has a large royal dockyard, covering 14 acres. Harbour and city are protected by 11 different fortifications, garrisoned by British troops. As the eastern seaport of the Dominion, and the terminal point of the Inter-colonial system of railways, as well as the centre of the vast coal and mineral resources of Nova Scotia, Halifax cannot fail to have a great future before it.

Hall, Rev. Newman, b. at Maidstone, 1816. Educated at Totteridge and Highbury Coll., LL.B. Lond., '55 (law scholarship). Ordained Pastor of the Albion Congregational Ch.,

Hull, '42. In '54 was chosen minister of Rowland Hill's Chapel, Blackfriars Road, London. Subsequently removed with his congregation to the handsome new church in the Westminster Bridge Road, the tower of which, called "Lincoln Tower," was erected by English and American subscribers in memory of Abraham Lincoln. During the American war Mr. H. raised his voice on behalf of the North, and subsequently visited the United States with a view to promoting international goodwill. Mr. H. has long been associated with the temperance cause, and was one of the first to inaugurate a movement for providing pleasant evenings for the people. He is the author of various evangelical books and tracts, of which the best known is "Come to Jesus," of which several millions have been circulated. During '89 Mr. Hall has sustained the loss of his brother, the Rev. Sidney Hall.

Halle, Sir Charles, esteemed pianist, musical editor, and conductor of the day, b. 1819, the son of a local bandmaster near Elberfeld. He studied chiefly at Paris, and in 1846 gave concerts there. The Revolution of '48 drove him to London. His rendering of Beethoven's E Flat and Pianoforte Concerto at a concert at Covent Garden in the same year brought him prominently into notice. He subsequently settled in Manchester. For many years he has been at the head of classical pianists; and since about '57 has gained fame as conductor. In addition, Halle has edited the finest classical composers, and has done much for the culture of the highest description of music. He was knighted in '88, which was the fortieth anniversary of his settlement in England. In July '88 he married Madame Norman-Néruda, the celebrated violinist. During Nov. '89, Sir C. Halle's celebrated orchestra from Manchester visited the Metropolis.

Halsbury, Hardinge Stanley Giffard, P.C., 1st Baron (creat. 1885); b. 1825: belongs to an old family, the Giffards of Devon. Mr. Giffard, after graduating at Merton Coll., Oxford, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple '50, becoming Q.C. ('65). He was engaged in most of the celebrated trials of his time, including the Overend, Gurney, and the Tichborne cases. Solicitor-General ('75-80). On the accession to office of the Salisbury government ('85) he was made Lord Chancellor. His attainment to high judicial office is a remarkable exception to the general axiom of the English bar, that no criminal practitioner ever reaches the woolsack. M.P. for Launceston ('77-85).

Hamilton. Capital of the Bermuda Isles (*q.v.*).
Hamilton, The Rt. Hon. Lord George Francis, P.C., M.P., third son of the late Duke of Abercorn, was b. at Brighton, 1845, and educated at Harrow. Married Lady Maud Caroline, youngest daughter of the third Earl of Harewood (1871). Entered the Rifle Brigade (1866) and was ensign and lieutenant Coldstream Guards (1868). Lord George contested Middlesex at the election of 1868, and won the seat by a majority of more than a thousand over Viscount Enfield, who was second. Again, at the general election of 1874, Lord George defeated Lord Enfield by over 5,000 votes. After this election, when he was under thirty years of age, he was appointed Under-Secretary for India, and four years later succeeded Lord Sandown as Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. Lord George attained cabinet rank in 1885, Lord Salisbury nominating him for the

high post of **First Lord of the Admiralty**. In Lord Salisbury's present administration he holds the same office. Lord George was again elected member for Middlesex in 1880, when he defeated Mr. Herbert Gladstone by a large majority, and for the Ealing Division in 1885 and 1886. With the assistance of Mr. Forwood, secretary to the Admiralty, Lord G. has instituted some important reforms in the Department. With a view to testing the capacity of the fleet to meet a sudden emergency, he in '88 originated the Naval Manœuvres, which are now held annually (see **SESSION, PARLIAMENTARY**). The Naval Estimates introduced by Lord G. H. in '89 caused great discussion.

"Hammering." See **STOCK EXCHANGE TERMS**.

Hannen, The Rt. Hon. Sir James, b. at Kingswood, Surrey, 1807, and was educated at St. Paul's School and Heidelberg University. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple (1848). Going the old Home Circuit, he soon acquired a reputation for ability and industry, which led to his appointment as junior counsel to the Treasury, which is said to carry with it the reversion of a pious judgeship. He was junior counsel for the prosecution at the celebrated trial of "the Manchester martyrs," during the Fenian agitation. An advanced Liberal, Sir James Hannen unsuccessfully contested Shoreham (1865). Appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench Division (1868), President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division (1872), in which capacity he has tried many *causes célèbres*. Sir James is both capable and careful as a judge, and his decisions are very seldom overruled. Was appointed **President of the Farnell Inquiry Commission** (q.v.), and his dignified bearing during the Commission met with general approval.

Hanoi. Capital of Tonquin (q.v.), a French colony in Indo-China.

Harcourt, Sir Wm. Geo. Granville Venables Vernon, Knt. (1873), M.P., P.C., LL.D., Q.C., son of the late Rev. W. V. Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, Oxford, and grandson of a former Archbishop of York, was b. 1827. Educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated with first-class honours in the Classical Tripos, and Senior Optime (1851). Called to the bar at the Inner Temple (1854), Q.C. (1866). Appointed Whewell Professor of International Law, Cambridge (1869). Sir W. Harcourt entered parliament as Liberal for Oxford (1868-80). On seeking re-election after his acceptance of office in Mr. Gladstone's administration he was defeated by Mr. Hall, who was subsequently unseated on petition. Meantime a seat was found for Sir W. H. at Derby, by the voluntary retirement of Mr. Plimsoll, for which constituency he has continued to sit up to the present time. He has held the following offices: Solicitor-General (1873-74); Secretary of State for the Home Department (1880-85); Chancellor of the Exchequer (1880). He married (1876, his second wife) Mrs. Ives, daughter of the late Mr. J. L. Motley, the historian. Under the *nom de plume* of "Historicus" he is the author of the well-known letters on International Law. He was one of the members of the Round Table Conference, which was held at his town residence '87. The great speech he delivered on the law relating to the right of public meetings on the occasion of the **Mitchelstown** debate was subsequently published by the Cobden Club.

Sir William Harcourt may be regarded as the deputy-leader of the Opposition. He is one of the most clever of Parliamentary debaters and platform speakers, and is spoken of as a probable future leader of his party. He accompanied Mr. Gladstone to the great meeting in Bingley Hall, Birmingham, on Nov. 7th, '88, and spoke on that occasion. In the debate raised last Session on the conduct of the Attorney-General with reference to the Pigott forgeries, Sir W. H. made a vigorous attack on the right hon. gentleman (see **SESSION, PARLIAMENTARY**). During '89 Sir W. H. delivered many noticeable speeches in the provinces, and his leadership during the discussion of the **Tithes** question was much appreciated by his party.

Hardwicke Stakes. See **TURF**.
"Harper's Magazine." Originally started in America, but now published simultaneously in England by Sampson, Low & Co. (monthly). It has an immense circulation in both countries—mainly owing, no doubt, to the high-class nature of its literary matter, as well as the beauty of its illustrations, and which, combined with those of the *Century*, have greatly tended to improve the production of English magazines of a similar nature.

Harris, Augustus, actor, dramatist, and manager (b. 1852), is a son of the late Augustus Harris, at one time so well known in the theatrical world. After his father's death Mr. Harris made his first appearance on the stage (73). He is renowned as a most enterprising, energetic, and successful manager. He has also brought two Italian opera seasons to a successful termination at Covent Garden, and in April last accepted a seat on the Board of the Carl Rosa Opera Company. His spectacular melodramas, though replete with highly spiced sensationalism, have invariably hit the public taste. Since '79, when he first took over the theatre, he has produced, besides several popular pantomimes, "The World" (written by himself in collaboration with Messrs. Merritt and Pettitt), "Youth" (Harris and Merritt), "Human Nature" (Harris and Pettitt), "A Run of Luck" (Harris and Pettitt), "Pleasure" (Merritt and Harris), "The Armada" (Harris and Hamilton), '88, and "The Royal Oak," '89. Mr. Harris was elected to the London County Council for the Strand Division last January, and is a member of the music and dancing licensing committee of that body. Mr. H. took a prominent part in the discussion, during '89, on the question of the employment of children in theatres. His correspondence with Mr. H. J. Leslie, relative to his forthcoming pantomime, also attracted attention.

Harrison, Benjamin, President of the United States, was b. Aug. 20th, 1832, at North Bend, near Cincinnati. He claims descent from Commissioner Harrison, who signed the death warrant of Charles I. He is a great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the declaration of American Independence, and a grandson of General W. H. Harrison, who was elected President of the United States in '40, and died a month after his installation. The new President, who was elected by a large majority in succession to Mr. Cleveland in November '88, was educated at the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. He subsequently studied law in Cincinnati, in '54 removed to Indiana, and in '60 was elected reporter of the

Supreme Court of that State. After the outbreak of the civil war, he entered the 20th Indiana regiment, and during the Atlanta campaign greatly distinguished himself. At the conclusion of the war he returned for a short time to his post in Indiana. He subsequently became partner in a law firm. In '80 he was elected Governor of Indiana, and in the following year was returned by that State to the United States Senate. As a Senator he commanded great respect by his force of intellect, unobtrusiveness, and debating power. He is an ardent Republican, and the large majority by which he defeated Mr. Cleveland, the nominee of the Democrats, created much surprise. President Harrison married in '53, before attaining his majority, Miss Carrie L. Scott, daughter of Rev. W. J. Scott, of Oxford, Ohio. On March 4th, '89, he was formally installed, and delivered his inaugural message.

Harrison, Frederic, M.A., was b. in London 1831; educated at King's Coll., Lond., and Wadham Coll., Oxford; scholar, '48; first class in classics, '53; fellow and tutor, '54. Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, '58; practised in the Equity Courts; examiner in jurisprudence for Inns of Court '69-76; for London University '75-9; Professor of Jurisprudence, Inns of Court, '78-89; member of Royal Commission on Trades Unions '69-69; secretary to the Royal Commission for the Digest of the Law '69-70. Is President of the London Positivist Committee, Newton Hall, and has published numerous essays and addresses on Positivism. Author of very many articles in the *Fortnightly*, *Contemporary*, and *Nineteenth Century*. Reviews from their commencement; of "The — of History," '62; of "Order and Progress," '75; "Social Statism," the second volume of Comte's "Positive Polity" (a translation), '75; the "Choice of Books," '86; "Oliver Cromwell," '88; and a great number of lectures, printed privately, on historical, social, and religious questions. He was elected an alderman by the London County Council in February '88. In March '89 he wrote a series of letters to the *Daily News* charging the Government with using the whole machinery of government to suppress popular rights. Mr. H. contributed to the November number of the *Nineteenth Century* an article on "The New Trades Unionism."

Harrow School. Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission from 12 to 14. Among the scholars to either University are Isabella Gregory's of £100 a year for four years, Earl Spencer's £30 a year for three years, Botfield's £20 a year for three years; to Hertford College, Oxford, Baring's three of £100 a year for five years; to Caius College, Cambridge, Sayer's two of £52 10s. for four years; and to any College, Oxford, Need's two of £30 for three years. Pupils—880. Head Master—Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, M.A. Motto—*Stet fortuna domus*. Some distinguished alumni—Butler, afterwards head master, Sir R. Peel, Cardinal Manning, Byron, Archbishop Trench, Trollope the novelist, Sir George Trevelyan, Lord Shaftesbury, Dr. Parr, Lord Palmerston, Theodore Hook. About six or seven Entrance Scholarships, one of not less than £80 a year, two of not less than £60 a year, and the rest of not less than £30 a year each, are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the School) who were under four-

teen years of age on the previous 1st of January. These scholarships are held during the scholar's stay in the School, provided that both his conduct and diligence continue satisfactory. One at least of the scholarships is given for proficiency in mathematics, or in modern subjects. No boy can be elected under twelve years of age. The governors can, at their discretion, add £20 a year to any scholarship, if the circumstances of the scholar appear to make it desirable. There are also two scholarships, each of £30 a year for two years, open to boys in the fifth form, and awarded for proficiency in such subjects as are common to both sides (classical and modern) of the school.

Harte, Bret, was born at Albany, New York, 1839. At the age of fifteen he settled in California, and went through a variety of experiences. He worked for a time in the mines, and subsequently served a short apprenticeship to a printer, and also acted as teacher in a school, and express messenger to a newspaper editor, and secretary to the Mint at San Francisco. He became the first editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, in '68. He established his reputation as a humorist by his well-known poem "The Heathen Chinese," which appeared in that journal in '69. "The Luck of Roaring Camp" greatly increased his popularity. Was appointed United States Consul at Creefield and at Glasgow in '80. In '82 he published a collected edition of his works. His latest ('89) works are "Oressy" and "The Heritage of Deadlow Marsh."

Hartington, Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, Marquis of, M.P., P.C., is the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, and was b. July 23rd, 1833. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. (1854). He was returned for North Lancashire as a Liberal in 1857, and in 1859 moved the vote of non-confidence which resulted in the defeat of Lord Derby. In March 1863 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April of the same year Under-Secretary of State for War in Lord Russell's administration. In February 1866 he obtained cabinet rank as Secretary for War. At the general election of 1868 he was defeated in North Lancashire by Mr. (now Lord) Stanley, but shortly afterwards was returned for the Radnor Boroughs. He was appointed Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, and retained that office till 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as Chief Secretary for Ireland. On the retirement of Mr. Gladstone after his defeat in 1874, Lord Hartington was unanimously chosen as leader of the Liberal party at a meeting held at the Reform Club under the presidency of Mr. John Bright. In 1879 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh (q.v.). At the general election of 1880 he was elected M.P. for North-East Lancashire, and was sent for by the Queen on the defeat and resignation of Lord Beaconsfield. He declined, however, to form an administration, being content to serve again under Mr. Gladstone. He became Secretary for India, but on the appointment of Mr. Childers as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1882, his lordship returned to the War Office. At the general election in 1885 he was returned by an enormous majority for the Rossendale Division of Lancashire. When Mr. Gladstone formulated his policy of Home Rule for Ireland, Lord Hartington was unable to follow him, and moved the amend-

ment to Mr. Gladstone's motion for the second reading of that measure. During the electioneering campaign which followed the defeat of the Government on the Bill, Lord Hartington frequently declared himself in favour of a substantial reform of Irish local government, but protested against such a reform being based upon a principle which he conceived to be inapplicable to England, Scotland and Wales, and destructive of the integrity of the United Kingdom. His lordship became the recognised leader of the Liberal Unionist party, to whose action in dividing the Liberal vote the Conservative triumph at the polls was largely due. Recognising the commanding influence of Lord Hartington with the Unionists of both parties, Lord Salisbury offered to serve under him if he would accept the premiership. Lord Hartington, however, declined Lord Salisbury's overtures, but undertook to give his support to the new ministry in the House of Commons. After the secession of Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Salisbury again endeavoured to induce Lord Hartington to join his cabinet. On the ground that he could best serve the Unionist cause without taking office, he again declined. It was, however, with his full approval that Mr. Goschen entered the cabinet as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Events which have taken place since then have emphasised Lord Hartington's antagonism to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy; and in his speeches delivered in the autumn of '88 at Nairn and Belfast he assumed an attitude of closer alliance with Lord Salisbury. He made another political tour in Scotland last October, and in speeches delivered at Stirling and Aberdeen alluded to the possibility of a defeat by the Unionist party at the next general election.

Harvest Moon. If the moon moved along the equator, and at a uniform rate, it would rise about fifty minutes later each day. Its motion is not uniform, and not on the equator, and hence arise considerable variations in the retardation. We may, for our purpose, suppose the moon's orbit to coincide with the ecliptic. Now, the inclination of the ecliptic to the horizon varies, and it is evident that the less this angle the sooner the moon appears above the horizon. Also the retardation is least when the equator and ecliptic intersect near the horizon. This condition occurs at every full moon, but is most marked at the full moon nearest the autumnal equinox, when it rises only about twenty minutes later each day (at London), and soon after sunset. The full moon preceding the autumnal equinox is the **Harvest Moon**, that following is the **Hunter's Moon**. The phenomena are most marked in high latitudes.

Haussa, or Houssa. An African people of the Fulah or Fellatah race, distinct from the Negroes proper. Their country lies on the lower middle course of the Niger, and between that river and the Benue. Here are various States loosely confederated into the empires of Sokoto and Gando. The Haussa people are distinguished above all West African nations for intelligence, vivacity, industry, and commercial address, good faith, and friendliness. The Haussa language is said to be the noblest, richest, and most harmonious in Nigritia. Haussas are recruited for service in Gold Coast Colony, where an armed constabulary of 1,000 of them is maintained, and the

British Royal Niger Co. has entered into a treaty with the ruler of Sokoto.

Havana. Capital of Cuba (*q.v.*), pop. 230,000.

Hawaiian Islands. A group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific. Area, 6,677 sq. m., pop. 80,576. Capital, Honolulu, on the south-west coast of the island of Oahu, pop. 20,487. Imports in '86, £975,547; exports, £2,068,075; estimated revenue for biennial period, '86-88, £567,985; expenditure, £910,495; debt, £42,000, exclusive of the loan which has been sanctioned of £400,000. The Hawaiian Islands were discovered by Captain Cook in 1778, and by him named Sandwich Islands, in honour of the Earl of Sandwich, then first lord of the Admiralty; but the natives have adopted the name Hawaiian, from the largest island, Hawaii. Exports, sugar, rice, coffee, hides, wool, whale oil and bone. The bulk of the trade is with the United States. Under Kamehameha I. the Hawaiian Islands were united into one kingdom. Kamehameha II. succeeded him in 1819, and one of his first acts was to abolish idolatry. Thenceforward the commercial development of the islands and the civilisation of the people has proceeded rapidly. The form of government is a limited monarchy. A new constitution was granted in July '87. There are two Houses—the House of Nobles and the House of Representatives—each consisting of 24 members, and both popularly elected, the nobles for six years, the representatives for two. The two Houses sit together, and form the Legislative Assembly. The members of the Privy Council are appointed by the king. The reigning sovereign is Kala-Kana I. Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, and China. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Haweis, Rev. H. R. b. 1840; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated (1861), M.A. (1864). In 1866 he was appointed to the Crown living of St. James's, Marylebone, which he still holds. He is well known as an able preacher and speaker; and also for the æsthetic character of the services held at his church. He is an author of repute, his principal works being "*Music and Morals*," and "*New Pet, or Pastimes and Penalties*," besides several pamphlets and articles on social subjects, etc. Mr. Haweis has recently interested himself in the affairs of Morocco, which he visited last summer, and contributed to the press his experiences concerning this country. He has denounced the corruptions of its consular system, and urged the establishment of a British consulate at Tangier. Mrs. H. has written some well-known books on various subjects.

Hawkers, Law relating to, '89. A case of some importance to costermongers and hawkers was that of *Brookley v. The Vestry of St. Mary, Battersea* (Queen's Bench Division, May and). The plaintiff's handbarrow had been seized in the street after notice from the defendants, and the court held that the vestry had a right to make such a seizure, even without taking proceedings before the magistrates.

Hawkesbury Bridge. This steel bridge, which carries a double line of rails, and is the third largest structure of its kind in the world, and the largest of any in the southern hemisphere, was opened on May 1st, '89. It is on the Sydney and Newcastle Railway, and completes the system of railway communication

between Brisbane and Adelaide; there are seven spans of 415 ft. each, while the heading above the Hawkesbury river high-water mark is 40 ft. The contract was taken by an American firm, who got the iron and steel work done in Great Britain, the work having been under construction two and a half years. The distance by rail between Brisbane and Adelaide is rather over 1,800 miles, and it is now possible to make a railway journey of 2,600 miles in Australia. The tender for the bridge was £327,000, and the total cost complete, including abutments, amounts to about £350,000.

Hawkins, Sir H. was b. at Hitchin 1816, and educated at Bedford School. Called to the bar 43, Q.C. '58, and made a Judge in '76. He was junior counsel for the defence at the famous trial of Sir John Dean Paul and his colleagues, and assisted Mr. (afterwards Lord Chief Justice) Bovill in the Roupel case. He successfully defended Mr. W. H. Smith when his return for Westminster was challenged, and was leader in the prosecution of the Tieborne claimant. Sir Henry retains many of his youthful tastes for athletics, and is an hon. member of the Jockey Club, for which he was formerly standing counsel.

Hawks, Master of the. In an appendix to the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on *Perpetual Pensions (q.v.)*, it is stated that by letters patent dated July 5th, 1684, James II. granted this office to the ancestor of the Duke of St. Albans and his heirs for ever, charging the salary and expenses upon revenues at the disposal of the Crown. The right of the Duke of St. Albans to the annuity was referred by the Treasury to the law officers in 1831; and they reported that the heirs of the first grantee of the office have such an interest in the salary granted as to render it imperative upon the Lords of the Treasury to make provision for continuing the annual payment. The sums granted by the original patent were as follows: Master of Hawks, salary £391 1s. 5d.; four falconers at £50 per annum each, £200; provision of hawks, £600; provision of pigeons, hens, and other meats, £182 10s. Total, £1,373 11s. 5d. This amount has been reduced by office fees and other deductions to £965 a year. It was charged on the land revenues under the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 86, and Treasury warrants of '33 and '34. It was subsequently transferred to the Consolidated Fund under the authority of the Act 29 & 30 Vict., c. 62, and the Treasury warrant of June 30th, '68. It was stated in committee that the pension is still paid; and in answer to Mr. Jennings and Mr. Mundella, Sir R. Welby said he presumed the Duke of St. Albans does not keep hawks, and he did not think his Grace has any duties of attendance on the Court, or any Court duties devolving on him in consequence of the office that he holds. The Treasury had no reason to know that there are any hawks kept. Asked whether any expenditure was at present made under the second, third, and fourth heads, Sir R. Welby said he was not aware; the Treasury had no reason to know that there were any hawks. One part of the question he should not be able to give an answer to: the Duke might perhaps give something to nominal falconers, but the Treasury had no information before them to show that there was any establishment of hawks kept. He believed the Treasury had

been advised that the Duke was legally entitled to these sums.

Hayti, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo. The second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. Area 28,249 sq. m., pop. 1,200,000.—There are two states. The largest, the *Dominican Republic* (the mulatto republic) occupies the eastern end of the island. Area, 18,045 sq. m.; estimated pop. in '87, 504,000. Is divided into five states or provinces, and four maritime districts. Has a President and National Congress. Capital, *San Domingo*, founded in 1494, the first European settlement in America, pop. 16,000. Revenue ('87) £320,000; expenditure, £290,000; foreign debt in '87 (not reckoning unpaid interest), £714,300. There is also an internal debt and an international debt. There is said to be now some progress, and the country is being opened up by railways. Exports—valuable timbers, coffee, tobacco, cacao, and sugar, to amount of £530,084 in '86. Imports—£438,410. The *Republic of Hayti* (the negro republic) occupies the western portion of the island. Area, 10,204 sq. m.; pop. estimated at from 572,000 to 800,000. The capital is *Port-au-Prince*, pop. 40,000. It has a President, Senate, and House of Representatives. The government, nominally republican, is in reality military, the powers of the elective President greatly outweighing those of the legislature. There is an army of about 7,000 men, commanded by numerous generals; and a navy of five small gunboats. Estimated revenue and expenditure for '87, £1,064,257, including over £200,000 for interest. Debt officially stated in '87 as £13,500,000. Exports, coffee, mahogany, logwood, and cotton (1886) £1,511,199; imports, £993,050. (See previous editions.)—At the close of '88 the forces of Gen. Légitime, the President of the Republic, suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the insurgents under Gen. Hyppolite. Several hundreds were killed in the battle. Gen. Paul, who deserted Gen. Hyppolite, was captured and shot. Gen. Hyppolite was chosen President of the North of Hayti at Cape Haytien, and selected his cabinet. Gen. Légitime offered to pay \$100,000 as indemnity for the detention of the American steamer *Osama* at Port-au-Prince during the blockade (Jan. '89). Important successes were gained by Gen. Légitime over Gen. Hyppolite, including the surrender of several towns (Feb.). Recognition of Gen. Légitime as President of Hayti by British and French Governments. During the spring conflicts took place between the rival parties, resulting in the defeat of Gen. Hyppolite and the capture of the town of Dessalines by Gen. Légitime (April). For the purpose of examining the situation, and endeavouring to pacify the country, and also to arrange for the acquisition of an American coaling station, the United States Government appointed (May) Gen. Wallaco and Col. Tucker as commissioners to Hayti. They were, however, suddenly recalled. The rumour of a treaty alleged to have been concluded between France and Hayti was declared by M. Félix Faure, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question in the Chamber, to be without foundation. Gen. Hyppolite, having defeated Gen. Légitime and entered the Port-au-Prince, assumed the provisional presidency (May). Gen. Légitime, with his family and suite, arrived at New York (Sept. 5th) on his way to France. By advice (Nov. 13th)

to the Haytian Minister at Washington, it was stated that Gen. Hyppolite had constituted a cabinet (see DIPLOMATIC). Serious earthquake occurred (Feb. 28th) at Port De Pex, many houses being wrecked and a large number of persons injured. Consult Hazard's "Santo Domingo," and Sir Spencer St. John's "Hayti or the Black Republic."

Healy, Timothy Michael, b. in Bantry, 1835 Secretary to Mr. Parnell in 1880, when he was summoned to America. Took an active part in the Land League agitation (1880), and was arrested in the autumn on a charge of intimidation, and committed for trial, but was acquitted. Elected for Wexford borough without opposition. Took a very active part in the discussions of the Land Bill of 1881, and obtained the insertion of words excluding the improvements of tenants from rent; and the clause has since come to be known as the "Healy clause." Went to America (1881), and was present at the great Irish-American convention in Chicago in that year. Charged with the use of intimidating language in a speech in 1882, and was sentenced to find bail for good behaviour, or be imprisoned for six months. Refusing bail, he was imprisoned. Was released after he had served four months of his sentence. Returned for Monaghan in '83, and in '85 for both North Monaghan and South Derry; elected to sit for the latter. Failed to secure his return in '86, but (Feb. 7th, '87) was returned unopposed for North Longford. Mr. H. was called to the Irish bar 1884. He conducted the defence of Mr. T. D. Sullivan before the Dublin magistrates in the spring of '88, and was one of the counsel for the scheduled members before the Parnell Commission (q.v.). He has frequently during '89 acted as counsel for various political offenders in Ireland.

Heart's Content. A harbour on the south-east of Newfoundland, where the Atlantic telegraph cables from Valencia, Ireland, land.

Hegira, The. See MOHAMMEDAN ERA.

Helligoland (Holy land). A British island 36 miles north of the Elbe mouth. Under a Governor as a Crown colony. Consists of a rock 200 ft. high, on which are a village and a lighthouse. Is resorted to by bathers from Hamburg, etc. Oysters and lobsters are the chief productions. [For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table).] The island was captured from Denmark in 1807, and was formerly of importance as a naval station. For Governor see DIPLOMATIC.

Heliograph. See cd. '87.

Henley Bogatta. See AQUATICS.

Hennessy, Sir John Pope, K.C.M.G. and Knight of Malta, was b. at Cork in 1834 and educated at Queen's Coll. in that city. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple '61, and elected to Parliament (as a National Conservative) for King's County '59. He was the first Roman Catholic M.P. After an active parliamentary career, during which he frequently opposed the measures of his own party, he was appointed Governor of Labuan ('67), and subsequently of West Africa ('72), Bahamas ('73), Windward Islands ('75), Hong Kong ('77), and Mauritius ('82). After arriving in Mauritius he had a dispute with Mr. Clifford Lloyd, which led to an official investigation by Sir Hercules Robinson. Created K.C.M.G. '80. He has contributed occasionally to several of the leading periodicals, and in '83 published a history of the proceedings of "Raleigh in Ireland."

Herbert, John Rogers, R.A., b. at Maldon 1810, devoted his attention at an early age to portrait painting, and received sittings from many remarkable persons, including Her Majesty, then Princess Victoria. Elected an A.R.A. in 1841, he next year exhibited "The First Introduction of Christianity into Britain," which initiated a series of pictures from religious subjects which have made him famous. R.A. (1846). His "Illustration of Justice on the Earth, and its Development of Law and Judgment," for the Peers' Robing Room at Westminster, was completed in 1864. He and Mr. MacIise were long engaged on this work, in which the "water-glass" method was adopted. Mr. Herbert's "Moses Descending from the Mount with the Tables of the Law" is in the principal committee room of the House of Lords. During '89 allusion was made to this, as not being so available for public exhibition as was desirable.

Hereford, Rt. Rev. James Atlay, Lord Bishop of. Consecrated '68. The see was founded 676 (income £4200). His lordship, who is the 93rd bishop, was b. 1817. Educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge; Sen. opt., 1st cl. Class. Tripos, 1840; M.A. 1843, B.D. 1850, D.D. 1859. Was ordained deacon 1842 by the Bishop of Ely, and priest in the following year by the Bishop of Lincoln. His lordship was formerly Fellow of St. John's Coll., Camb., 1842-59, and Tutor 1846-59; vicar of Madingley, Cambs., 1847-52; Whitehall Preacher 1850-58; vicar of Leeds and Rural Dean 1859-68; Canon Residentiary of Ripon Cathedral 1861-68.

Hereditary Legislators. See Session, sect. 35.

Herkomer, Hubert, A.R.A., b. 1849 at Waal, in Bavaria. At an early age he settled with his parents first in America and subsequently in England. Joined the Institute of Painters in Water Colours (1871), and to the gallery of this Society and to the Grosvenor and Academy exhibitions he contributed many drawings, chiefly of Bavarian subjects. His oil picture, "After the Toil of Day," in the Academy exhibition of 1873, extended his reputation, and prepared the way for his "Last Muster," the memorable picture of the Chelsea pensioners (1875). He subsequently turned his attention to etching, and other branches. He was (1879) elected an A.R.A. In '88 Mr. Herkomer painted a portrait of Mrs. Gladstone, which was presented to her on the occasion of her golden wedding. He personally directs the well-known Art School at Bushey, of which he is the founder, and in connection with which a new theatre was opened in '88 with the performance of a romantic fragment entitled "The Sorceress," composed by Professor H. himself. He has since prepared for the same theatre a musical and pictorial play illustrative of "Scenes in y^e Olden Time." Professor H. interests himself in various philanthropic movements for elevating the tastes of the people, and is one of the most welcome lecturers at Toynbee Hall. Created Officer of the Légion d'Honneur ('89) for his services in connection with the Paris Exhibition.

Herschell, Farrer, P.C., 1st Baron (created '86) b. '37, ed. at Univ. Coll., London, and Univ. of Bonn. Called to the bar '60, and became Q.C. '72; bencher of Lincoln's Inn the same year; Recorder of Carlisle '73. Represented Durham City in the Liberal interest '74-'85. Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's ministry

(80), and received the honour of knighthood. In '80 was raised to the peerage, and became Lord Chancellor. Took part in the Round Table Conference, which was called in order to discover, if possible, a *modus vivendi* for the Liberal party with regard to the Irish question. The first meeting of this Conference took place at Lord H.'s house. On the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the selection of Lord H. to act as President was unanimously approved; and his able conduct entirely justified it. Towards the end of '88 Lord H. visited India; and in his absence was chosen an Alderman on the London County Council, an office which his lordship declined to fill. His lordship is well known for his musical tastes. Lord H. delivered a powerful speech on the Farnell Commission (*q.v.*), in the House of Lords.

Herts. County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

Hervey Archipelago, or Cook's Islands. In the South Pacific, between the Friendly Islands and the Society Islands. Discovered by Captain Cook in 1777, and in 1823 became the scene of the missionary labours of John Williams (of Rarotonga). Annexed to Britain, '88. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Hesse. See DIPLOMACY.

Hicks-Beach, Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward, P.C., M.P., D.C.L., b. 1837. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1st class Law and Mod. Hist., 1858; M.A. 1861; Hon. D.C.L. 1878). Is a J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire. Sat as Conservative M.P. for E. Gloucestershire (1864-85); W. Bristol (1885). Has held the following official appointments: Parliamentary Secretary to Poor Law Board (March to Aug. 1868); Under-Secretary for Home Office (Aug. to Dec. 1868); Chief Secretary for Ireland (1874-78 and 1886); Secretary of State for Colonies (1878-80); Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons in the first Salisbury administration. On his lordship's return to power in 1886 Sir M. resumed the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, but after a few weeks resigned, owing to failing eyesight. After travelling for some time on the Continent he returned to his Parliamentary duties, and re-entered the cabinet as President of the Board of Trade in Feb. '88. In the session of '89 he introduced the bill for regulating railway rates and charges. See SESSION, PARLIAMENTARY.

High Church. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Historical Manuscripts Commission. A Royal Commission was appointed in '69 to examine and report upon the collections of manuscripts in the possession of private families and municipal authorities, who have rendered the commissioners every assistance in the investigation and classification of manuscripts illustrative of history, constitutional law, and general literature. The Commission was re-constituted in '83 as follows: Lord Escher (chairman), Lord Carlingford, Marquis of Lothian, Marquis of Salisbury, Marquis of Bath, Earl of Rosebery, Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Limerick, the late Lord Houghton, Lord Acton, and Mr. W. Hardy, with Mr. John Romilly as secretary and Mr. J. J. Cartwright assistant sec. The latter gentleman is now secretary. The Commission has published twelve reports and appendices of great interest. The Commissioners have recently been engaged

upon the vast collection of Elizabethan state papers and documents in the possession of Lord Salisbury, at Hatfield House. Two vols. of Calendars of these MSS. have been issued.

"Historical Review, English" (published first Jan. 1886), is devoted to the treatment of history and historical research from a critical and philosophical standpoint, and to the publication of historical documents. A list of the newest works, English and foreign, bearing upon historical subjects is given, together with a summary of the contents of the leading historical periodicals of various countries. Amongst its contributors to the first number were Lord Acton, Mr. Gladstone, Professors Seeley and Freeman, and the Provost of Oriel Coll., Oxford. Editor, Rev. Professor Orington, LL.D. Office, 39, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Hobart. Capital of Tasmania (q.v.); pop. 29,000; on the Derwent. Formerly called Hobart Town.

Hogg, Quintin, is a son of the late Sir James Wier Hogg, chairman of the old East India Co., and a brother of Lord Magheramorne, chairman of the late Metropolitan Board of Works. Mr. Quintin Hogg, who is a merchant in a large way of business in Rood Lane, has for many years been actively associated with philanthropic and religious movements. Some thirty years ago he started a ragged school in the district of Drury Lane. This was in '73 converted into a working boys' home and institute "for the purpose of endeavouring to withdraw elder boys from evil surroundings." From Endell Street the institution was in '78 removed to larger premises in Long Acre, where the membership soon increased to 600. With a view to further developing the movement which the Long Acre institution represented, Mr. Hogg in '80 purchased for £50,000 the old Polytechnic, Regent Street, and converted it into a great technical and recreative school. The institution has been a great success, as many as 8,846 students having attended its classes in '88-9. The cost of maintaining the institution is about £15,000 a year, about £9,000 of which is provided by class fees. Up to last year the deficit of £6,000 was annually made up by Mr. Hogg, who has altogether spent about £100,000 upon his scheme. The Charity Commissioners, with a view to placing the institution on a permanent financial basis, have promised £35,000 towards its funds on condition that a similar amount is raised by voluntary contributions. Up to Nov. '89 about £20,000 of the requisite sum had been subscribed. A Young Women's Institute has also been founded by Mr. and Mrs. H. in premises adjoining the Polytechnic, and promises to be as successful as the latter.

Hole, Very Rev. S. Reynolds, Dean of Rochester. Educated at Newark grammar school and Brasenose College, Oxford. He was ordained curate of his native parish 1844, and became vicar in '50. In '74 he was nominated Rural Dean of Southwell, in '75 Dean of Lincoln, and in '87 was appointed to the Deanery of Rochester in succession to the late Dr. Scott. He for some time acted as chaplain to the present Archbishop of Canterbury. Dean H. is distinguished by his efforts in promoting the influence of the Church of England as the Church of the poor, and has been an eloquent advocate of the principles of the Free and Open Church Association. Dean H. is one of the most popular platform speakers, and has a fund of

good humour and good stories, upon which he draws largely. He has been a contributor to *Punch*, and was an intimate friend of the late John Leech. He is one of the highest living authorities on the cultivation of roses, his "Book about Roses" having run through many editions and been translated into several languages, and his speech at the Mansion House, in '89, on this subject was considered most felicitous.

Holland. See NETHERLANDS.

Holloway College, The Royal. Founded in 1883 by the practical benevolence of the late Mr. Thomas Holloway. Is a handsome building situated at Mount Lee, Egham, Surrey, built in the style of the French Renaissance. Its object is to supply the best and most suitable education for women of the middle and upper-middle classes. Principal, Miss Bishop; Sec., J. L. Clifford-Smith.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell, M.D., LL.D., b. at Cambridge, Mass., August 29th, 1809, and graduated at Harvard University. Originally intended for the law, he ultimately attached himself to the medical profession, of which he was a distinguished ornament, being successively appointed Professor of Anatomy both at Dartmouth College and the Massachusetts Medical School. From an early age, however, he evinced a taste for poetry and general literature, and it is in his capacity as an author that he is best known in England. During the American Civil War he was an ardent supporter of the North, whose cause was materially assisted by his powerful satires, especially his "Sweet Little Man." His most popular works are "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "The Professor at the Breakfast Table" and "The Poet at the Breakfast Table." Many of his happiest efforts have been delivered at public dinners. He visited England in '86, and was everywhere received with the greatest cordiality. Hon. LL.D. (Camb.). On the occasion of his 80th birthday Dr. H. received congratulations from all parts of the world.

Holy Thursday (otherwise called Ascension Day). The fortieth day after Christ's resurrection.

Home Arts and Industries Association, established about the beginning of '85, having been previously at work in a small way under the title of "The Cottage Arts Association," founded and promoted by Mrs. Jebb. It has now over 450 classes in England, Scotland, and Ireland, with more than 5,000 pupils. Its immediate objects are to rouse the intelligence, educate the eye and train the hand. President, Earl Brownlow. Treasurer, Mr. Walter Besant. Secretaries, Miss Dymes and Miss M. H. C. Legh. Office and studios, Royal Albert Hall.

Home Office. This is a many-sided department, and makes great demands upon the time and judgment of its parliamentary chief. He grants certificates for the naturalisation of aliens (q.v.). Addresses to the Sovereign and the gracious replies thereto pass through his office; reports of Royal Commissions are forwarded to him to be laid before the Sovereign, by whose command they are subsequently presented to Parliament; he nominates the principal officers of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, and most civil knightships are conferred upon his recommendation. Heavy fees are paid to the Department by those upon whom peerages and other dignities are bestowed. The Home Secre-

tary may grant provisional orders for the improvement of unhealthy areas in the Metropolis, and the functions of licensing and inspection in regard to the practice of vivisection, schools of anatomy, and retreats for habitual drunkards are vested in him. One staff of inspectors from the Department is charged with the supervision of coal and metalliferous mines (see MINING, and COAL MINES REGULATION ACT); another sees that the Acts relative to the manufacture and storing of explosives are properly carried out; and a third visits factories, printing works, bleaching works, brickyards, white lead works, and workshops (see FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACTS). The Home Secretary is also charged with powers of inspection under the Burial Acts, and may permit in certain special cases interments in closed burial grounds, or the exhumation of bodies where there is suspicion of foul play. Under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act (see SESSION, sect. 72) he may direct a factory inspector to see that the conditions and restrictions of any licence granted in respect of the employment of children of between the ages of seven and ten years in theatres are duly complied with. The maintenance of peace and order within the kingdom, and the administration of justice, so far as the royal prerogative is involved in it, are, however, his leading responsibilities. His duties in connection with the police include the appointment of the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Force, and the approval of rules made for the service by that officer (see METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE); he must be satisfied, before granting his certificate under the County and Borough Police Act, that the police of a county or borough has been maintained in a state of efficiency in point of numbers and discipline; and should his certificate of efficiency be withheld, the sum annually payable by the County Council in substitution for local grants towards the cost of pay and clothing of the police is forfeited. In any part of the United Kingdom he may authorise the employment of the military forces of the Crown in order to suppress riot and disorder. He appoints and frequently puts in motion the Director of Public Prosecutions (q.v.). The control of the prisons (q.v.) and convict establishments, and the inspection of reformatory and industrial schools (q.v.) are exercised by his Department, and he has the charge of criminal lunatics and insane prisoners. See LUNACY. He may recommend to the Crown the remission of punishment passed upon offenders, either by justices of the peace or by the judges, his most anxious and responsible function in this connection being in regard to petitions for commutation of the death sentence; but before deciding in such grave matters he usually takes such judicial, legal, and, in cases where insanity is suggested, medical opinion as he may think necessary, to enable him to arrive at a just conclusion. See MINISTRY, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Home Rule. The term applied to the movement for the restoration of self-government in Ireland, which was started by Mr. Isaac Butt, in Dublin, in 1870. The new movement, which in most respects had the same objects as the agitation of O'Connell for repeal of the Union, obtained at the general election of 1874, sixty members. The party was afterwards divided on policy, Mr. Parnell (q.v.) and Mr. Biggar advocating a more active course

than Mr. Butt approved. Mr. Butt died in 1879, and Mr. Shaw was elected leader of the Home Rule party in his stead. After the general election of 1880, at which the party was largely augmented, Mr. Parnell was elected in place of Mr. Shaw. The election of 1885 still further strengthened the party, which was yet again increased at the election of 1886, the Home Rule party now numbering eighty-six. Home Rule has various meanings—different proposals being made at different periods and by different leaders. The plan of Mr. Butt was to allow a parliament in Dublin, and at the same time to have the Irish members summoned to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster whenever questions arose affecting the relations of Ireland with the Empire. Since then the members of Mr. Parnell's party have signified a preference for the model of the Colonies—viz., a parliament in Dublin and no representation in the Imperial Parliament and no share in Imperial taxation. Some members of the Home Rule party now declare in favour of absolute independence. The arguments for and against Home Rule are as follow:—(1) That the only practical method of governing Ireland peaceably is to allow her to manage her own affairs; (2) That self-government has answered in the Colonies, and would answer in Ireland; (3) That Home Rule in Ireland would leave the English Parliament free for English business; (4) That the relaxation of the legal union would draw closer the bonds of sentimental union; (5) That the restrictions and safeguards of Mr. Gladstone's Bill could be maintained. On the other side it is argued: (1) That the method of ruling Ireland by steady and just administration has never yet been fairly tried; that there are now few Irish grievances to remedy; that the promised peace of Ireland left to herself is negatived by every indication of mutual class, religious, and race hatreds, and that the very mention of Home Rule made Ulster prepare for civil war. (2) That Home Rule is demanded merely that the weaker may be handed over to the stronger, and that the necessary interference of England at a later stage would involve the reconquest of Ireland. (3) That the self-governing Colonies were well affected towards England when granted Home Rule, whereas Ireland is disaffected. (4) That the English Parliament can find other ways of freeing itself from obstruction than the granting of Home Rule; and (5) That the restrictions and safeguards of Mr. Gladstone's scheme would either be so much waste paper or be made the subject of fresh agitations. Besides, it is pointed out that Ireland's place in the empire is one of diminishing significance. When Grattan's parliament was granted, the population of Ireland was about half as large as that of England and Wales, and the proportion was not much less than 1 to 2 of the rest of the United Kingdom in 1801. In 1841 it was still more than 8 to 19; but now it is barely 3 to 31, or less than 1 to 6. It is also urged that Irish disaffection is not of home growth, but is fostered and paid for by the American Irish. Since the great Irish famine, emigration has made these a potent factor in the world's politics; but emigration is lessening, the United States are growing, and in less than a generation the Irish Americans will be merged in the great body of American citizens. These are the Unionist reasons for patience and firmness.

For schedule of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, introduced April 8th, '86, see ed. '87.

Home Rule for Scotland. See Session, sect. 36.

Honduras, a republic in Central America. Area, 46,400 sq. m.; pop. 450,000. Capital, Tegucigalpa, pop. 12,000. Governed by a President and Congress, elected for four years. Present President elected '83, and re-elected '87. Estimated revenue for '88-9, £225,000; expenditure, £231,000. Imports, not valued; exports, £670,133. Foreign debt, about £5,333,700. Internal, £250,000. The loans were raised for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. Army nominally about 3800, including reserves. Prolonged civil strife, aggravated by wars with San Salvador and Guatemala, from '70 to '76, when exhaustion brought peace. Since '80 affairs more peaceable. In '73 Omoa was bombarded by the British, to obtain redress for injuries inflicted on their subjects. In '81 similar complications with France were settled by compensation, etc. For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

Hong Kong. An island and British Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by a narrow strait—the Lyce-moon pass. The peninsula of **Kowloon**, opposite the island, and a small adjacent group, the **Lema Islands**, appertain to the colony. Capital Victoria (commonly called Hong Kong—see previous eds.). Government is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. Religion and education are most abundantly provided for. The island is our "Eastern Gibraltar," and is both a military and naval station. There is a mixed European, Sikh, and Chinese police, numbering 700. It is also the great emporium for European trade with China, and is a free port. For latest financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Imports, chiefly goods for China, cottons, and other manufactured articles; exports, tea, silk, and other Chinese produce. For Executive Council see DIPLOMATIC. Consult "Her Majesty's Colonies"; Denny's and Mayer's "China and Japan," etc.

Hook, James Clarke, R.A., b. 1819. Commencing his artistic career by painting pictures having for the most part a scriptural or poetical basis, Mr. H. afterwards produced many excellent paintings, the subjects of which were pastoral or modern. Elected R.A. ('60). Consequent upon the success of his well-known "Luff, Boy!" Mr. H. has more recently devoted his talents to marine pictures, and is a regular contributor to the Royal Academy.

Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, son and successor of the late Sir William Jackson Hooker, director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, was b. at Halesworth, Suffolk, 1817. Graduated M.D. Glasgow Univ. '39. Assistant-surgeon to the Government Antarctic expedition conducted by Sir James Clark Ross, '38, and on his return published a series of richly illustrated volumes on the *Flora of New Zealand, Tasmania, and the Auckland Islands*. He was appointed botanist to the Geological Survey of Great Britain in '46, and in '47 visited India, where he remained till 1851, having been kept prisoner for some time by the Rajah of Sikkim. On his return he published his *Himalaya Journals*. In '55 he was appointed assistant-director of Kew Gardens, and became Director in '65. Made

a tour in Syria for botanical purposes '70. President of the British Association at Norwich, '68, and in his address defended the Darwinian doctrine of Evolution. Accompanied by Mr. John Ball and Mr. Maw, Dr. Hooker made a journey into Morocco '71, to study its flora; he and his companions, during their explorations, climbed to the summit of the great Atlas mountain. Elected President of the Royal Society '73, resigned '76. Created K.C.S.I. '77.

Hop Industry, Committee on. See Session, sect. 181.

Hopps, J. Page, was b. in London, 1834. Studied at the Baptist College, Leicester, for three years, and, after a brief pastorate in Leicestershire, became assistant to George Dawson at Birmingham in '58. After that, Unitarian minister at Sheffield, Dukinfield, Glasgow, and (now) Leicester. Editor of *The Truthseeker* for twenty-five years. Author of "The Bible for Beginners," and a large number of pamphlets on religious, social, and political questions of the hour. Mr. H. unsuccessfully contested S. Paddington in the Radical interest against Lord R. Churchill in '85.

Horological Institute, The British, has for its main object the encouragement of the English watch trade. Technical classes are held by the Institute at its headquarters, Northampton Square, E.C., and certificates are granted. It is in union with the City and Guilds Institute, and publishes monthly the "Horological Journal," which circulates among watchmakers, jewellers, and silversmiths. Sec., F. J. Britten.

Horsley, John Calcott, R.A., b. in London 1817, painted a picture in his youth which excited the admiration of Wilkie. In 1843 his cartoon of "St. Augustine Preaching" gained at Westminster Hall one of the three prizes in the second rank of £200. Other frescoes of his in the Palace of Westminster are entitled of Religion" and "Satan surprised at the Ear of Eve." Since then he has painted many admirable pictures and portraits, as well as an altar-piece with figures of colossal size, intitled, "The Healing Mercies of Christ." The latter is in the chapel of St. Thomas's Hospital. Mr. Horsley was elected treasurer of the Royal Academy ('82), and in the Academy Exhibition '89 he had a portrait of Mr. Martin Colnaghi.

Horseflesh, Sale of. See Session, sect. 76.

Horse Racing. See TURF.

Horton, Robert F., M.A., congregational minister, b. 1855; ed. at Shrewsbury, whence he went to New Coll., Oxford ('74), where he commenced a brilliant college career by obtaining First Class in Moderations, and in '78 a First in Classical Greats. Elected Fellow of his college '79. Began his ministry at Hampstead ('80), and his success there soon necessitated the building of a larger church, which was opened '84. Mr. H.'s work on "Inspiration" caused considerable discussion. The exclusion of Mr. H. from a professorship at Oxford by reason of his Nonconformist views attracted attention at the time; but by his severance from college work London has gained a decided acquisition to its ranks of preachers.

House, Adjournment of the. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

House of Deputies, The Austro-Hungarian. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Hova. The ruling race of Madagascar (q.v.).

Howard Association. Instituted under the patronage of the late Lord Broughton) for

the promotion of the best methods of Penal Treatment and Crime Prevention. It labours to indoctrinate the public mind with the importance of a reformatory and radically preventive treatment. Treasurer, Wm. Tallack, Esq.; Sec., Sir R. N. Fowler, Bart., M.P. Offices, 5, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

Howard Centenary, The, is to be celebrated by a public ceremony at Bedford on Jan. 20th, '90, when a memorial is to be erected on some convenient site in the town. A general committee was formed on Oct. 15th to take steps in the matter, and the Rev. W. P. Irving, Bedford, was requested to act as secretary.

Howells, William Dean, the eminent American novelist, was b. in Ohio, 1837. After serving his time with his father as a printer, he adopted journalism as his profession, and in '71 was appointed editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, from which he retired in '80. His poems, sketches, and stories, which are characterised by a lightness of artistic touch which marks the individuality of their author, have had a wide circulation on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. H. was American consul at Vienna '61-65. In '89 the death of his eldest daughter was announced.

Huddleston, Sir John Walter, was b. in 1817, and married Lady Diana Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans. Called to the bar at Gray's Inn (1839), Q.C. (1857), but he failed repeatedly in his attempts to get into Parliament. Probably no man at the bar, in his time, except Mr. Hawkins, had so large a practice at Nisi Prius. Mr. Huddleston was created a justice of the Common Pleas (1875), then a baron of the Exchequer, and, finally, a judge of the High Court. He is, however, still known in legal circles as "Baron" Huddleston. Sir J. W. H. presided over the case of *Bessant v. Hoakyns* ('89), on which occasion the jury disagreed.

Hudson Bay. An inland sea of the Dominion of Canada, nearly as large as the Mediterranean (and styled "the Mediterranean of America"), communicating with the Atlantic by Hudson Strait. Closed by ice seven months of the year. (See also HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.) Communication at present open in summer by canoe to Lake Winnipeg.

Hudson Bay Railway. This scheme, or more properly speaking, the Hudson Bay and Winnipeg Railway, is, to some extent, an adaptation of the old trade route of the Hudson Bay Company to modern requirements, and is of peculiar interest to those interested in the development of the Colonies, especially in regard to the great Canadian Pacific Railway scheme. The project is to connect Regina, the centre of the fertile belt on the west, and Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, on the east, with Port Nelson on Hudson Bay, from which point to Liverpool the distance is not more than 2,966 geographical miles. Both the places named are on the existing Canadian Pacific line, and this fact alone is of importance in connection with a scheme for opening up the shortest possible route to England. (For further details see eds. '88 and '89.) In the House of Commons on April 4th, '89, Mr. E. Beckett asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies with reference to the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, passed in '86, which guaranteed the interest on the '86 issue of the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Co.'s bonds for twenty-five years;

whether he was aware that the road was commenced and the capital subscribed in England; whether he was aware that the present Premier of Manitoba in Nov. '88 recognised the guarantee officially in a letter to the chairman of the Railway Company, but that on March 2nd, '89, the Premier and Legislature repudiated the statutory guarantee by passing an Act to which her Majesty's assent was required; whether the Secretary of State would advise her Majesty to withhold her assent; and whether he would make the necessary representations to the Canadian Government. Baron H. de Worms in reply said the subject was entirely one for the Provincial and Dominion Governments to deal with. Such Acts did not come under the cognisance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Hudson River Bridge. On Jan. 4th, '88, a paper was read by Mr. Lindenthal, before the American Society of Civil Engineers on this ("North River") proposed bridge, described as the most important feature in a scheme to bring all the railroads terminating on the west shore of the Hudson River across it to New York. River piers being inadmissible, the author designed a bridge having a river span of 2,850 feet, a shore span on each side of 1,500 feet, and anchorage piers 320 feet long. It was on the suspension principle with wire cables, the height above high water mark 150 feet, and iron towers 450 feet high. There were to be six railway tracks, the bridge being 86 feet wide, with suitable approaches, the traffic allowed for being 50,000 passengers per hour in one direction, this being calculated to meet all demands for 50 years. The estimated cost for the bridge alone was put at 15,000,000 dollars, and of the whole project about 50,000,000 dollars. Mr. Lindenthal's scheme seemed to make a good impression from the first. News came over early in August that the project had taken definite shape, a company having been organised and bills introduced into both Houses, Mr. Lindenthal's plans and designs having been adopted. The work was to be commenced within a year of the approval of the plans by the Secretary of State, and to be finished in ten. It was then estimated that the total cost, including every appurtenance, yards, approaches, etc., would be 60,000,000 dollars. An exhaustive criticism of this great project by Mr. Max Am Ende, M. Inst. C.E., was published in the *Engineer* of May 17th, '89, when the question of Arch v. Suspension Bridge was argued. Early in September the work was steadily progressing, and it was the intention to push the north tunnel to completion first, so that trains might be run through for the World's Fair in '92.

Hudson River Tunnel. In June '87 it was reported that, after a lapse of 4½ years, the works at this tunnel had been reopened. It was understood that, although four headings were being worked simultaneously, the chief endeavour was to complete and open the north tunnel, which was then about one-third finished. Compressed air was being used to keep the heading free from water, the heading being excavated as fast as the sheathing and masonry could be put in. It was added that all the financial stumbling-blocks had been removed. According to the *Railroad and Engineering Journal* (U.S.) of March '88 the tunnel "continued in a state of suspended animation," the lack of funds apparently being the only reason for this. The *Engineer* of April 5th, '89, in pub-

lishing a statement that the tunnel was to be completed on Mr. J. E. H. Greathead's system, and under Sir John Fowler and Mr. B. Baker as consulting engineers, quotes from the *American Building and Engineering Record*:—"There was never any lack of confidence in the ability of the real engineers connected with this work, though there has been a decided distrust of the soundness of the working plans proposed and insisted on by its projector." It was reported (Sept. '88) that work at the tunnel was steadily progressing, and that it was the intention to push the north tunnel to completion first, so that trains might be run through for the World's Fair in '92.

Hue. Capital of Annam (q.v.).

Huggins, William, F.R.S., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Camb. and Edin.), Ph.D. (Leyden), b. in London 1824. Educated at the City of London School (q.v.). In 1855 Dr. Huggins erected an observatory at his residence, at Upper Tulse Hill, and occupied himself for some time with observation of double stars and with careful drawings of the planets Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, his object being to bring to bear upon the science of astronomy the practical knowledge he had obtained of general physics. In conjunction with Dr. W. A. Miller, he made some important discoveries with regard to the heavenly bodies, and for these researches Dr. Huggins received (Nov. 1866) one of the Royal Medals placed at the disposal of the Royal Society, and in the following year the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded Dr. Huggins and Dr. Miller for their conjoint researches. Dr. Huggins continued his prismatic researches with a more powerful spectroscope with most important results, and in 1880 he again received a medal from the Royal Society. His labours have also received recognition from foreign societies. President of the Royal Astronomical Society (1876-78).

Hughes, Rev. Hugh Price, M.A., the leader of the "Forward Movement" of Wesleyan Methodism, is a native of Wales, and was b. 1847. Educated at Richmond Theological Coll., and graduated M.A. at London Univ. Has held appointments at Dover, Brighton, Tottenham, Dulwich, Oxford, and Brixton, where he was recently stationed. Has been secretary to the Temperance Committee of the Wesleyan Conference; is a member of the Legal Conference; editor of the *Methodist Times* (1885); is the superintendent of the new mission to the West End, and is an earnest advocate of the proposed reunion of the various branches of the Methodist Church. During '88 Mr. H. joined in the Education controversy relating to the majority report of the Commission. He has recently published some of his St. James's Hall discourses in a volume entitled "Social Christianity." In '89 Mr. H. took an active part in the question of the licensing of music halls.

Hughes, Thomas, b. 1823. Educated at Rugby and Oxford. Called to the bar (1848). Radical M.P. for Lambeth '65-68, and for Frome '68-74, Q.C. ('69). In '70 he made a tour in the United States. He is the author of "Tom Brown's School Days" ('57), "The Scouring of the White Horse," "Tom Brown at Oxford," and "Life of Livingstone" (issued last year in Macmillan's "Men of Action" series). Appointed a County Court Judge ('82). During '89 Mr. H. directed attention in the *Times* to the fact of an unauthorised edition of his books having appeared in the States.

Humbert IV., King of Italy; b. 1844; succeeded his father Victor Emmanuel '78. While **Crown Prince** he distinguished himself by the active part he took in the movement for promoting Italian Unity. He shared with Garibaldi the triumph of the reorganisation of the kingdom of the two Sicilies. Prince Humbert served with distinction in the war of '66, and displayed much personal bravery in the moment of disaster at the battle of **Gustanza**, in which the Italians were defeated. He married in '68 his cousin, Princess Marguerite, daughter of the late Duke of Genoa. Their son, the Crown Prince Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, was born Nov. 11th, '69. During his Majesty's visit to Naples, Nov. 17th, '78, a would-be assassin named Giovanni Passananti made an attempt upon his life with a poniard. Signor Caroyi, the prime minister, was wounded badly, and the king slightly. Made a tour through Southern Italy in August '89, and was enthusiastically welcomed. Visited the Emperor William II. of Germany at Berlin in March '89.

Hungarian Political Parties. The legislative power of Hungary is vested in the Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, and a national Diet, the latter consisting of a House of **Magnates** and a House of Representatives. The former comprises all hereditary peers paying a stipulated land tax, who number nearly 300, of some 50 high ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, of 50 life-peers, appointed by the king, of all the archdukes who have attained their majority, and of some 50 high-state dignitaries. The House of Representatives contains 453 members elected by open voting and limited suffrage for periods of five years. The present House, which was elected in June '87, contains some 200 supporters of the ministry of M. Tisza (*q.v.*), which has, with occasional changes, been in office since Nov. '75, of 150 members of the regular Opposition and of 40 Croatian deputies, who in most matters vote with the government. But while M. Tisza's following almost invariably supports the government in unbroken strength, the Opposition is divided into Moderates, Independents, Anti-Semites, and Nationalists, of whom the Independents number about one-half, and the Moderates one-fourth. As a result of this cleavage, the Opposition can hardly be said to have a definite programme, save that the object of the Independents is to effect, at all costs, the complete separation of Hungary from Austria. The desire for separation, however, is not limited to the Independents or indeed to the Opposition generally; many members of the ministerial party sharing the same view, although they may differ with the Opposition on the question of opportunity.

Hungary. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Hunt, William Holman, the well-known painter of religious and mystical subjects, was b. in London 1827. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in '46, and was one of the originators of the Pre-Raphaelite movement. The occult meaning of his "Light of the World" and: "The Awakening Conscience," of 1854, founded the subject of a series of letters by Mr. Ruskin to the *Times*. Mr. Hunt subsequently painted "The Scapegoat" and "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," the latter of which attracted great notice when exhibited (1860). The largest of his works, "The Shadow of Death," occupied the artist during a four years' residence in

Palestine, and was finished in 1873. "The Triumph of the Innocents," by some considered his masterpiece, was in '88 reproduced in photogravure and published by the Fine Art Society. Mr. Holman Hunt is an ardent advocate for the reform of the Royal Academy.

Hunter, Sir William Wilson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., was b. 1840, and educated at the Universities of Glasgow, Paris and Bonn. He passed first on the list of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, in '62, and has held the following appointments: Superintendent of Public Instruction in Orissa, special commissioner to the Secretariat of Bengal; acting under-secretary to the Government of India; and Director-General of statistics of India. He is the author of the following works: "The Annals of Rural Bengal," "A Life of Lord Mayo," "A Dictionary of the Non-Aryan languages of India and High Asia," "The Imperial Gazetteer of India," and "The Indian Empire." Sir William, during '89, wrote an article in the *Nineteenth Century* on "Missionaries."

Hunting. Stag-hunting, at one period so common in England, is now confined to 13 packs, with the addition of two in Ireland; and the present Master of the Queen's Buckhounds is the Earl of Coventry. Neither can it be said that Fox-hunting has increased in popularity of late, notwithstanding that every hunt now has a fund to reimburse farmers for any losses they may experience through the depredations of Reynard. Hunting-men strongly resent the barbed wire fencing which many farmers have lately adopted; and as a matter of fact several lives have been lost through the "thin line," whilst a number of valuable hunters have also prematurely journeyed to the "happy hunting grounds" through the same cause. In England there are 155 packs of fox-hounds, in Ireland 15, and in Scotland 7; England also boasts of 96 packs of harriers and 19 packs of beagles; Ireland possesses 23 packs of harriers, whilst Scotland is content with 5.

Huxley, Thomas Henry, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.; b. May 4th, 1825, at Ealing. Educated at Ealing School (of which his father was one of the masters) and at Charing Cross Hospital. He served as assistant-surgeon on H.M.S. *Victory* and *Rattlesnake*, during the cruise of which latter vessel he made important observations on oceanic hydrozoa. Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society 1852; 1855, Professor of Natural History at the Royal School of Mines, and also Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution; 1862, President of the Biological Section of the British Association; 1870, President of the Association itself for the year, and member of the London School Board; 1872, Lord Rector of Aberdeen University; 1873, Secretary of the Royal Society; 1878, LL.D. Dublin and Edinburgh; 1879, LL.D. Cambridge; 1883, Rede Lecturer at Cambridge, and President of the Royal Society. In 1885 he resigned his official duties, which included the Inspectorship of Fisheries and the presidency of the Royal Society. Prof. H. has been a most prolific writer on scientific subjects. He was last year drawn into a controversy with Principal Wace; in reply to whom he sought, in the *Nineteenth Century*, to establish the reasonableness of the Agnostic position.

Hyderabad. For Resident, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Ibsen, Henrik, Norwegian dramatist and poet, b. in 1828, at Skien. The childhood of his "*Peer Gynt*" is said to be largely autobiographical. After serving his apprenticeship to an apothecary, he went to Christiania Univ. to study medicine. In '50 he produced his first play, "*Castles*"; and in '51 was appointed director of the National Theatre at Bergen by Ole Bull. In '52 he travelled for a time in Denmark and Germany; and in '57 he received the post of director of the *Norask Theatre* at Christiania, which he managed till '62. During this period several of his plays were written and produced. Most of his works are translated into German, and some into English. His "*Doll's House*" was produced at the Olympic, in London, July '89. The realisation of an epicene ideal seems to be the aim of Ibsen's dramatic teaching. The "*Pillars of Society*" contains perhaps the best embodiment of his social philosophy.

Iceland. A large island, 130 m. east of Greenland, and 850 m. west of Norway, belonging to Denmark. Capital *Reykjavik*. *Exports*, sulphur, Iceland moss, wool, dried fish, sealskins and oil, whale-oil and baleen, eider-down, bird-skins, and ponies. Manufactures domestic. Consult Baring Gould's "*Iceland*," Lock's "*Home of the Eddas*," Ethel B. Hartley's "*A Girl's Ride in Iceland*" ('89), etc. During '89 a newspaper, entitled "*Lytur*," and edited by Pastor Jochumsson, was added to the already existing list of five newspapers.

Illegitimacy, Law on, in '89. The question whether the term "children" comprises illegitimate issue was raised in the Chancery Division (July 9th) before Mr. Justice Chitty. It was held that if the testator had intended to include his illegitimate children in the benefits of his will, he had failed to express it adequately, and that for this reason they could not take any interest under the residuary gift.

"Illustrated London News", established 1845, published weekly, contains illustrations of a high order, bearing upon subjects of current events and interest, with explanatory letterpress. Mr. G. A. Sala (*q.v.*), under the well-known *nom de plume* of "G. A. S.," was a contributor for some years; and the current article, "Our Note Book," is written by Mr. James Payn. A list of wills of persons deceased, and an obituary, form interesting features of the paper, which has a large circulation.

Imperial Docks of London. When the Examiners of Private Bills in Parliament resumed their labours during the latter part of Feb. '89, this project was entered; but such was the strength of the opposition from the London Dock and other Companies, that the promoters withdrew it. Subsequently, on the occasion of the Dockers' Strike (*q.v.*), the scheme was again somewhat vigorously discussed. The measure suggested the construction of a main dock, 706 by 353 yards, with a branch dock, 650 by 216 yards; also a ship dock, and two barge docks—entrance from the Thames—the site being partly that of the Victoria graving docks and partly on other land at West Ham. The capital was to be £750,000.

* **Imperial Federation**. The question of how best to consolidate or federate the British Empire had been studied by a few Englishmen

for some years previously, but it was not until '84 that a private committee consulted public men of both the great political parties, and upon their advice called together a conference of all who were known to accept the principle of Imperial Federation. This conference was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on July 29th in that year, under the presidency of the late Mr. W. E. Forster, supported by eminent colonial and other officials and influential supporters of the scheme. Many others wrote approving the objects of the gathering. Resolutions were adopted affirming that some form of federation was essential; and at the adjourned conference, held in the following November, it was resolved to form the *Imperial Federation League*, whose object should be to secure by federation the permanent unity of the Empire; that no scheme of federation should interfere with the existing rights of local parliaments as regards local affairs; and that any scheme of Imperial Federation should combine on an equitable basis the resources of the Empire for the maintenance of common interests, and adequately provide for an organised defence of common rights. The League was duly constituted, Mr. Forster being appointed chairman of a strong executive committee, which office he held until his death. The League has made rapid progress, branches having been formed in a number of provincial towns, and also in several of the colonies. The movement so far has been supported by men who differ greatly on other questions; it has been approved by a very large section of the English press. (For concise history of the progress of the League and Imperial Federation to January '88, see ed. '88.) Early in '88 a movement for a commercial union between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, which had been in progress for some time, reached its crisis by the introduction into the Dominion Parliament of a motion by Sir R. Cartwright in favour of what was called "*unrestricted reciprocity*." This was rejected in a house of 181 by a majority of 57, the House of Commons singing "God save the Queen" on the announcement of the figures. The agitation of this question stimulated the desire in the dominion for closer connection with the mother country, which took the form of improved trade relations. Meetings were held throughout the Dominion in favour of this policy, and influential deputations approached Lord Lansdowne, the Governor-General, requesting that a conference of the Australasian and other colonies might be called to consider this matter. In May '89, in pursuance of this action on the part of Canada, a return of the treaties between the United Kingdom and foreign countries, which "preclude a preferential fiscal treatment of British goods in the colonies and dependencies of the British crown," was moved for in the House of Commons by Mr. Howard Vincent, a member of the Imperial Federation League. That return (*Commercial No. 2*) showed that by two treaties the right of a colony to favour in its tariff the goods of any other part of the empire over those of Germany or Belgium was expressly given up, and that under the most favoured nation clause this provision was extended to a large number of treaties with other countries. The publication

of these facts, hitherto unrecognised, has created a strong feeling in Canada and Australasia, and it is understood that the abrogation of those treaties will be sought by their representatives at an early date. The association of a Canadian statesman, Sir Charles Tupper, with Mr. Chamberlain during the negotiations for the settlement of the Fishery dispute (*q.v.*) with the United States, was an important precedent; and the subsequent rejection of that treaty by the United States, and their hostile attitude towards Canada, has tended to draw closer relations between the dominion and the mother country. The Imperial Federation League in Canada, which is now a powerful body, has made good use of the advantages thus offered. In October '88 strong representations were made by this body to the Dominion Parliament concerning the necessity for inviting the other self-governing colonies to consider with them the improvement of the trade relations between different parts of the empire. These representations have been acceded to, and the Dominion Government has announced its intention of issuing the necessary invitations. In March '88 a work entitled "*Tariffs and Trade of the British Empire*," prepared by Sir Rawson Rawson, chairman of its commercial committee, was published by the Imperial Federation League in the United Kingdom. For the first time the forty-four tariffs of the empire were placed side by side, and their effects compared in every possible way. Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements were found to be the only places in the empire where trade was wholly free. The distribution of the trade of the empire with the whole world was similarly dealt with. The total trade of the United Kingdom in '85 was found to be divided as follows:—

With British possessions . . .	26.4 per cent.
" foreign countries . . .	73.6 " "
The total trade of British possessions was:—	
With United Kingdom . . .	48.5 per cent.
Other British possessions . . .	23.5 " "
Foreign countries . . .	28.0 " "

the total trade of the empire being £1,046,340,000. The book was discussed in the press throughout the empire, and has thrown a valuable light upon the trade relations of the empire. Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, addressing his constituents, October 8th, '88, maintained that the imperial constitution must be re-cast to be permanent, and concluded as follows: "In uniting the outlying colonies to the mother country, England must present an object for love and loyalty and for the young passion for national authority in Australia, which would be more attractive than any elsewhere to be found within the wide circle of the family of nations." The Hon. James Service, late Premier of Victoria, speaking to the electors of the province of Melbourne on May 16th, '88: "Let us strive, whilst there are no interests calling upon us to separate, to cultivate that strong feeling of attachment which originates in the oneness of the blood between the two countries, and which, I think, may develop itself in the time to come into some practical shape which will enable us, without the people to this country or the people of England sacrificing their equality, to develop into an empire such as the world has never seen, with its one foot, we may say, on the south pole and another on the north, ruling the destinies of the whole

world. We know that such a rule, judging of the future by the past, and of the tendencies of things in recent years, would be a beneficent rule, and for the good of the whole world." The Right Hon. W. E. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, speaking at Gloucester on Oct. 8th, '88, referred to the Imperial Defence Act, agreed upon at the Imperial Conference '87 (see ed. '88), as follows: "Four or five different colonies said to the Government of this country, 'If you will supply the ships, if you will find the crews, we will pay the cost of maintaining those ships and those crews, as an increased means of defence for the commerce of Australia.' They have gone into partnership with the Government of this country in order that their lives, their property, their trade, and their commerce and yours, shall be more secure against an invader and against an enemy. Talk about federation: this is the spirit of federation." On April 30th a motion was made in the Dominion House of Commons in favour of preferential trade relations between Canada and the United Kingdom. After an animated discussion, in which the proposal was influentially supported, its further consideration was adjourned. The difficulties which arose in the Australasian colonies with reference to the immigration of the Chinese have been of value in bringing home to the minds of their inhabitants the necessity for some form of representation of the self-governing colonies in the body which deals with the foreign policy of the empire, and in impressing upon statesmen at home the inconvenience of carrying on the affairs of the empire without reference to the wishes of large bodies of its citizens. The Australian Naval Defence Bill has been ratified by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and by all the Australian Parliaments except that of Queensland, from which it was withdrawn in view of its probable rejection. The London offices of the Imperial Federation League are at 30, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W., where its numerous publications can be obtained. See, A. H. Loring. *Organ, Imperial Federation* (monthly).

Imperialists, French. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Imperialists, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India. This Institute, which is to stand for all time as a record of Her Majesty's Jubilee, has been taking shape since January, '87. (For history of the origin of the Institute see ed. '87, and for detailed statement of its special objects see ed. '88.) In the main, and as forming the ostensible aims of the Institute, there may be said to be the formation of complete collections of the natural products of the British Empire, the establishment of a system of commercial intelligence to work with and supplement the display of the specimens, and the practical adaptation of both to the purposes and advancement of trade. The Government of the Institute is at present carried on by a chartered body called the "*Organising Committee*," in which the British Empire is fairly represented, and the members of which were nominated by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who is president; Lord Herschell is the chairman. The *Organising Committee* must, before the 15th of May, 1891, have devised a permanent form of constitution for the administration of the Institute. This

forms of constitution will have to be approved by a Royal warrant, and when this occurs the present governing body will cease to exist. After some considerable negotiations it was determined that the site of the Institute should be the southern portion of the now vacant land on which the recent exhibitions were held; and there appears a special fitness in the site when we bear in mind that this property belongs to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of '51, and was originally acquired out of the profits of that first great display in which the Prince Consort took so deep an interest. Throughout the whole of '87 the Organising Committee were inviting and receiving subscriptions; and both the Queen and the Prince of Wales specially marked their interest in the Institute by subscribing. For some time the Colonies held aloof; but first the Indian Princess subscribed handsomely, then the Canadian Dominion voted £50,000, and more recently the Australasian and other Colonies have come forward with official and private subscriptions representing nearly £100,000. Altogether about £450,000 have now been contributed or promised, the share of the United Kingdom being about £250,000, India over £100,000, and the Colonies nearly a similar amount. On July 4th, '87, Her Majesty laid the foundation stone of the building in person. The occasion was taken advantage of for a very imposing ceremony. The spot selected for the stone, which is of Colonial granite, is where the Central Avenue of the late Exhibitions was placed, near the entrance to what was Old London; and the building faces southward upon a new roadway, which runs through from Exhibition Road to Queen's Gate, near where the main Indian Court was situated in '86. The design selected was that by Mr. T. E. Colcutt, who is the architect. A great quadrangular tower with a domed roof rises from the centre of the building, there being smaller towers of similar design at each end, and graceful turrets break the outline of the roof. The style is Renaissance, and the main front will be 650 ft., with an elevation of 80 ft. The entrance hall, and the two halls at either end, stand prominently forward from the main building, and the entrance is approached by a handsome and broad flight of steps, flanked by pedestals, on which four lions are at rest. Groups of figures and friezes adorn the entire front, where, too, balustraded balconies add to the architectural effect. The figure of Britannia stands forward in strong relief, and the whole ornamentation is elaborate. The front is to be constructed of stone, and other portions of brickwork. The interior is divided into four floors. On the ground floor are arranged three great exhibition galleries surrounding four quadrangles, which could be covered in with glass if desired; and ascending to the principal floor by the grand staircase, 58 ft. wide, we reach the Reception Hall, 128 ft. by 60 ft., to be surrounded in panels by appropriate paintings and friezes. On this floor are the secretary, librarian, reading rooms, and intelligence offices, where mercantile matters can be arranged. The Conference Hall is situated in the left wing, while the upper floors are assigned to various institutions and societies, to emigration offices, refreshments, sample rooms, laboratories, committee rooms, and so on. The estimated cost of erection is nearly £300,000. The contract for the buildings has been let to Messrs. John Mowlem and Co. During '88 a Commercial

Intelligence Department and School of Modern Oriental Languages were announced as being in active formation; the organisation of the latter was completed in '89, and it commences actual teaching in Jan. '90. The work for the year '89 was of a most important character. Lord Herschell left in the autumn of '88 for India, and took advantage of his journey to negotiate with the Government of India, the provincial governments, and the native princes, for the supply of sample collections of natural products, and the transmission of reliable intelligence concerning them, to the Institute. With a similar object, Sir Somers Vane, the assistant secretary, was despatched at the commencement of '89 on a mission to the principal British colonies. The results of this tour—during which he visited Aden, Ceylon, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Johore, Java, New Guinea, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, the Samoan Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, all the provinces of Canada, certain portions of the United States, Jamaica, and Barbadoes—were exceedingly satisfactory. The interest of the colonies in the work of the Institute was aroused, and their practical co-operation promised. Organising Sec., Sir Frederick Abel, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.; Assistant Sec., Sir J. R. Somers Vane, F.R.S.; Offices, 1, Adam St., Adelphi Ter., W.C.

Income Tax, Rate of, 1842-90. £100 but under £150: '53, '57-8, 6d. in the £; '54, 10d.; '55-6, 11½d.; '59, 6½d.; '61-2, 6d. £150 and upwards: '42-52, and '57, 7d.; '54, 1s. 2d.; '55-6, 1s. 4d.; '58, 5d.; '59, 61-2, 9d.; '60, 10d. Uniform duties on incomes of £100 a year and upwards, with abatement of £80 on incomes under £300: '63, 7d.; '64, '68, '71, 6d.; '65-6, '70, 4d.; '67, 5d. Abatement extended to £80 on incomes under £300: '72, 4d.; '73, 5d.; '74-5, 2d. Exemptions extended to incomes under £150, and abatements to £120 on incomes under £100: '76-7, 5d.; '78-9, 81, '83-4, 5d.; '80, '84, 6d.; '82, 6½d.; '85-6, 8d.; '87-8, 7d.; '88-90, 6d. According to a statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a man whose income is under £150 a year cannot claim exemption from income tax if income derived from his wife's separate estate brings the amount above £150.

Income Tax, Law on, in '89. In the case of *Colquhoun v. Brooks* (Aug. 9th), the House of Lords laid down that a merchant residing in England, but carrying on business in Australia, is bound to pay income tax, not only on the profits of his business sent to him from Australia to this country, but upon his entire share of the profits during the year of assessment.—The case of the *New York Life Assurance Co. v. Styles* (House of Lords, July 1st) raised a question of importance to mutual insurance associations. The company in question has no shareholders, and there are no shares, the members of the company being the policy holders, and the business being done solely under the plan of mutual life assurance. The premiums contributed by the members left at the end of the year a certain surplus, the chief part of which was returned to the policy-holders as bonuses, or deducted from the next premium, while the balance of the surplus was carried forward to the credit of the members of the company. The surveyor of taxes contended that such surplus constituted profits or gains which must be assessed for income tax, and this had been decided in the affirmative by the Queen's Bench Division and by the Court of

Appeal. The House of Lords, however, by a majority, reversed this finding, declaring that the surpluses of such associations are not liable to income tax.

Incorporated Law Society, The. From some papers recently discovered at the Incorporated Law Society it appears that in the year 1739 a society called the "Society of Practisers in the several Courts of Law and Equity" was established, for the promotion of fair and honourable practice and the detection and discountenance of all unfair practice. The Society was during its existence also very active in carrying into effect many professional improvements, as well as a variety of changes in the law. This Society, which was supported by subscription, continued in active existence from that time till 1810, from which period all trace of it is lost. From '10 to '25 solicitors were without any sort of professional organisation beyond a few local societies. In that year certain leading solicitors issued a prospectus advocating the establishment of a "Law Institution." A committee was formed to give effect to the prospectus, and raised in the form of shares the capital necessary to provide a building and everything else necessary for the Institution. The deed of settlement was completed in February 1827, and a royal charter was obtained in December 1831. In 1845 the Society, which had been originally constituted as a joint-stock company, was remodelled upon the principle of other learned and professional bodies, and received a new charter. This charter was amended by a supplemental one in 1872. Any solicitor practising in England or Ireland, and any writer practising in Scotland, as well as any solicitor or writer who has ceased to practise, is eligible for election as a member of the Society. The administration of business is in the hands of an elective council of forty ordinary members, of whom ten vacate their seats every year, and ten extraordinary members chosen by the council from among those members of the Society who are presidents of provincial law societies. The President and Vice-President are annually elected by the members of the Society from the members of the council. The members of the Society at present exceed 6,200. Its buildings are situated in Chancery Lane, and comprise a handsome hall and a library of nearly 30,000 volumes. The general function of the Society resembles that which the Inns of Court are supposed to discharge. It takes care of the professional training, character, and interests of the profession. When it was founded no test was required from any person wishing to become a solicitor beyond evidence of character and of having served in articles for the prescribed time. The Society instituted lectures on law in 1833, and in 1835 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. It also investigates cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors, and, where necessary, takes measures for the punishment of offenders. It exerts itself to promote what it considers the legitimate interest of the profession in such matters as scales of payment, right of audience, etc. It has also assisted in promoting reforms beneficial to the whole community, such as the concentration in one build-

ing of the various Courts, or the Conveyancing Act of 1881. The improved standing of solicitors is in part due to the exertions of the Society. See, E. W. Williamson. *Office*, Chancery Lane. Consult the *Calendar* of the Incorporated Law Society.

Incorporated Society of Authors, established in 1884 by Sir F. Pollock, Cardinal Manning, and other eminent literary men, under the presidency of Lord Tennyson. Its object is to defend the interests of literary property, to maintain authors' rights, to advise them as to questions of copyright, and in other ways to render them assistance in their agreements and the publication of their works. Also to further the establishment of an International Copyright Union, and to procure in England the passing of an Act which shall amend and consolidate the law of Domestic Copyright. It is the only association of the kind in England, but its model, "*La Société des Gens de Lettres*," has been flourishing for over fifty years in France. The Society has published four pamphlets in '89, the first of a series bearing the general title of "Literary Property." It has also been enabled to point out to the Secretary of State for the Colonies certain infringements of the Copyright Law, and so to secure the punishment of the offenders. *Office*, 4, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. *Chairman*, Walter Besant (q.v.). See, S. Squire Sprigge. *Office hours*, 2 to 5 p.m.

Indecent Advertisements Act, '89. See Session, sect. 78.

Independents. See CONGREGATIONALISM.

Independents, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

India. A dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, which are all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power. The British territory was acquired by the East India Company, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-58), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by Act of Parliament in the Crown. The more powerful native chiefs continue to exercise every function of government within their own dominions, but their external relations are subject to the control of a British Resident. In other words, they have no international independence. In accordance with an Act of Parliament passed in 1876, Queen Victoria assumed the title of "Empress of India," *Kaisani-Hind*. The Parliament of the United Kingdom is, of course, supreme over India; but this supremacy is enforced rather by means of ministerial responsibility than by direct legislation. Practically, all the statutes relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions. The Act of Parliament that abolished the Company also created a Secretary of State for India, together with a Council (selected from among Indian officials for the most part), in whom is vested the authority of the Crown. In England, every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice, he is always a cabinet minister of the first rank. In India, the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the Govern-

General in Council. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, who is usually a peer of political distinction, has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. For ordinary purposes, the council is composed of some six members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown. One of these is the Commander-in-chief; another must have legal qualifications; another has charge of finance; another may be appointed with special reference to public works; the rest are usually experienced members of the civil service. For purposes of legislation, this Council is augmented by about twelve additional members, nominated by the Governor-General, of whom one-half must be non-official persons, and of whom some are always natives. The seat of the supreme government is Calcutta, with an annual migration to the hill station of Simla for the hot season. As regards the work of administration, India is divided into eight or more provinces. Two of these, Madras and Bombay, which boast an historic existence for two centuries, are styled *Presidencies*, and enjoy a certain precedence. They are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with councils modelled on that of the Governor-General. They each possess an army and a civil service of their own. Three of the other provinces (Lower Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab) are under a Lieutenant-Governor; and Bengal and the North-Western Provinces each have legislative councils. Three more, of less importance (the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam) are under a Chief Commissioner. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces, the actual unit of administration is the *District*, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled *Collector*. His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. Judicial functions are, as a rule, vested in other hands, subordinate to the High Courts, with an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The staff of administration consists of: (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives. The total area of India, including the outlying province of Lower Burmah (but not the recent acquisition of Upper Burmah), and the settlement of Aden in Arabia (which is subordinate to Bombay), amounts to 1,378,044 square miles; and the total population, according to the census of 1881, numbers 253,982,595 persons, showing an average of 184 persons per square mile. The area of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 868,314 square miles, with a population of 178,790,853 persons. Of the larger total, 187,937,438 are Hindus by religion, 59,121,595 Mohammedans, 3,418,895 Buddhists (almost all in Burma), 1,862,625 Christians (of whom less than 100,000 are Europeans), and 85,397 are Parsis (almost all in Bombay). Adding 1,500,000 for Cashmir, 3,000,000 for Upper Burmah, 2,000,000 for the Burmese Shan States, and an annual increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for India generally, the total population in 1887 is officially estimated at 268,137,044

persons. In the official year ending March 1887, the total revenue of India amounted to £78,759,744, of which £23,189,292 was derived from the land (being in the nature of rent); £6,670,728 from the salt tax, £8,535,466 from opium (really paid by the Chinese consumer of the drug), while £16,899,972 represents gross receipts from public works—railways and canals. The total expenditure was £80,788,576, showing a deficit of £2,028,832. The chief items were: army, £20,417,934; civil departments, £12,906,364; interest on debt, £5,441,754; public works (including working expenses and interest on all capital not borrowed), £25,196,409. The total amount of debt bearing interest was £182,230,000, of which £84,140,000 bears interest in gold payable in England, and £98,090,000 bears interest in silver payable in India, while £105,910,000 represents capital expended on remunerative public works. The railways of India have been constructed by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. In the calendar year 1888, the total number of miles open was 14,454, and the total net receipts £9,893,809, being a return of about 5 per cent. on the total capital expended. In the year ending March 1888 the total value of the merchandise imported into India amounted to £65,005,000, and of the merchandise exported to £90,544,000, showing an excess of £25,539,000 in the exports. The net importation of treasure was £12,221,000, thus reducing the true excess of exports to £13,318,000, which may be taken roughly to represent the tribute of India to England for cost of administration and interest on capital invested. The chief items among the imports were: cotton goods, £29,126,057; metals, £6,407,022; machinery, £1,800,208; railway plant, £2,577,603. Among the exports: raw cotton, £14,412,842; opium, £10,067,764; oil seeds, £9,385,024; rice, £9,291,687; wheat, £5,562,373; hides, £4,852,382; raw jute, £6,040,379; cotton manufactures, £5,227,930; tea, £5,174,440; indigo, £3,890,649. In 1887-88, the established strength of the army was 73,552 Europeans and 145,318 natives: total, 218,870 officers and men. The total number of schools and colleges was 133,125, attended by 3,460,844 pupils, of whom only 278,201 were girls; the total expenditure on education was £2,619,128, of which £729,357 was defrayed by the State.—In Dec. '88 Lord Lansdowne assumed the viceroyalty in succession to the Marquis of Dufferin, resigned. Amongst the principal events which have taken place during '89 the following should be mentioned. The *Educational Congress* at Lahore (Jan.), under the presidency of Sir Syed Ahmed. Two hundred and forty-seven members attended, and various practical resolutions were carried concerning the promotion of education, the improvement of public morals, and the reform of the marriage and other customs. The meeting of the National Association for providing Medical Aid for Indian Women, presided over by Lord Lansdowne (Feb.). The introduction in the Legislative Council of a bill to improve Patwari rates in the North-West Provinces and Oude, and the report on the Bill to facilitate the collection of debts on succession. The *Indian Savings Banks* report shows that at the end of March '88 there were 6152 Government savings banks containing 324,176 accounts, covering balances of Rs. 6,67,03,325, on which the sum of Rs. 22,38,609 interest was paid. The Punjab administration report shows a considerable increase in crime. The criminal cases

in '84 were 98,800, in '85 101,357, and in '86-7 rose to 103,372. The *Oxford case* excited considerable interest, and much comment was made on the treatment of the accused. The *Educational Report for '87-8* shows a total expenditure of Rs. 2,61,91,280. The percentage of the total population of school-going age that actually attended school was 11.8, as compared with 10.7 per cent. the preceding year. On March 31st, '87, 3,343,544 pupils were on the rolls of the different schools to which the statistics relate, while on the same date in '88 the number had risen to 3,460,844. The numbers attending school in '86-7 comprised 2,970,859 at public and 372,685 in private institutions; and, in '87-8, 3,021,721 at public and 439,123 at private institutions. There were 3,345,794 Hindoos, as compared with 2,303,812 in '86-7; 804,485 Mohammedans, as compared with 752,441; 23,160 Europeans and Eurasians, as compared with 23,185; 74,498 native Christians, as compared with 60,611; and 203,121 of other classes, including aborigines, as compared with 192,314. —The *Sushai expedition*. In March Lieut.-Col. R. P. Nisbet arrived at Calcutta with the recently discovered letters of the Maharajah of Cashmere, and placed them in the hands of the authorities. The *Sushai expedition* having destroyed Howsata's village, the inhabitants of which were returned in the murder of Lieut. Stewart, returned to Calcutta. The *Indian Budget*, introduced by Sir David Barbour at the end of March, showed that although the first two years of the financial triad both showed deficits, the amount in each case was below the official computation. But for the expenditure on special defence works, there would have been for '88 an actual surplus. A positive surplus was anticipated for '89-90. The estimates were favourably commented on by the Indian press. A most destructive fire devastated Surat (April), and destroyed 3000 houses, at an estimated damage of Rs. 5,00,000, rendering homeless 25,000 people. The report of the Revenue and Agricultural Departments expressed a generally favourable view of the wheat crop for '88-9, and stated that the supposed normal wheat area of each province was: Punjab, 6,765,000; North-Western Provinces and Oude, 5,081,000; Central Provinces, 3,067,000; Bombay (including Baroda), 2,871,000; Berar, 855,000; Bengal (Behar), 1,267,000; Rajpootana, 1,500,000; Central India, 2,500,000; Hyderabad, 1,016,000; Mysore, 17,000; Cashmere, 500,000; total, 26,339,000. Owing to deficiency of rainfall, severe famine and cholera prevailed in the Ganjam district during the spring and summer, causing great distress and many deaths, in May 4000 occurring from cholera alone. Strenuous efforts were made by the Government and the native princes to relieve the sufferers, and with considerable success, numbers being employed on the Ghopal Canal works. The Government of India, in reviewing the annual report on the irrigation works in Bengal, commented on the fact that during the year only one work paid its expenses, the loss upon the major works being Rs. 4,85,000, the largest record during twenty years. The total outlay, direct and indirect, to end of '87-8 was Rs. 7,06,14,592. The draft of a bill dealing with lepers prepared by the Government, by the provisions of which measure magistrates are empowered to arrest lepers who earn a livelihood by begging, and the local governments are authorised to increase

the number of retreats where the segregation of the sexes must be strictly observed. Serious floods in Scinde and on the N.W. frontier. In August measures were taken to place a portion of the Nizam's own army under special training. Capture of Tantia Bheel, the famous Bheel robber chief of the Central Provinces (18th). At the meeting of the Council at Simla attention was drawn to the alarming increase of sickness amongst the British and native soldiers, and the Governor expressed the hope that the public would support the Government in its endeavour to lessen the evil. The Railway Administration report of '88 showed a net earning of Rs. 58,000, the interest payable exceeding this sum by Rs. 1,30,00,000, and that new lines with a total length of 886 miles were opened, and a tunnel through the Kwaja Amran mountain was bored for 7,373 ft. out of a total of 12,400 ft. Lord Lansdowne pointed out, in reply to the Maharajah of Cashmere, that his conduct left the Government no alternative but to accept his voluntary proposal to retire from all executive interference with affairs of State. Disastrous floods at Quetta, and later at Murshidabad. Serious riots between the Hindoo and Mohammedan communities in connection with the Mohurrum celebration at Rohtak (Sept.). Organisation of a Chin-Sushai field force (15th). The Mamlutdar's Indemnity Act was introduced in the Council (19th). It provided that those who paid bribes under pressure in order to obtain appointments and promotion should be retained in the public service, but that those who spontaneously offered bribes should be dismissed with compensation. Eight Mamlutdars had already been dismissed, and other cases were under consideration. Death of Dr. Porter, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay (30th). The Bombay Millowners' Association reported (Oct.) that on June 30th there were 124 cotton mills in India, of which 91 were in the Bombay Presidency and 69 on the island of Bombay. This gives an increase of 10 mills in the year, of which 8 were in Bombay. The total number of spindles was 2,762,518, of which 2,002,994 were in Bombay; and 21,561 looms, of which 16,677 were in the same Presidency. The total number of hands employed was 91,598, and the consumption of cotton 3,110,289 cwt., or nearly 900,000 bales of 392 lb. each. It was decided that under the reformed mobilisation scheme the Punjab Frontier Force should constitute north and south divisions, under orders for immediate advance across the frontier in the event of war. An army circular notifies that the Commander-in-Chief is vested with larger spending powers without prior reference to the Government. This is not to exceed Rs. 10,000 in any one month in the case of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and Rs. 2500 in the case of provincial Commanders-in-Chief. A grand State Council, held at Patiala on the 10th, was the occasion of the assumption by the Maharajah of Mysore of full powers of government. Prince Albert Victor visited India (Nov.), where he met with a cordial reception. Frontier tour of the Viceroy and Viceregal Durbar held at Quetta (19th). The first Viceregal Durbar held at Quetta—a fact which invested it with special political importance. Some interesting statistics have been compiled by the officials of the Indian Home Department with reference to the number of presses, and the various newspapers, periodicals, and books

published in India. In the year '85-6—the year dealt with in the return—there were 2094 presses worked in India. Of these 229 were in the N.W. Provinces and Oude, 229 in Bengal, 228 in the British territory in Bombay, 20 in the native States, 200 in Madras, 71 in the Punjab, 26 in Burmah, 16 in the Central Provinces, 5 in Berar, 4 in Assam, and 1 in Coorg. The number of newspapers printed in English during the same year was 127, as against 117 in the previous year, and of newspapers printed in the vernacular or bilingual 277, as against 259 in '84-5. The Punjab is not reckoned in the calculation, as the returns do not separate the English and the vernacular papers, but give a total of 67 for both. By far the greater number of the vernacular newspapers are published in the Bombay Presidency, which supports no less than 104, the N.W. Provinces and Oude coming next with 72, and Bengal next with 54. In Madras there are only 29, and in Coorg no newspaper either in English or in the vernacular is published. The number of periodicals published in India—excluding the Punjab—was 284, of which 102 were in English and 182 in the vernacular. In the Punjab there were 122 periodicals published during the year. Bombay is again at the head of the list of native periodicals with 88, while in Madras 40 English periodicals were published, and only 21 in the vernacular. The number of books published in the vernacular was much larger than in '84-5, when it was 6726. In '85-6 the number was 7990, of which Bengal contributed 2414, Bombay 1855, the Punjab 1527, the N.W. Provinces and Oude 1251, and Madras 718. On the other hand, the number of books printed in English has decreased—734 as against 770 in the previous year. Consult *Statesman's Year-Book*, Blue Books, etc.

India, Imperial Order of the Crown of, was instituted January 1st, 1878, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of Her Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives and other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or will hereafter hold the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras and Bombay, or Principal Secretary of State for India. The ladies of this order, as at present appointed, include the daughters and daughters-in-law of the Queen, numerous native Indian Princesses, and the wives or other female relatives of the above-mentioned officials, among the latest additions being the Countess of Dufferin, Lady Reay, Lady Randolph Churchill, Viscountess Cross, H.H. Maharanee Suniti Devey, of Kuch Behar, and the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Victoria of Teck. The Registrar of the Order is Sir Albert W. Woods.

India, The Most Exalted Order of the Star of. Established by letters patent in 1861, and enlarged in 1866 and 1878. Its badge is a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edge-wards, and with motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members:—

G.C.S.I. . . Knight Grand Commander.

K.C.S.I. . . Knight Commander.

C.S.I. . . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights,

are entitled to the prefix "Sir." Of the first class there may be by the statutes of the Order be 30, of the second class 72, and of the third (or Companions) 144; but extra and honorary members may, and have been, from time to time appointed (see Knighthoods conferred during '89). The Registrar of the Order is Sir Albert W. Woods, and the Secretary is the Foreign Sec. to the Government of India.

Indian Association (National). Established in 1870 for the purpose of promoting social progress and education in India, and extending friendly intercourse between the English people and the people of India. The Association attempts to carry out these objects by the diffusion of information; by grants in encouragement of education, especially of female education, in India; promoting the employment of medical women in India; selecting English teachers for Indian families and schools; and helping Indian teachers and students visiting England. The Princess of Wales is Patroness of the Association, and Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., the President. The Vice-Presidents include a large number of influential natives of India, Anglo-Indians, and other ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Empire. Organ of the I. A., *The Indian Magazine* (monthly). There are several branches of the Association in India: Hon. Sec. in England, Miss E. A. Manning, 35, Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, London, W.

Indian Civil Service embraces a much wider field of employment than does the Home Civil Service. Besides the ordinary departments of civil administration, it includes judicial posts, the medical service, the forest department, and officers of the staff corps in civil employ. Appointments in the Indian Civil Service are highly prized, and can only be obtained at the expense of much labour and energy. Situations in the *Covenanted Civil Service* are gained by passing a competitive examination in England—which examinations are as a rule held once a year in London. The candidates who have successfully competed are required to undergo two years' probation, and to pass periodical examinations in special subjects of study before proceeding to India. The limit of age for candidates is from 17 to 19 on the 1st of January of the year in which the examination is held, applications for admission to which must be made before the 1st of April. It has been announced that from 1891 the standard of age will be raised to 21. Candidates are encouraged, though it is not imperative, to obtain a university training; and to this end the Government makes an allowance of £150 per annum to all who pass their two years' probation in residence at a university; and as a further incentive, an additional bonus of £150 is granted to any student who, after remaining a third year at the university, obtains a degree in honours at Oxford or Cambridge.

Having arrived in India, the candidate must within a specified period elect to serve either in the executive or the judicial branch of the service. In the former branch the lieutenant-governorship of a province is the highest post to which a civil servant can attain, and in the latter branch a judgeship of the High Court. A covenanted civil servant in India commences with a salary of 4,500 rupees a year, and the number of such civil servants is about a thousand at the present time. The members of the *Statutory Civil Service* of India are selected purely

from among the natives. Many appointments are in the gift of the local governments; but no one who is not a native, a covenanted civilian or an officer of the staff corps, can be appointed to a post with a salary exceeding 400 rupees a month without the approval of the Indian Government,—from which rule a few departments are excepted. The Public Works Department is recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College (*q.v.*) at Coopers Hill, from the corps of Royal Engineers, and, as regards natives, from the Civil Engineering Colleges in India. The commencing salary of appointments in this department is 4,200 rupees a year; in the Telegraph Department, recruited much in the same manner, it is 3,000 rupees a year, which is also the commencing salary in the Forest Department. Examinations for the Medical Service are also held in this country, and successful candidates are required to attend a four months' course at the Army Medical School at Netley, during which period they receive an allowance to cover the cost of living. An important and voluminous report of the Commission appointed by the Government of India in Oct. '86 was laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament (March '88).

Indian Council, Reduction of. See *SESSION*, sect. 68.

Indian Empire, The Most Eminent Order of. Instituted in '78 to commemorate the proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India, and enlarged in '86, and in the Jubilee year, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the imperial favour. This order consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of three classes of members, viz., Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). Only the two first of these, being knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The motto of the order is "*Imperatricis Auspiciis*" (Under the favour of the Empress). See *KNIGHTHOODS CONFERRED DURING '89*.

Indian National Congress. Within the last few years a movement has taken definite shape among the educated classes of India of all races, religions, and provinces—to meet together and discuss their political wants. Hitherto, the people of India have been widely separated from one another by differences of language, creed, and caste; and these differences have been intensified by distance. It is the English Government that has for the first time united them in a common object. The original stimulus came from the education in English, which is given in all the colleges and higher schools; but the scheme could never have been realised if it had not been for the development of the railway system. The first National Indian Congress was held at Bombay in Dec. '85. The number of persons who attended was less than 100, and their deliberations were held in private, though the resolutions passed were afterwards published. The president was Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, a Bengali Brahmin, and standing counsel to the Government of India. The second congress was held at Calcutta in Dec. '86, and was attended by about 430 delegates, most of whom represented local associations. The president was the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, a Bombay Parsi, not unknown in this country as a candidate for Parliament. The meetings were held in public; and the viceroy (Lord Dufferin) in-

vited the members—in their private capacity, as "gentlemen of more or less distinction and culture"—to a garden party. At the third congress, held at Madras in Dec. '87, the number of delegates rose to 607; and a temporary hall was erected for the meetings, which were often attended by as many as 2,000 spectators. The president was Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, the leading Mussulman barrister of Bombay. The fourth congress was held in Dec. '88, at Allahabad, the capital of the North-Western Provinces, under the presidency of Mr. George, a well-known Calcutta merchant, and former president of the Chamber of Commerce. The number of delegates who attended was 1248. The resolutions adopted at all the congresses have been of a very similar character. Questions of social reform—such as child marriage—have been altogether avoided, as affecting only special religions and castes. Loyalty to the British crown has been unhesitatingly avowed, both in the resolutions and in the speeches; but certain political changes in the administrative system have been as unhesitatingly demanded. First is placed the introduction of a representative element into the councils of the Viceroy and of the governors of provinces, so that the inhabitants of the country may have some voice both in the making of laws and in the levying of taxation. Second, perhaps, in importance comes a demand that the natives should be treated with greater confidence in the matter of self-defence—(1) By being admitted to the higher ranks of the army; (2) by being allowed to form volunteer corps; and (3) by being no longer prohibited to possess and wear arms. Other resolutions call for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Indian administration, for the entire separation of judicial and executive functions, for the extension of trial by jury, and for the introduction of a system of technical education. The proceedings at the congress have always been marked by absolute unanimity; but it would seem that this appearance is to some extent deceitful. It has, unfortunately, been found impossible to reconcile all classes of Mohammedans to the inevitable predominance of the Hindu element. The Mohammedans of Northern India, led by Sir Syud Amir Ali of Aligarh, profess that they prefer English rule as it is to Hindu rule as it might be. They do not oppose the resolutions of the congress, so much as decline to act with the Hindus in pressing for their realisation. A few of the great Rajput landholders have also taken up a similar attitude of opposition. True friends of India will have much cause for disappointment if a movement that promised so well, if only kept within sober limits, should be deprived of its national character through the recrudescence of religious bigotry. On Nov. 30th, '88 (St. Andrew's Day) Lord Dufferin (*q.v.*) delivered a speech at a public dinner, which was in the nature of a manifesto against the dangerous tendencies of some of the opinions associated with the movement. The Congress for '89 was held in December at Poona, in the Bombay presidency. The official report of the Allahabad Congress may be obtained from Talbot Bros., 81, Carter Lane, E.C. Consult an article by Sir W. W. Hunter in the *Contemporary Review* for Sept. '88.

Industrial and Provident Societies. See *CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES*.
Infanticide. See *CORONERS' INQUESTS*.

Infectious Disease Notification Act, '89. See Session, sect. 79.

Inglis, Rt. Hon. John, son of the late Rev. Dr. Inglis, of the old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, was b. 1810. Educated at Glasgow Univ. and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A. '34, hon. D.C.L. '49). Was Lord-Advocate for Scotland in Lord Derby's first and second Administrations. Sat for Stamford in '58. Appointed Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland in the same year, and in the following year was sworn of the Privy Council. In '67 he was elevated to the highest legal position in Scotland—viz., that of Lord Justice General. Lord I., while at the bar, was one of the most powerful of Scotch advocates, and consummated his reputation as a pleader by his successful defence of the prisoner in the celebrated *Madeline Smith Case*. His lordship is Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh.

Inhabited House Duty. It appears, from a statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (June '88), that though two parts of a house are separately let, and constitute separate tenements, this is not sufficient to entitle the business portion of the premises to exemption from inhabited house duty. In order to obtain exemption, business premises must not only be separately let, but must be structurally separate.

Inhambane. A port and town of the Portuguese territory of Mozambique, in East Africa, between Delagoa and Sofala, pop. 6,500. During '86 some native tribes in the neighbourhood, incensed by the imposition of heavy taxes upon them, took up arms, defeated the Portuguese native levies, and marched on Inhambane in great strength, but were at length induced to retire and disperse.

Institute of Actuaries. See INSURANCE, FIRE AND LIFE.

Institute of Painters in Oil Colours. Founded in 1883. The Exhibitions, which are held annually, commencing in November, are open to all artists, and the principle of selection is the same as at the Royal Academy (*q.v.*). Pres., Sir James D. Linton, P.R.I.; Vice-Pres., Frank Walton, R.I.; Sec., W. T. Blackmore.

Institution of Civil Engineers, The, founded Jan. 2nd, '18, incorporated by Royal Charter June 3rd, '28, and received a Supplemental Charter, with extended powers, August 3rd, '87. It was established for the general advancement of mechanical science, more particularly for promoting the acquisition of knowledge requisite for the profession of a civil engineer. According to its constitution, it consists of members, corporate associates (called associate members), and honorary members. There are also attached to it non-corporate associates and students. Members must be practising engineers who have occupied, for a minimum period of at least five years, adequately responsible and independent positions, and, as a general rule, they must be upwards of thirty years of age to be eligible for this class. Associate members must be upwards of twenty-five years of age, and be engaged in the practice of the profession at the time of their application for election. Honorary members are required to be persons eminent for science and experience in pursuits connected with the profession. Non-corporate associates must be upwards of twenty-five years of age, and occupy a definite and recognised position in some other walk of life than civil engineering. Students (who at the time of their application are required to be

between eighteen and twenty-five years of age) must be in the course of preparation and training under a corporate member of the institution, and have the intention of following the profession. At the close of the last financial year (March 31st, '89) the numbers of these several classes were: members 1,657, associate members 2,613, honorary members 19, associates 450, and students 989: total 5,728, of all classes. The sessions extend from the second Tuesday in November to the last Tuesday in May, the ordinary meetings being held on the Tuesday in each week. The record of the proceedings at these meetings is embodied in the *Minutes of Proceedings*, of which four 8vo volumes, each of about five hundred pages and amply illustrated, are issued annually. Besides the ordinary meetings there are every fortnight during the session special supplemental meetings for students only. The gross receipts were £21,764, including strict income £17,400, capital £3,841, and trust funds £322. The institution is possessed of three freehold houses, which cost £40,000, and its funded property amounts to £43,400, besides which it has under its charge trust funds of the nominal value of £14,643, aggregating £98,043. It has a library of upwards of 22,000 volumes, including 632 volumes of rate books, the number of which cannot be much less than 10,000. Offices: 25, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

Insurance.—ACCIDENT. The business of this branch is done by twenty-nine companies, who for certain premiums insure the payment of periodical sums for total and partial temporary disablement, and other fixed amounts on death or on total or partial permanent disablement. The *Railway Passengers Company* was the first established, which was in 1849. The premium income of these companies in '88 was £830,660, and the percentage of claims to premiums 54—about the same rate as last year's results. This part of insurance business is greatly increasing. In reference, however, to this item, no definite returns can be made, as in the reports of some companies a portion of the working expenses is included in the amount of accident losses. Three other companies, the *London and Provincial Horse and Carriage Insurance Company*, the *Guardian Horse and Vehicle Assurance Association*, and the *Imperial Live Stock Company*, have been formed to insure live stock in case of total loss or accidental injury, and also to provide compensation upon the loss or partial injury to carriages and other road vehicles. The majority of accident insurance companies also transact *Employers' Liability Insurance* and the insurance of workmen by collective policies against accidents for which the employers are not legally liable. Law on, in '89. A most important case to the public was that of *Cornish v. The Accident Assurance Company, Ltd.* (Court of Appeal, Aug. 9th). The action was brought by the legal personal representative of the deceased to recover £1000 on a policy effected with the company. The policy contained a clause exonerating the company in the event of death being caused by "exposure of the insured to obvious risk of injury." The deceased was a farmer in Hertfordshire, and he had a farm which was intersected by a railway, which he was in the habit of crossing to get from one part of the farm to the other. One day in July '87 the deceased crossed the line for the purpose of getting a match with which to light

his pipe from a man in the field on the other side. He had obtained the match, and was recrossing the railway when a train came up and killed him. The defendants contended at the trial that the deceased had exposed himself to obvious risk of injury within the meaning of the proviso in the policy; whereas, on the part of the plaintiff, it was submitted that the death was one of pure accident, and that therefore the company was liable. The case was tried before Lord Coleridge, who directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendants, on the ground that the case came within the proviso of the policy. The jury found a verdict to the effect that while they were obliged by the ruling of the Lord Chief Justice to find that Cornish lost his life from incurring "obvious risk of injury," they were of opinion that it was a case of ordinary misadventure. On appeal it was held that the decision of the learned judge was right.—In an action which was taken to the Court of Appeal, a policy of insurance exempted the company from liability if the deceased died of poisoning. The deceased by accident took a poisonous mixture instead of medicine, and died immediately. It was held that the insurance company were protected by the exemption; but the Master of the Rolls expressed an opinion that the exemptions were so wide that the public ought to be warned against insuring under policies in that particular form (Court of Appeal, Aug. 9th).—**HEALTH** Insurance was only commenced in '85, and is effected by two companies, viz., the **Health Insurance Association** and the **Sickness and Accident Association**. They were established to answer a great requirement of the middle classes, which is, after the manner of the ordinary benefit societies, to pay weekly sums to those who are wholly or partially disabled from following their vocations on account of illness not resulting from accidents. These companies also combine accident with health insurance. The former company also insures against specific diseases. The Sickness and Accident Company has secured a premium income of £14,401, in which, owing to very careful selection of business, the losses are not more than 30 per cent. of the premiums.—**FIRE**. The statistics of fire insurance business, like those of life assurance, are not ready for publication as regards '89. The premium income of the previous year was nearly £300,000 more than that of '87, while the percentage of losses to premiums is 59·7 compared with 58·68 for '87. The spirit of retrenchment with regard to a reduction on large risks is now increasingly active. The heavy loss ratio of the last year has been caused by some great fires on the Continent, and especially that of Sundsvall in Sweden, from which English companies suffered. The following list gives the proportion of losses to gains in 57 companies:—22, 46·8; 4, 53·5; 10, 56·6; 10, 61·3; 5, 66·6; 4, 71·5; 3, 79·3; 3, 80. The returns of all the fire insurance companies are not yet available, particularly those of the Sun and Phoenix offices. From recent particulars in a prospectus of the former company an idea can be formed, not merely of the amount of its fire risks, but of the increase that has taken place in such during the last twelve years. The sums insured by the Sun Office in 75 was £247,000,000, in '81 £271,000,000, and in '87 £345,000,000. The Phoenix Company in one of its recent prospectuses states that it has

paid losses of over fourteen millions sterling. The amount of fire policies issued in the United States, however, by the Liverpool and London and Globe and a few other fire offices, are largely in excess of those effected with the Sun and Phoenix offices in America. The number of companies whose business is entirely that of fire insurance is now 43, and those established last century are the Sun, in 1710; the Westminster, in 1817; the Salop, in 1780; the Phoenix, in 1782; and the Norwich Union, in 1797. The number of companies who transact fire insurance business in the United Kingdom is 73, or 20 more than those whose business is limited to fire insurance. Five companies also transact fire re-assurance business. About 23 British offices do fire insurance business in the United States, and it has been stated on good authority that since they began this business there they had received, in aggregate premiums, about sixty millions sterling, while their losses had amounted to about thirty-six millions, the average ratio of losses to premiums being within a fraction of 60 per cent. A recent weeding-out process has been adopted with great benefit to these companies in regard to American fire risks. Flour mills, and especially the larger ones, in which the automatic roller system of gradually reducing the wheat into flour is adopted on a large scale, are very dangerous risks. Several fire offices refuse to insure them, and others reluctantly do so, and then only on condition that heavy premiums are paid and expensive precautions are adopted to guard against explosions from the ignition of flour dust. Oil mills are also very risky buildings to insure, and the fire companies are not disposed to take them except at higher rates than those paid a year ago. The Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation provides fire indemnity at cost price to its members, and makes liberal allowances on premiums to those who use the automatic water sprinklers under its approval. Much excellent work is also done by the officials of this Corporation by frequently inspecting fire-extinguishing appliances on insured premises. An expert analyst has been appointed for the examination of oils used for machinery. Great progress has been made in '89 by the installation of the electric light within buildings, and it is generally admitted that the adoption of the "Phoenix Rules" for securing their safety is an admirable plan.—**LIFE**. This business has made important progress during the year. As, however, the financial year with the great majority of life offices closes at the end of December, published reports of their position do not appear for several weeks subsequently. In '88, of 84 competing companies transacting ordinary life assurance, 76 publish their new yearly results, which give a total of about £32,930,000, represented by 98,750 policies, and new annual premiums amounting to £1,235,000. The premium revenue of the Ordinary Branch is £13,224,719, and of the Industrial Branch £4,210,828, together £17,435,547, which is £589,271 in excess of the income of the previous year. The Life Claims and Endowments are £13,120,652, while those of '87 were £12,900,828. The following is a summary of the total results for '88 of 84 Life Assurance Companies transacting ordinary business:—Total life and annuity funds, £22,085,265; increase of funds in year, £10,539,694; life premium income, £26,343,677; commission and expenses of management,

£4,868,006; average cost per cent., 18.47. Of these last-named companies 80 are British, 3 American, and 1 Colonial. The results for 71 Industrial Companies and 8 Friendly Societies are as under:—Industrial Companies: Total funds, £7,087,010; increase in year, £982,297; life premium income £4,557,584; commission and expenses, £1,964,055; average cost per cent., 43.99. Friendly Societies: Total funds, £2,255,537; increase in year, £155,239; total collections, £1,097,599; commission and expenses, £478,585; average cost per cent., 43.60. According to returns made to the House of Commons by the Board of Trade under the Life Assurance Companies Act, 70, for all the years from '71 to '88 of the premium incomes and of the Life Assurance and Annuity funds of 91 British Life Offices, the following companies have increased their premiums above £100,000 during this period: viz., Prudential, £3,332,542; Refuge, £390,433; Scottish Widows', £339,298; Scottish Provident, £288,532; Gresham, £250,745; Pearl, £225,910; British Workman's, £179,621; Star, £162,325; United Kingdom Temperance and General, £140,131; Standard, £140,021; Wesleyan and General, £131,784; Life Association of Scotland, £119,228; Edinburgh, £112,192; London and Lancashire, 95,639; British Empire, £105,577; Clergy Mutual, £103,799. Those companies having Life and Annuity Funds exceeding £3,000,000 in '88 were the following sixteen: viz., Scottish Widows', £9,583,045; Prudential (Ordinary and Industrial), £7,634,870; Standard, £6,458,486; Scottish Provident, £6,080,256; North British and Mercantile, £4,455,015; Equitable, £4,341,885; National Provident, £4,321,177; United Kingdom Temperance, £4,180,867; Law Life, £4,095,851; Gresham, £3,992,900; London Life, £3,945,113; Liverpool and London and Globe, £3,857,456; Economic, £3,562,753; Clergy Mutual, £3,405,834; Royal, £3,222,103; Life Association of Scotland, £3,223,293. The amount of life claims and bonus in the case of twenty-seven companies for the year materially exceeds the premiums received. The difference is about £1,049,024. Much good has been done by the Institute of Actuaries, founded about forty-one years ago for the extension of actuarial knowledge. By the excellent system of examinations conducted by the Institute, much additional proficiency in life insurance transactions has been attained than otherwise would have been. Future actuaries will have imposed on them a much higher standard of skill relating to their vocation, and far more competence will therefore be required to be shown by candidates for the fellowship of the Institute than at present. The Actuarial Society of Edinburgh, the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland, the Insurance and Actuarial Society of Glasgow, the Insurance Institute of Manchester, the Insurance Institute of Ireland, and the Birmingham Insurance Institute, the Royal Statistical Society, the Friendly Societies Registry Office, the Public Valuers of Friendly Societies, and the Actuaries authorised to certify Annuity Tables, have all rendered more or less admirable service to life assurance officials and others interested in actuarial knowledge. Some serious frauds, known as the "Belfast Frauds," were committed in '88 upon the Equitable Assurance Company of the United States. Life insurance as transacted by the Post Office is not suited to the habits of the working classes, and hence the very small amount of life assurance business

transacted by it. On the other hand, an enormous amount of life policies are granted to the poorer classes by Industrial Life Assurance Companies and Collecting Friendly Societies. This kind of insurance has immensely increased during the last twelve years. The following figures show the large premium incomes received by a few of these companies and societies: viz., (1) By Industrial Companies: Prudential, £3,058,501; Refuge, £399,666; Pearl, £233,130; British Workman's, £173,544; London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, £82,563. (2) By Collecting Friendly Societies: Liverpool Victoria Legal, £376,024; Royal Liver, £389,719; Royal London, £172,280; Scottish Legal, £97,660. There are 52 of these societies in Great Britain—47 in England and 5 in Scotland—and all the large English and Scottish societies have branches in Ireland. The four societies last mentioned contain 90 per cent. of the members of collecting societies. The average premium paid by each member is 13d. per week. Sixty of the life offices grant immediate annuities; 35 lend on personal security with life assurance; and 26 transact fire business. Great progress has been made in life business in Australia and New Zealand, in which colonies there are 13 life offices. Most ordinary life assurance companies insure against issue of marriages when a birth is improbable.—MARINE. From a variety of causes Marine Insurance has been in a depressed state during the year. This is mainly owing to the very low rates which are charged for policies, and which are greatly inadequate to the risks involved. Such reduced rates have been occasioned by the influx of a great number of small marine insurance companies during recent years, who to get business have recklessly issued policies at such remarkably small premiums that they cannot be remunerative. Many first-class underwriters and insurance brokers condemn this practice as one that will become ruinous to marine insurance companies, since it will materially increase over-insurance of ships—a grievance that was forcibly pointed out in the House of Commons as existing in '84, and for the suppression of which Mr. Chamberlain's Merchant Shipping Bill was mainly introduced. In consequence of the prevalence of very low premiums for marine insurance during the last four years the large and old-established underwriting companies have refused to reduce their rates to anything like a level with those of the new companies, and hence the former have done much less business during this period than they previously did. They are, however, convinced that such rates will soon terminate, and then their business will be far greater and more profitable than previously. The most experienced underwriters properly state that as premiums for policies by marine insurance companies materially vary for similar risks, specific rates cannot reasonably be stated for publication, as they would be challenged by the representatives of nearly all the marine insurance associations. Unlike life and fire insurance companies, underwriters, as a class, endeavour to conceal from both ship-owners and shippers, as well as the general public, their premium rates and their general financial position. This is another reason why they have so much competition to contend against beyond life and fire insurance companies. Of twenty-one leading marine insurance

companies in Great Britain, the oldest are the Royal Exchange and the London Assurance Corporation, both established in 1720; and the Alliance and Indemnity Companies, both founded in 1824. The premium income of these twenty-one leading companies in '88 was £3,079,808, their losses and averages £2,580,197, and their percentage of losses to premiums 83'9. A large amount of marine insurance business is also done by private underwriters connected with Lloyds and the Liverpool Underwriters' Association. Marine insurances are generally effected through Marine insurance brokers, who are an important class in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Claims are determined by average adjusters in difficult cases. One of the previous malpractices in underwriting transactions is the use of so-called "honour policies" generally issued as insurances on prospective freight. The main objections to these "honour policies" were strongly pointed out to the Royal Commission in '89 on the Loss of Life at Sea by Mr. Dale, underwriter for the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., and Chairman of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, when he stated that the present law is liable to be defeated by these policies, because they are the easiest mode whereby the shipowners can over-insure, "and some not only over-insure, but insure the same interest in different firms many times over, and that without the knowledge of the underwriter on the ordinary legitimate policy—in fact, practically taking away from the underwriter on the legitimate policy the power to supervise the amount which is being incurred." To the credit of respectable shipowners, however, he said that these "honour policies" are but seldom used. All underwriters are opposed to these policies, and the Commission recommend that they should be rendered void and should be legally prohibited, and that the prohibition should be enforced by penalties against the parties to such. During the last thirty years the average shipowner's interest in his adventure has been continually diminishing, which is evidenced by the extension of general average under the York-Antwerp rules, the multiplication of protection, "one fourth" and other clubs, and the insertion of special clauses in the ordinary policies. Reforms are also recommended for the amendment of the law of constructive total loss; for causing the implied warranty of seaworthiness to apply to time as well as to voyage policies, and as respects both policies that the shipowner should be bound to use all proper means to keep his ship in a seaworthy condition after the policy is in force to enable him to recover under it; that in a policy on freight net and not gross freight should only be recoverable, and that no valuation of freight in a policy should be binding; for the trial of questions of seaworthiness in marine insurance cases should be tried by a judge with the assistance of nautical assessors, and without a jury, except when fraud is alleged; that better means should be adopted for the discovery of particulars in marine insurance in the interests of underwriters; and that a more satisfactory mode of procedure should exist for dealing with certificates of officers, and to punish them when required, than that which exists in the Marine Inquiry Courts.

Inter-colonial Conference. See IMPERIAL FEDERATION, NEW SOUTH WALES, QUEENSLAND.

International Copyright. Artists and authors have long desired to obtain an international law of copyright, by which works of literature and art might be protected, not only in the countries where they were first published, but in all civilised countries. An important step in this direction was taken by the conference upon international copyright held at Bern in September 1885, and attended by representatives of the following states: Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Hayti, Honduras, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and Tunis. At this conference there was settled the draft of a convention for securing to the authors of literary or artistic works published in any one of the countries represented copyright in all the others. Such copyright is not to be more than the author enjoys in his own state, nor more than the state granting it secures to its own subjects. The provisions of the convention extend to dramatic and dramatico-musical works. They extend to all works which at the date of the convention have not become public property. They forbid the publication of a translation not sanctioned by the author of the original work. But if within a certain time there appears no authorised translation, an unauthorised one may be published. Articles which have appeared in newspapers or periodicals may be reproduced, unless such reproductions have been expressly forbidden by the original authors or publishers, and no prohibition by them can have effect in the case of articles discussing politics, current topics or news of the day. A work is not to be indirectly appropriated by a reproduction which, in spite of superficial changes, is essentially the same as its original. The convention establishes an Office of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, which is to be under the surveillance of the Swiss Government, and is to be supported by contributions from all the contracting parties. Any State, not a party, which is willing to adopt the provisions of the convention, may give in its adherence, whilst any state which is a party to the convention, and wishes to withdraw, must give a year's notice of its intention. The convention is to take effect within three months from the adoption of the draft. **Conferences for its revision** are to be held successively in each of the countries by which it has been adopted. It does not annul or preclude any conventions already existing or hereafter to be made between any two or more of the contracting parties, provided that such special conventions secure at least as ample a protection to authors as it does, and do not otherwise conflict with its provisions. In this country **Act of Parliament** have been passed in 1844, 1852, 1875 and 1886, with the object of securing copyright to authors and artists who are subjects of foreign states which secure copyright to British artists and authors. These Acts empower Her Majesty by Order in Council to grant copyright to the artists and authors of such countries, and Her Majesty has a large discretion in fixing the conditions with which they must comply. The existence of the copyright of the foreign author in his own country may be proved by a certificate under the official seal of a Minister of State in that country or of a British diplomatic or consular officer acting there. Copies of works made in any foreign country other than that in which the protected

work was first published and made without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright may not be imported into this country. An Order in Council issued under these Acts applies to works produced before the date of the Order, but not so as to prejudice any person who has lawfully produced any work in the United Kingdom. It shall be taken to apply to every British possession, saving only those which are expressly excepted. The Act of 1886 contains several modifications of previous statutes intended to harmonise with the provisions of the convention of Berne above noticed. Conventions for the mutual protection of copyright have been made between the United Kingdom and several foreign states. The question of an International Copyright Treaty between England and America has been much discussed during the past few years, on both sides of the Atlantic. In England the Incorporated Society of Authors (*q.v.*) have kept the question prominently before the public, and the American Copyright League have been similarly occupied. See also COPYRIGHT.

International Exhibition in the United States. In the beginning of July '89 it was determined that the year '92 should be celebrated throughout the Great American Union by the holding of a **World's Fair**, or **International Exhibition**. In the year '76 a similar undertaking took place at Philadelphia, and was altogether successful. This year a considerable amount of rivalry, and even some discord, was aroused by the question of "Where shall the Fair be held?" Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia—even Baltimore and Washington, D.C.—vied with New York and each other in propositions for a locality. New York, however, took the lead in raising money, finding a site, and making preliminary arrangements. And, as the idea originated in New York, it seems only just that the Empire City of the United States should have the honour. At any rate, with the exception of Chicago, the other cities soon drew out of the contest, and it now seems that there is some unanimity about the agreement. New York will probably see what is likely to be the biggest thing in international exhibitions the world has yet seen. Early in August '89 Mayor Grant of New York called a meeting, at which committees were appointed, as a preliminary to the more important work of purchasing or hiring a site, raising money, organising staff, and designing the buildings. Following are the committees appointed:—**Permanent Organisation:** E. D. Adams, C. C. Burke, John M. Bowers, Alfred C. Chapin, Orestes Cleveland, Grover Cleveland, T. C. Eastman, Franklin L. Gunther, Henry Goldberger, John H. Graham, Charles J. Gillis, E. I. Horsman, G. G. Haven, J. J. Little, Frederick Mohr, Charles A. Moore, E. L. Merrifield, Henry G. Marquand, T. F. Ryan, John Sloane, E. C. Stanton, Walter Stanton, Charles L. Tiffany, Benjamin Wood, and William Wicke. **Finance:** W. L. Bull, Calvin S. Brice, August Belmont, Samuel D. Babcock, Robert Dunlap, Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington, Henry B. Hyde, H. O. Havemeyer, John H. Inman, Morris K. Jessup, Eugene Kelly, F. A. Karsheed, John McKesson, Ogden Mills, J. J. O'Donohue, Herman Oelrichs, Oswald Ottendorfer, W. Rockefeller, C. S. Smith, William Steinway, J. E. Simmons, Jesse Seligman, E. F. Shepard, and C. Vanderbilt. **Legislation:** D. F. Appleton, F. W. Cheney,

John C. Calhoun, William M. Evarts, Franklin Edson, Abram S. Hewitt, Joseph Liebman, H. S. Mendelson, Jackson S. Schultz, Ambrose Snow, James W. Tappan, Horace White, E. H. Ammidown, A. B. Cornell, Chauncey M. Depew, Joel B. Erhardt, Hamilton Fish, Elbridge T. Gerry, Levi P. Morton, Warner Miller, Thomas C. Platt, General W. T. Sherman, W. E. D. Stokes, F. B. Thurber, and W. C. Whitney. **Site and Buildings:** John T. Agnew, James Gordon Bennett, Cornelius N. Bliss, Edward Cooper, J. J. C. Clarke, Roswell P. Flower, Samuel Gompers, Andrew H. Green, Richard M. Hunt, D. Willis James, Joseph Pulitzer, John H. Starin, George Warner, W. W. Astor, John Bogart, Charles F. Chandler, John D. Crimmins, Charles A. Dana, John Foord, W. R. Grace, Henry Hilton, George Jones, Arthur Leary, Isidor Straus, and Henry R. Towne. The various trades are represented specially by the following gentlemen: **Artists and Art Collectors,** Henry G. Marquand; **American Federation of Labour,** Samuel Gompers; **Architects,** Richard M. Hunt; **Banks and Bankers,** Levi P. Morton; **Brewers,** Joseph Liebmann; **Brokers,** William L. Bull; **Builders,** John D. Crimmins; **Cotton,** John H. Inman; **Carpets, Rugs, and Oilcloths,** John Sloane; **Cattle and Stock,** T. C. Eastman; **Central Labour Union,** George Warne. **Clothing,** H. S. Mendelson; **Clocks and Watches,** Daniel F. Appleton; **Coffee,** Joseph J. O'Donohue; **Crockery, Glass, and China,** Isidor Straus; **Domestic Steamships,** John H. Starin; **Wholesale Dry Goods,** Charles Stewart Smith; **Retail Dry Goods,** Henry Hilton; **Drugs, Chemicals, and Dyes,** John McKesson; **Mechanical Engineers,** Henry R. Towne; **Civil Engineers,** John Bogart; **Elevated and Suburban Rapid Transit Roads,** Jay Gould; **Express and Freight Transportation Companies,** Thomas C. Platt; **Foreign Steamship Companies,** Herman Oelrichs; **Furniture and Decorations,** Frederick Mohr; **Furs,** Franklin L. Gunther; **Grain and Provisions,** C. C. Burke; **Wholesale Groceries,** F. B. Thurber; **Retail Groceries,** Henry Goldberger; **Hardware,** John H. Graham; **Hats,** Robert Dunlap; **Hotels,** E. L. Merrifield; **Insurance Companies,** Henry B. Hyde; **Iron,** Abram S. Hewitt; **Jewellery,** Charles L. Tiffany; **Lawyers,** William M. Evarts; **Leather Trade,** Jackson S. Schultz; **Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, Braids, and Buttons,** Frederick A. Karsheed; **Musical Instruments,** William Steinway; **Machinery and Railroad Equipments and Supplies,** Charles A. Moore; **Periodicals and Publishers,** John Foord; **Oils, Paints, and Oil Products,** James W. Tappin; **Plumbing and Steam Fitters,** Charles J. Gillis; **Printing,** J. J. Little; **Railroads,** Chauncey M. Depew; **Real Estate,** W. E. D. Stokes; **Scientific and Educational Interests,** Charles F. Chandler; **Shipping,** Ambrose Snow; **Silk,** F. W. Cheney; **South American Trade,** William R. Grace; **Street Railroads,** Cornelius Vanderbilt; **Stationery and Paper Trade,** Warner Miller; **Sugar,** Henry O. Havemeyer; **Tobacco Trade,** William Wicke; **Theatres and Places of Amusement,** E. C. Stanton; **Toys,** E. I. Horsman; **Wool,** E. H. Ammidown. The site which at present is most favoured, and which will probably eventually be selected, is on the west side of New York city, and is known as **Morningside Park** and **Riverside Park**. This locality extends from the Hudson (north) river halfway across Manhattan Island at its widest part; and besides being easily accessible from all parts, by road or rail, allows for the magnificent central park being used as a sort

of accessory beauty. As may be seen from the names on the committees, all, or nearly all, of the best and wealthiest men in New York have given their services and money in order that nothing may be wanting to insure success. It is calculated that a sum of from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 will be required to purchase the site and erect the buildings; but no fears are entertained as to the possibility of raising this enormous sum immediately it is wanted. In the meantime, in the first week of October, a guarantee fund of \$5,000,000 was raised to show the sincerity and willingness of the citizens of New York to undertake and carry out this great enterprise. The question of the incorporation of the World's Fair Company of New York was mooted; but it was found that it will be necessary to have a special Act passed through the Legislature, as the laws of the State of New York provide for the limitation of the capital of corporations to \$2,000,000. A special Act of Congress will also be required to decide that the exhibition shall be held in New York; however, any very strenuous opposition to either of these Acts is not in any degree anticipated. At this early date it is impossible to go into any details of arrangements. Information respecting the World's Fair may be obtained from Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Chairman of the World's Fair Executive Committee, care of Mayor Grant, City Hall, New York.

International Sculling Sweepstakes. See AQUATICS.

International Telegraphy. The results of the International Conference held at Berlin in 1885 took practical effect on the 1st of July, 1886. Previous conferences were held at Paris in 1865, Rome, 1872, St. Petersburg, 1875, and London in 1879. At the last-mentioned conference the whole of the regulations and tariffs affecting the traffic on international telegraph lines was revised, and one very important change which resulted from that conference was the substitution of a word rate for the then existing twenty-word rate. For some time previously a word rate had been applied with much success to what is known as the extra-European system, and it was probably that fruitful experience which led the London Telegraph Conference of 1879 to adopt a general word-rate for the European system. The business transacted at the Berlin Conference of 1885 consisted mainly in revising and modifying the existing regulations; but some important reductions were also made in the rates to several countries, of which the following are a few examples:—Russia, from 9d. to 6½d.; Spain, from 6d. to 4½d.; Italy, from 5d. to 4½d.; India, from 4s. 7d. to 4s.; China, from 10s. to 8s. 6d.; Australia, from 10s. 8d. to 9s. 6d. Under the new convention the names of both the office and country are now counted in the address as one word each, whatever their length, provided they are written by the sender in the recognised official way. The charges for repeating a telegram from office to office during transmission have been reduced to the payment of an additional quarter-rate instead of a half-rate as formerly. The charges for any words omitted during the transmission of an extra-European telegram will be refunded. Another important alteration resulting from the Berlin Conference, which it is right should be generally known, is that if the sender of a European telegram prepays a reply, and the reply form is not used by the addressee, the amount prepaid for the reply is

not now refunded, as was formerly the case. Many other new regulations respecting foreign telegrams were also agreed upon at the Berlin Conference. See SESSSION '88, sect. 66; also TELEGRAPHS.

Interpretation Act, '89. See SESS., sect. 81.

Intestacy. See WILL AND CODICIL.

Inventions, '89. A selection is here given of inventions and improvements effected in manufacturing processes which in the course of the year attracted more or less attention. Mr. Webster's process for electrical purification of sewage was practically demonstrated at experimental works erected by Mr. W. at Crossness, and which have been in operation there for some time. The subject of sewage treatment is one of increasing importance, and many towns are under the necessity of seriously considering the question, not only as regards sewage proper, but also the discharge of refuse matter and noxious outflows into their rivers from oil-mills, factories, and other works. Mr. W.'s is an electro-chemical process, resulting in the oxidation of the organic matter, and the setting free of a harmless effluent. On sewage being electrolied the chlorides of sodium, magnesium, and other substances, always present, are split up. At the positive pole chlorine and oxygen are set free, and the organic matter is rapidly oxidised into innocuous compounds. An ordinary sample of sewage required, on an average, one ampere of current for ten minutes per gallon. The first cost of a complete plant for treating 1,000,000 gallons of sewage daily is computed to be from £6000 to £7000, the engines and dynamos being in duplicate. The new *Amines* sewage process was experimentally demonstrated at Wimbledon last September, before many well-known experts, sanitarians and others. The process consists in using proportions of herring-brine and milk of lime. At W. the quantities actually used were per 1000 galls. about 6½ lb. of lime, and about 6½ oz. of herring-brine. When this mixture was applied to the sewage there ensued a rapid precipitation, the effluent being colourless and alkaline, but not entirely without odour. It is stated, on the authority of Dr. Klein, F.R.S., that sewage treated by this process is completely disinfected and "sterilised." A distinctive feature is that no disinfecting power is claimed for amines, but for a new gaseous reagent resulting from the action of the lime, called *aminol*. The patent-rights are being worked by the "Amines" Syndicate, Limited, 101, Leadenhall St., E.C. Reverting to quite different processes in other fields, we may mention Mr. L. Perkins' improved cold producing apparatus, called the *Arktos*. It is very simple in construction, but extremely effective in operation. Intense cold is produced by means of ammonia tubes, and a special evaporative process. The manufacture of ice can be carried on with this apparatus analogous to the process of ice-formation in nature. Rooms of varying size can be kept cold in greater or less intensity by means of this method. At Mr. P.'s works in Regent Square, W.C., may be seen different "cold rooms." A large sized one is at a temperature of -8°F., another (of small size) at -35°. Some are intended to be used as pantries, and there is shown a side-board with part of the interior fitted as an ice safe with this apparatus. Messrs. Slack & Brownlow, of Manchester, have introduced a

new filter of an improved type. It has a complete outer case of nickel-plated metal that can be unscrewed. A tube and tap is placed at the side and near the base of the filter, which is used for conveying water direct from the main-pipe into the filter. The contents are drawn off from the top by means of a bent tube (with tap) springing from the inside of the filter. Two blocks of carbon are used, one over the other; the water being forced through the upper, making it therefore perfectly clear by this means. The Patent Heater Condenser Company, of 16, Great George Street, Westminster, have a useful and novel form of drawing or office table, the patent of Mr. J. Wright. The top is balanced by flexible bands running over pulleys, and to which suitable weights are attached, the whole being in the interior of the desk. The height can be regulated by means of two hand screws placed each side of the front, and the top may be sloped or kept horizontal. For draughtsmen, and for office work generally, it appears well adapted, particularly as it enable workers to vary their position. An industrial problem which has for some time occupied the attention of those interested in textile manufactures is the question how properly to utilise for commercial purposes the valuable raw fibre of the *reha plant* or *ramie*. Although both the Indian and French Governments have offered inducements for the production of machines capable of reducing the fibre to a condition suitable for use, but few practical results have been obtained. The authorities at Kew Gardens are taking an active interest in the matter, and have afforded valuable assistance and advice to planters and to inventors of machines. The assistant director at Kew recently represented this country at a special series of trials held at Paris in connection with the late Exhibition. Notwithstanding the fact that there are several machines and processes for the decortication of the fibre under test in England, the entries were entirely French. Distinct advance had been made, however, in the proposed methods of treatment. The chief difficulty is in connection with the gummy matter surrounding the fibre, which it is necessary should be removed, so as to leave the fibres clean and ready for the spinner. A new and successful machine for the treatment of green stems was shown by M. Favier, of the Société la Ramie Française. The machine invented by M. de Landtsheer is also highly spoken of, and professes to prepare about 50 tons of green stems per week. Both these inventions obtained gold medals. One process was exhibited which consists of steeping the green, or the dry stems, in boiling water for a certain time, and then cleansing them by hand. It is known as the *Flcury-Mortreau process*, and was awarded a silver medal. Capt. Doty recently patented a machine in this country, and his system has been tried near Rome, and a report published in the *Bollettino di Notizie Commerciali* for Sept. 29. Messrs. Spencer & Co., of Hitchin, are also experimenting—with, it is said, successful results—but their method is not made fully public yet. Once satisfactory machines are produced, there would seem to be excellent prospects for a satisfactory *reha* industry.

Ireland. An island lying to the west of England and Scotland, bounded on the east by the Irish Sea or St. George's Channel, and on the south, west, and north by the Atlantic

Ocean. Greatest meridional length 225 m.; breadth about 120 m.; area, 32,510 sq. m., or 20,803,277 acres. Pop. (in 1881) 5,174,836. Till the middle of the eighteenth century the industry was almost exclusively pastoral, and at the present time the crops chiefly grown are hay, oats, and potatoes, with flax for the supply of a not too prosperous linen industry, the other principal manufactures being porter, whisky, and butter. (For concise history of Ireland to fall of Lord North's Ministry, see ed. '88.) On the fall of Lord North, in 1782, the short-lived **Rockingham Ministry** repealed the Act annulling the jurisdiction of the Irish Peers, and the next year established the Irish courts and parliament in the same position in Ireland that their counterparts occupied in England. At another time, and under changed circumstances, the experiment of two legislatures under one Crown might have succeeded. But the Irish had found the additional strength which the Catholic Relief Act and the arming of the Volunteers had given them; they had before their eyes the example of the successful revolt of the American Colonies; and the conviction of much only made them long for more. Upon people so disposed came the example of the **French Revolution**, and the advantages it seemed to offer them. Although the desire for further Catholic emancipation was no doubt in itself genuine enough, this was soon seen to be desired only as a means to an end; and when secret negotiations with the French Directory seemed to promise a shorter road to independence they were entered into, and rebellion and massacre were timed to coincide with a French invasion in 1798. The abortive invasion and the bloody revolt cost Ireland 100,000 lives, and England 20,000, and upon peace being restored the Union had become a political necessity. It was Pitt's idea that with the Union he could safely grant the **Catholic Emancipation**, which alone would pacify the Irish, and which could not be granted except on the condition of Union. In this he was thwarted, and Ireland had to wait nearly thirty years till the concession was granted as the alternative of reconquest. Since the Union, but more especially since Catholic emancipation and the last two Reform Bills, the parliamentary history of Ireland has consisted in the formation and organisation of a **Repeal Party** in the House of Commons. The creation of such a party, acting upon the party system of English government, has had most pernicious effects in both countries. Even when what was called the Irish vote was comparatively small, it might decide a critical division, and was bought by concessions, the effect of which was neutralised by coercive measures whenever Irish disaffection so provoked the English constituencies that to tamper with it became politically dangerous. In this way England's Irish policy has for the last half-century alternated between severity and surrender, with the result that we have now presented to us the largest demand of all; and Mr. Gladstone has staked his political existence upon compliance with it. The political machinery which gave force to the demand was provided by Mr. Gladstone himself in the **Reform Act of 1885**, by which Ireland retained an excessive representation, and electoral power was thrown into the hands of the classes most disaffected. Returned to Parliament at the head of eighty-six supporters, unanimous in their demand for

Home Rule (*q.v.*), and ready to give their support to any leader who would aid them in getting it, Mr. Parnell soon found an ally in Mr. Gladstone, who in the year '86 brought forward two measures to secure this object for Ireland. The first gave Ireland a parliament free to legislate on all Irish subjects, but restricted from legislation concerning the Crown, war or peace, the army and navy, foreign affairs, trade and navigation, and other minor matters. There were also provisions intended to secure religious freedom and unjust taxation. It was also provided that the revenue of Ireland should be paid over to an English receiver, who should hand back the balance after deducting Ireland's share of Imperial burdens. The second Bill—to be read as one with the first—provided a scheme for buying out the landlords and handing over their estates to the tenants, whose payment of reduced rents should go to repay the purchase money and interest. The Irish party accepted the scheme so far as to vote for it, but did not conceal the fact that they objected to the restrictive provisions, and did not regard the measure as final. A section of the Liberal Party, believing in the finality, and relying on the restrictive safeguards, also supported the bills. The Conservatives and a considerable number of Liberals (Liberal Unionists) combined to defeat the project by 341 against 311; and on a dissolution this verdict was confirmed by the country. At the present moment there is no scheme of Home Rule before the country, Mr. Gladstone declining to put into concrete form his ideas on the subject, and the Liberal Unionists continue to maintain their former attitude. It is not our function to pronounce on the merits of the dispute. (See article HOME RULE.)

The political history of Ireland during '89 may be described as a continuation—and a far more successful continuation than in '88—of the struggle between the Government and the dissatisfied section of the country. Mr. Balfour has unflinchingly put in force the powers which the Irish Executive has under the Crimes Act, and his firm policy, coupled with improvement in agriculture and trade, is stated to have done a great deal in repressing disorder and pacifying the country. Among the most prominent events of the year was the murder of District-Inspector Martin, which occurred on Sunday, Feb. 3rd, and arose out of the arrest of Father McFadden, parish priest at Gweedore. Inspector Martin, with eight constables, attempted the priest's arrest under a warrant of a Crimes Act court, outside the door of Derrybeg Chapel after mass, and an excited mob of Gweedore peasants set upon the constabulary, and injured several of them. Inspector Martin was struck down from behind, and beaten to death by the mob. Early in the year Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., was imprisoned under the Crimes Act. His treatment in Clonmel gaol—he having been stripped of his clothes on account of his refusal to wear the prison uniform—caused much discussion. Several Irish members were imprisoned during the first half of the year, and the evictions upon the Olphert estate at Gweedore led to the imprisonment for three months of Mr. Conyngham, M.P., for inciting the tenants to resist eviction. At these evictions there were some exciting scenes, force having to be vigorously employed by the police. The Plan of Campaign was in active operation on several estates during the year, but was energetically

stamped out by the Government, numbers of persons, including Irish members, being imprisoned for offences arising out of it. In Sept. there was a good deal of trouble in Tipperary in connection with the recovery of rents on the Smith Barry and other estates, and there were numerous prosecutions. Much boycotting prevailed in this county and in the city of Cork, which was the scene of some rioting. In Oct. the trial of the prisoners concerned in the murder of Inspector Martin at Derrybeg took place, but evidence to hang the actual murderers was not forthcoming. One man was sent to penal servitude on an indictment for manslaughter for ten years; two others for five years; and three others for six months each. Seven other men were also sentenced to terms from two to six months. Father McFadden was let out on his own recognisances. Latterly the condition of Ireland has considerably improved. A feature of the year has been the employment of arbitration as a resort against wholesale evictions, and also the sale of holdings to tenants. The counties in which most of the agrarian outrages occurred during the disturbed quarter ending June 30th, were Galway, Clare, Cork, and Kerry. According to the latest report the registered population of Ireland is 4,777,534, a decrease of 55,000 in one year. During the year the usual fortnightly meetings of the National League (*q.v.*) were held, but a decadence in the influence of the League was apparent. In July, Mr. William O'Brien announced a new departure in a speech at Tipperary, in the course of which he said that he was authorised by Mr. Parnell to announce that a new Tenants' League would be formed "to protect the tenants against the combination of the landlords. This League," he said, "would be the official act of the whole Irish party." The title of the new organisation, the object of which is considered to be the supersession of the National League and the Plan of Campaign, is the Irish Tenants' Defence Association, and a convention of National League delegates to inaugurate it in County Cork was held on Nov. 5th. Mr. Parnell was to have inaugurated the League, but excused himself because of considerations of health. He wrote, however, advising that the working of the movement should be limited to defensive action, and that special regard should be paid to the following objects: "(1) The duty of protecting tenants threatened by the landlord conspiracy, and who are prevented by this cause from availing themselves of the benefits intended by Parliament for the tenants' advantage; (2) the assertion of the rights of freedom of speech and public meeting, now so frequently and wantonly assailed by the horde of unscrupulous partisans who administer much of the executive and judicial functions of the country; (3) the vindication of the same facilities for combination and organisation which are secured to English workmen by trade union enactments." The minimum subscription to the Association is a rate of threepence in the pound on the ratable value of the holdings of the members. At the time of writing the new organisation had not created much public attention. The Land Question. After all, however, it is urged, the great question in Ireland is the Land Question and that of the condition of the people. Here, too, a brief retrospect may be interesting and useful. For present purposes it would be

useless to go back beyond the reign of James I. In 1686 Ireland exported 440 tons of iron, 557 tons of lumber, 400,000 barrel staves and 25,000 pipe staves. The country was not yet cleared of its woods, and the exports of lumber continued for forty years longer. Agricultural produce and fish were also exported, and some coarse manufactures flourished. This prosperity was checked by the civil wars, but revived at the Restoration, and in 1688 the export trade amounted to £38,077, of which England took about half. Of this £309,000 was for agricultural produce, including some woollen goods; linen (yarn and cloth) appears for the first time, and figures for £18,000. "Manufactured iron" stood at £1,116. Imports the same year amounted to £336,000. By 1681 exports had risen to £583,000, and imports to £433,000. The wars of the Revolution utterly paralysed Irish trade, and it was not till 1697 that these figures were again reached. But the next year, after the peace of Ryswick, exports rose to close on £1,000,000, and imports to £576,000. Then began the policy of restrictions on Irish trade, and for a time the figures were kept down, but by 1715 had risen to £1,250,000 exports, and £880,000 imports. Varying from time to time from political causes, but rising on the whole, in 1772 the imports and exports stood respectively at £2,415,000 and £3,309,000. During the ten years that England was weakened and embarrassed by the American War, Ireland recovered her freedom of trade. By a series of statutes, tobacco was allowed to be grown and imported in Britain; bounties were given on the importation of hemp; woollens and glass were allowed to be imported from Ireland; and free trade with America, the West Indies and Africa, was conceded; the Turkey trade was opened to Ireland, and the exportation of gold and silver to that country was permitted. By these means, in spite of war, the Irish trade held its own, and after the peace with America largely increased. At the present day, now that the population of the country is again about what it was at the time of the Union, the exports of cattle, sheep, and pigs to Great Britain alone are worth at least £12,000,000 annually, whilst the value of the fish sent to us is close upon £1,000,000, and likely to increase. But while these and other figures might be quoted to show the comparative progress in wealth made during the century, they do not touch the real grievance that has been at the bottom of Irish discontent and has given strength to every anti-English agitation. No doubt that grievance was in the first instance the evil of absentee landlords — often men who neither by birth nor sympathies were Irish, but who drew from the Irish tenants the means of enjoying in England the comforts and civilisation which they must have missed had they done their duty by their estates. If they had contented themselves with their rents less harm might have been done; but they encumbered their property with mortgages, while the agents they employed farmed their rents for a lump sum, and served their own profit out of the unlucky occupier. Doubtless the Union, by centralising the Government in England, aggravated the evil which perpetual disturbances had encouraged; but during the Continental Wars the high prices of produce kept the Irish farmer alive though rents were going up. The battle of Waterloo and the Peace

brought a sudden collapse, and soon we begin to hear of starvation, default, evictions and outrages. The "Threshers" of 1806 developed into the Whiteboys or Reekites of 1820, or took the more constitutional form of the Catholic Association, to be duly suppressed by Peel's Police and Peace Preservation Acts. Catholic emancipation (1829) removed a stigma, but brought no food to hungry people; and soon the weary round of suffering, outrage, and repression was repeated. At length the Government set to work to grapple with the real evil, and the Devon Commission was issued in 1844, and reported early in 1845. Before this report could be acted upon came the potato blight and the famines of 1845 and 1846, during which time by death and emigration the Irish population was diminished by more than 1,000,000. The total in 1841 had been 8,175,124; in 1851 it was 6,515,794. There can be no doubt that, though not perhaps more than the land could support, the Irish population had been, and probably still is, greater than could be supported by the existing state of industry. At any rate, since the relief afforded by emigration has been discovered, the Irish have not been slow to avail themselves of it, as the present diminishing population of less than 5,000,000 sufficiently shows. It is also significant that for the last thirty years every Irish disturbance has been of foreign origin. Soon after the famine an Act was passed for the relief of encumbered estates by compulsory sale. This tended to clear away a number of landlords who could never have done anything but hang uselessly on the land; but they were not succeeded by men who put capital into the land. On the contrary, estates were largely bought by men who merely looked upon the purchase money as an investment on which, without further trouble to themselves, the rents would be a good return. They too were absentees, and the last state of the tenant was worse than the first. The gradual drain of population did something to mitigate the lot of those who were left, but the agitation for tenant-right increased rather than diminished, and growing discontent prepared the soil for the Fenian movement of 1865 to 1870. To this movement belongs the credit of having stirred up Mr. Gladstone to devote himself to the Irish question. The disestablishment of the Irish Church put the priesthood on his side; and his Land Bill of 1870 gave the tenant some guarantees against capricious disturbance, and compensation for his unexhausted improvements, and had fair provisions to enable tenants to become proprietors. Had it been followed by a long series of good years it might have done much; but the years from 1877 to 1880 were bad, and disaffection, promoted as before from America, revived. The Irish parliamentary party were now much stronger, and Mr. Gladstone's Act of 1881 was accordingly more drastic. It established a Land Commission to revise rents and fix them for fifteen years, and to this fixity of tenure added freedom of sale. The extent to which tenant rights have since increased in value is a reasonable measure of the freedom with which rents have been reduced. A subsequent measure, known as Lord Ashbourne's Act, passed by the Conservatives, to advance money to tenants anxious to buy their estates, has been largely taken advantage of, and already heavy loans have been granted, with the result that land is

slowly but steadily passing from the hands of the old landlords into those of the tenants. See HOME RULE, and ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Ireland, Government of. The head of the executive is the Lord Lieutenant, who is assisted by a Chief Secretary, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Attorney-General for Ireland, the permanent officials, and a Privy Council (which is a separate and distinct body from the Privy Council of Great Britain); but the government of the country is in all essential points carried on under the direction of or in concert with the Ministry of the day in London. The Lord Lieutenant is charged with the maintenance of peace and order; the Irish Constabulary are under his control, and he may, if he think it to be necessary, direct the Commander of the Forces to send troops to their aid. He has power to commute sentences and pardon criminals, and he may by and with the advice of his Council issue proclamations under the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act 1887 (*q.v.*). There are, however, more agreeable and less anxious functions attaching to the office; for, as representing Her Majesty, the Viceroy, assisted by his wife, holds courts, drawing-rooms, levees, and maintains in Dublin an establishment of a semi-regal character. On occasions he confers the honour of civil knighthood. During his absence the duties of chief governorship are performed by three or more Lords Justices, those who act in this capacity being usually the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Commander of the Forces, and some of the judges. The Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, or Chief Secretary for Ireland, as he is usually called, has been described as prime minister to the Viceroy; and although he is in theory subordinate to the Home Office, he has his own establishment at the Irish Office in London, as well as in Dublin, and is directly responsible to the House of Commons for the acts of the Irish administration. He is assisted by a Permanent Under-Secretary (Sir J. West Ridgeway: salary £2,000, and other officials. (The late Col. King-Harman acted for a while as Parliamentary Under-Secretary without salary. See SESSION '88, sect. 38.) There is a separate Local Government Board for Ireland; a Board of National Education, by which the grant made by Parliament for public education is administered, the inspection of Irish fisheries is kept separate from the supervision of those of England or Scotland; and there is a veterinary department in Dublin for dealing with cattle diseases, etc. See MINISTRY.

Ireland, Royal University of, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, founded 1879 under the University Education (Ireland) Act. On its establishment Queen's University, founded 1850, at Dublin, dissolved; and the relations of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway to the new University were revised. Degrees, exhibitions, and scholarships are open as well to female as male students. The number of candidates who presented themselves for the various examinations of the University in the year '88 was 3,130. Chancellor, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. Vice-Chancellor, Lord Emly. Secretaries, J. C. Meredith, LL.D.; D. B. Dunne, LL.D. The degrees and hoods are:—LL.D. (hood scarlet cloth, lined with pink silk); LL.B. (h. black silk faced with white); M.D. (h. scarlet cloth lined with scarlet silk); M.B. (h. black silk faced with scarlet); M.Ch. (h. black silk, lined

with white and faced with blue); M.A.O. (h. black silk, lined and faced with purple); D. Mus. (h. white figured silk, lined and faced with rose-coloured satin); B. Mus. (h. blue silk, lined with rabbit skin); M.E. (white silk, lined and faced with green); B.E. (h. black silk or stuff, lined and faced with green); D. So. (h. scarlet cloth, lined with blue silk); D. Lit. (h. scarlet cloth, lined with white silk); M.A. (h. black silk, lined with blue silk); B.A. (h. black silk or stuff, lined with rabbit skin). In '88 the Princess of Wales received the degree of D. Mus. Consult *The Calendar*.

Irish Arterial Drainage and Light Railways. See SESSION, sect. 83.

Irish Nationalist Party. See POLITICAL PARTIES, ENGLISH.

Irish Peers. See PEERAGE.

Irish Society and City Companies, Committee on. See SESSION, sect. 132.

Irish Tenants' Defence Association. See IRELAND.

"Irish Times," Dublin, a morning paper which claims to have the largest circulation of any Unionist paper in Ireland, and one of the leading organs among the merchants and commercial classes in the Irish metropolis, and in the north and south. Its politics are moderate Conservatism, and since the split in the Gladstonian party, it has warmly espoused the cause of the Liberal Unionists under the leadership of Lord Hartington. It has a London office, with a special wire to Dublin. Editor: J. A. Scott. London Office: 153, Fleet St., E.C.

Iron and Steel. Generally speaking, iron is employed in three different forms—namely, cast iron, wrought iron, and steel. Cast iron is a hard and comparatively brittle substance of crystalline character, which can be fused at a high temperature and moulded. Wrought or malleable iron is soft and tenacious, its structure being fibrous. Steel forms an intermediate link between ordinary cast and malleable iron, and unites within certain limits the properties of both. Steel is produced in a variety of ways, but the methods now adopted in most countries for producing steel, especially in large quantities, are the Bessemer, the Siemens-Martin, and the Thomas-Gilchrist processes, which are named in the order of their invention. By the latter process, steel is successfully produced from iron obtained from inferior ores of the more highly phosphuretted kind, which could not be converted into good steel by either of the other methods. The production of steel by this process from phosphoric pig-iron continues steadily to increase. As was to some extent anticipated in our last issue, the iron and steel trades for '88 proved prosperous to a degree in both output and prices. The report of Messrs. McGrigor, Donald, & Co., Glasgow, as representing the makers of Scotch pig-iron, shows the make during '88, from Christmas to Christmas, the stocks in hand at date, etc. Make of pig-iron in '88 (including hæmatite and basic), 2,027,774, against 932,240 tons; average number of furnaces in blast, 83,76, against 79,96; stock of pig-iron at Christmas, 213,213, against 285,332 tons; and number of furnaces then at work 77, against 85. The foreign shipments were 240,273, against 286,990 tons; coastwise, 173,200 against 121,297 tons; sent by rail to England, 9,259 against 8,170 tons. The output of ironstone in Cleveland in '88 was estimated at 5,400,000 tons, as against

4,980,000 tons, and the number of miners employed in both years at 5,750; while the returns of the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association, published early in Jan. '89, showed that the total decrease in the stocks of pig-iron for '88 came to 165,000 tons, the amount in hand on Dec. 31st being 472,628 tons. The following are the complete Board of Trade Returns of exports of the allied industries in '88, as against '87:—Pig-iron in '88, value £2,607,176, against £2,736,866; bars, angles, etc., £1,660,273 and £1,448,859; railroad, £4,673,148 and £4,617,919; wire, £863,218 and £630,998; telegraphic, etc., £551,174 and £817,385; cast and wrought, £4,880,561 and £4,122,515; hoops, sheets, etc., £4,049,819 and £3,314,757; old iron, £396,857 and £827,755; steel, unwrought, £1,531,978 and £4,093,275; tin plates, £5,538,310 and £4,792,854; tin, unwrought, £701,225 and £537,864. It is interesting to add that in '88 there were produced all the world over a total of 1,953,234 tons of basic steel against 1,704,481 tons in '87; with the former were 600,000 tons of slag, nearly all of which, being charged with phosphate of lime, sold as a fertiliser.—'89. Perhaps the shortest way to bring home to the reader the extraordinary developments in all branches of the iron and steel trades during the year is to quote the Board of Trade statistics for the first three quarters. The following were the exports: Pig and puddled iron (values), £2,011,670 in '89, against £1,668,564 in '88; bar, angle, etc., £1,185,059, against £1,228,220; railroad iron and steel, £3,800,350, against 3,574,606; wire, £587,936, against £643,097; telegraphic ditto, £693,916, against £397,139; cast and wrought iron, £3,877,267, against £3,618,192; hoops, sheets, etc., £3,014,346, against £3,035,299; steel, unwrought, £1,193,088, against £1,160,309; machinery, £8,287,906, against £6,951,250; steam engines, £2,659,731, against £2,607,872. It must be remembered that the wave of prosperity had already arisen in '88, that there was an enormous home demand, much encouraged by the orders arising from the Government's programme of national defence, and a general disinclination of makers to book too far ahead. It is almost useless to quote the prices decided upon at the last quarterly meeting of the iron trade at Birmingham on Oct. 10th—marked bars, £8 10s.; hoops, £9; and sheets and plates, £10—for in many cases they were departed from almost immediately, sellers not being anxious to commit themselves. In fact, soon afterwards something like a famine was felt from Glasgow to the Black Country. One authority (Nov. 13th), writing from Wolverhampton, says: "Since the month of October last year, when the quotations for branded bars of the ordinary quality were £7 per ton, there have been four distinct advances, bringing the price up to the now recognised standard of £9, with 12s. 6d. extra for Lord Dudley's round oak make. It is just ten years since common finished iron reached the same figure. But, whilst marked bars have advanced £2 per ton during the past thirteen months, the medium and inferior qualities of unbranded iron have gone up much more rapidly, present quotations showing a total advance of from £3 to £3 10s. per ton; whilst pig-iron has risen in proportion to a higher rate than has been known in the trade for the last ten or twelve years. The enhanced prices are firmly upheld on all new orders." Some further idea may be gained of the state of affairs when it is mentioned—

and this is not by any means an extreme case—that in the week ending Nov. 16th on the Glasgow market Scotch warrants advanced 3s. 3d.; Cleveland G.M.B., 6s.; Cumberland hæmatite, ss. 10d.; while at the Middlesbrough market of Nov. 19th Cleveland G.M.B. was quoted 66s. prompt; warrants, 67s. 1d.; hæmatite, 76s. If these figures are compared with those of even a year ago the enormous advance will be at once realised. Such was the tension of feeling, indeed, that a rumour was circulated at Middlesbrough in Nov. that a syndicate had been formed to secure all the pig in Connal's iron stores. Whether this be true or not, it is remarkable that, although on Nov. 21st a broker at Glasgow sold 50,000 tons presumably for the syndicate, Cleveland prices there closed at 67s. or 68s., this iron still retaining its lead of Scotch iron quotations—itsself a phenomenon. Happily, as the year went on, anything like a general labour dispute was avoided, and there does not appear to be anything of the kind ahead. Indeed, prosperity is assured for at least the earlier months of next year, as many of the masters are well sold forward. Of course, in the matter of both demand and price the above remarks apply to steel; and on Nov. 18th heavy sections of rails were quoted on the Barrow market at £6 18s.; light sections, £7 10s.; Bessemer iron, 78s. (the highest point touched during the year); and hæmatite ore, 14s. 6d. to 18s. The well-known Landore Siemens Steel Works were sold by auction on Feb. 13th. The property, which covered nearly 400 acres, cost upwards of half a million sterling, and was sold to Mr. C. P. Whiteley for £100,000 in one lot. The annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute was commenced at Westminster on May 8th, when Sir James Kitson, the new president for the next two years, delivered as his inaugural address an account of his connection with the manufacture of best Yorkshire iron. It was reported in May that a patent taken out in France and America for a steel process by M. Gustave L. Robert was attracting much attention in the latter country. It consists of making the air tuyères in the side of the converter instead of at the bottom, and thus the air-blast is directed on the surface of the molten metal instead of through it, and it is caused to impinge at a quarter or less angle by tilting the converter.

Ironclads. See NAVY, THE BRITISH.
Irredentists. Members of the "Italia Irredenta" (Unfreed Italy), a political organisation promoted in Italy in 1878. The organisation aims at freeing all Italians from foreign rule, and at reuniting to the Italian kingdom all those portions of former Italy which have passed under foreign domination. The "Italia Irredenta" is especially directed against Austria, the chief sphere of its agitation being the South Tyrol (Trient) and Trieste.

"Irving, Henry." The "stage name" of John Henry Brodribb, the famous actor. Born at Keinton, Glastonbury, 1838. Educated by Dr. Pinches at his school, George Yard, Lombard Street, London. Made his first appearance at the Sunderland theatre in 1856, and subsequently proceeded to Edinburgh, where he played for two and a half years. Appeared at the Princess's Theatre, London, in September 1859, for about three months. In April 1860 Mr. Irving proceeded to Glasgow, where he played till the end of the ensuing Sept.; subsequently going to the Manchester

Theatre Royal. From January 1866 to July of that year Mr. Irving was engaged at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, and then returned to Manchester. A London engagement followed at the St. James's Theatre, in December 1867 he was engaged at the Queen's Theatre, Long Acre, and at various other houses, till in the spring of 1870 he made a great success as Digby Grant in the "Two Roses" at the Vaudeville Theatre. In November 1871 he made his first appearance at the Lyceum. His first great effort here was in "The Bells." Mr. Irving scored a series of remarkable successes subsequently, in "Charles I." and "Eugene Aram" (by Mr. Willis), "Richard III." and "Hamlet"—his Shakespearean revival being a red-letter day in the history of the drama (1874). His claim as an English tragedian was further emphasized in September 1875 by the production of "Macbeth," and "Othello" (1876); and then followed an artistic study in the Philip of the Poet Laureate's "Queen Mary." A triumphal tour was next undertaken in England, Scotland, and at Dublin. At the Lyceum, in 1877, "Richard III." was produced, and then the curious piece "The Lyons Mail," in which Mr. Irving "doubled" in Dubosoq and Lesurques. This was followed by the poetical drama "Vanderdecken." In the December of that year Mr. Irving took over the Lyceum from Mrs. Bateman, and revived "Hamlet." Since this time the Lyceum has been looked upon as the home in England of high dramatic art, and both as actor and manager Mr. Irving has spared neither pains nor expense as the representations he has undertaken. In "Othello" he for one season alternated the characters of Othello and Iago with Mr. Edwin Booth, the American tragedian; and to exhibit the scope of his peculiar genius he at one time played "The Bells," with an adaptation of one of Dickens's well-known characters, "Jingle," as an afterpiece. Lord Tennyson's later piece, "The Cup," was also produced at the Lyceum (1881), the stage mountings of the ancient surroundings being perfect. In July 1884 Mr. Irving was accorded a public banquet at St. James's Hall, Lord Coleridge presiding over a brilliant company, previous to his first visit, with Miss Ellen Terry (*q.v.*) and the rest of the now far-famed Lyceum Company, to the United States. The experiences of this little band of artists in America were unprecedented: speculators bought up all the tickets, and admission to the theatres could only be obtained at "famine" prices. A second visit to that country was made in 1884; and the latter end of 1885 was marked by the unprecedented success of a new dramatic version of "Faust." Mr. Irving taking the part of Mephistopheles. On June 26th, 1886, Mr. Irving lectured on Dramatic Art in the new University Examination Schools at Oxford, by invitation of the then Vice-Chancellor (Prof. Jowett); and at the close of the lecture was presented with an address, and a handsomely bound volume of Fleay's "Life of Shakespeare and his Works." This was revived at the same theatre in September '87, on the return of Mr. Irving from another American tour. The new scene, the Witch's Kitchen, was introduced into the play January '88. Subsequently Mr. I. made a tour of the provinces, and on his return to London reproduced "Macbeth." This was again revived in Jan. '89, and reached its 100th representation

on May 1st. Mr. Irving's most notable undertaking last year, however, was the reproduction of the late Watts Phillips' "The Dead Heart," a story of the French revolution, in which he took the part of the leading character. Mr. Irving was presented with a set of diamond sleeve studs by the Queen, after his performance before her at Sandringham in July '89.

Isaacs, Sir Henry A., b. 1829. Is a son of the late Mr. Michael Isaacs, by Sara, daughter of the late Señor A. de Mendoza, with whose progenitors the late Lord Beaconsfield was connected in the maternal line. He was elected a member of the Common Council for the Ward of Aldgate in '62; was chairman of the principal Corporation committees, including City Lands, Finance, and Markets (of the latter for three years in succession), until '83, when he was elected alderman of the Ward of Portsoken in succession to the late Sir Thomas White. He served the office of sheriff in '86-7, and was knighted on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to the city, and is one of the few citizens to whom Her Majesty was graciously pleased to present the jubilee medal. He is one of Her Majesty's lieutenants of the City of London, a governor of the Royal Hospitals, and a past master of the Liners' Company. He is the senior partner in the firm of M. Isaacs & Sons, Fruit Brokers and Steamship Brokers, St. George's House, Eastcheap; and Valencia, Spain, and M. Isaacs, Sons, & Shaw, Fruit Brokers, Hull; and is a director of the General Steam Navigation Co., the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co., and the Hansard Publishing Union (Limited).

Islam. See MOHAMMEDANISM.

Isle of France. Old French name for Mauritius (*q.v.*).

Isle of Man. Lies in the Irish Channel, equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. Area 220 sq. m., pop. 54,089.—Divisions are 6 shreadings and 17 parishes. The principal towns are Douglas, Castletown, Ramsey, and Peel. Castletown is the ancient capital, but Douglas (pop. 15,719) is the chief town and the seat of government.—Physical aspect mountainous, well watered, and exhibiting lovely scenery. There are peculiar breeds of ponies, cattle, cats, etc.—Government is "home rule" under a Lieutenant-Governor, who, with Council and House of Keys, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill.—Industries are farming, fishing, mining of lead, copper, iron, zinc and reception of tourists. The land is in a high state of cultivation.—(For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc.—table). Railways exist between the various towns.—The Manx people are a distinct Celtic nationality. Their language and old customs are rapidly disappearing. The island has had many sovereigns—Welsh, Scots, Northumbrians, Norse, English. The last kings were the Dukes of Athole, who sold their revenues in 1765, but did not give up entire rights till 1829, since when only has Man been an actual dependency of the British Crown. See Scott's "Peveril of the Peak," Introduction.

Isle of Man Tower and Suspension Bridge. It was reported at the end of Oct. '89 that plan had been deposited with the Manx Legislature to erect a tower at the Isle of Man, rising 40 feet above the sea level, and connected with it will be a suspension bridge joining the tower to the promontory of Douglas Head. This bridge

will be 135 feet above high water, and will thus leave ten feet to spare for the largest vessels entering the harbour.

Isle of Pines or Pinos. An island south of Cuba (*q.v.*), and politically a part of it. Area, 600 sq. m.; pop. 20,000. For many years notorious as a resort of pirates.

Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, was b. at Cairo in 1830. He ascended the throne of Egypt on January 18th, '63. Previously educated at Paris. Under his reign the construction of the Suez Canal took place. In '73 he obtained from the Sultan a firman giving autonomy to Egypt, and assuring to his family the Khedivate. In '75 he sold to England, through Lord Beaconsfield, his shares in the Suez Canal for £4,000,000. But Ismail had, in consequence of his extravagance, brought the **Egyptian Finances** into so bad a condition towards the end of '75, that Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., and Colonel Stokes, R.E., were sent by the English Government to report on the financial position. In '76, Mr. Goschen for the English, and M. Joubert for the French bondholders, were despatched on a similar mission. In June '79 Ismail was deposed by virtue of a firman from the Sultan, obtained at the solicitation of England and France, by which Tewfik, his son, was raised to the throne. Ismail made, in March '86, a claim against the **Egyptian Government** for £5,000,000. Sir W. T. Marriott, who acted as counsel for Ismail, succeeded in securing for his client the greater portion of the claim.

Italian Dependencies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, ASSAB, and MASSOWAH.

Italian Political Parties and Parliament. The legislative authority of Italy rests with the King and two chambers, the **Senate and Chamber of Deputies**. The former (unlimited in number) is composed of princes of the royal house, after attaining their majority, and of members nominated for life by the king. The **Chamber of Deputies** (*Camera de' Deputati*) is elected by *scrutin de liste* (*q.v.*) by conditional universal suffrage for periods of five years, and contains 508 members, or one to every 57,000 of the population. For electoral purposes Italy is divided into 135 **districts**, which again are sub-divided. One-eighth of the inscribed electors must vote to render an election valid. The present Chamber of Deputies was elected on May 23rd, 1886, a dissolution having been decreed by the king on April 27th. His appeal to the country was necessitated by the inability of the Opposition to form a ministry after a virtual defeat of the Depretis Cabinet on March 5th on its budget. The result of the general election was to give the ministry a majority of about 60, which it has managed to retain, although occasionally many of its followers have deserted it on critical divisions; the Ministry has always, however, escaped defeat. At the end of Feb. '89, indeed, the Opposition to the financial proposals of the Government were so strong that Signor Crispi tendered his resignation, which he was more anxious to do as internal dissensions existed in the Cabinet. The task of forming a new Ministry was offered to several members of the Opposition, all of whom, however, declined it, and on March 7th a new Ministry, consisting of five members of the former Cabinet and four new ministers, was formed under Signor Crispi. The division of parties in the

Chamber is somewhat singular. The majority and the bulk of the minority alike profess Liberal principles, the one being known as the **Ministerial Left**, and the other as the **Opposition Left**, or Pentarchists, prominent members of which party are Signori Nicotera and Baccarini. There is also little difference in their political programmes. Forming part of the Opposition are some minor groups of varying tendencies, including a knot of **advanced Republicans**, or Socialists, and the so-called Moderates. There is little or no union in the Opposition, and it is this that has constituted the chief strength of the Ministerial Left, which has, after successfully surviving some nine or ten ministerial crises, been uninterruptedly in power for thirteen years, a result in large measure due to the skilful leadership of the late Signor Depretis. On the death of the latter, on July 20th, '87, the ministry underwent no change. As a matter of form its resignation was tendered, but was withdrawn at the request of the King, Signor Crispi taking over the Presidency of the Council in addition to the portfolios of the interior and of Foreign Affairs. Since his advent to power, Signor Crispi, although an old Garibaldian, a Republican, and a professed friend of France, has been the loyal and devoted servant of the monarchy, and so far from disturbing Italy's relations with Austria and Germany, as the **Irridentists** (*q.v.*) fondly hoped, it has remained for him to definitively cement the alliance of the Central European powers. In spite of parliamentary differences, however, on one point Opposition and Ministerialists are alike united—namely, in the desire to maintain the present Savoy dynasty, which they regard as the key-stone of Italian unity.

Italy. A kingdom governed by Humbert I., second constitutional King, assisted by a Senate (composed of the Princes of the royal house and of royal nominees of eminence, paying taxes to annual amount of £120), and Chamber of Deputies, elected by all citizens over twenty-one who can read and write, and pay annual taxes amounting to 16s. 8d. Area 114,410 sq. m.; pop. 29,943,607. **Estimated revenue**, '88-9, £61,897,662; **expenditure**, £62,502,932; **public debt**, £21,410,119. (For army and navy see **ARMIES, FOREIGN, and NAVIES, FOREIGN**.) The Pope is the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic world, and enjoys the dignity of a reigning prince. He is selected by a two-thirds vote, taken by ballot, of the College of Cardinals, which consists of seventy members and acts as his Council of State. Temporal power taken away in 1870, but he retained his sovereign rights, his guards, palaces, etc., free from taxes and from the jurisdiction of the common law of the land. In 1870 Italy was ruled by Victor Emmanuel, with the exception of the so-called Patrimony of St. Peter, the freedom of which was guaranteed by the "September Convention" between France and Italy. Pope Pius IX. summoned Ecumenical Council at Rome: doctrine of Papal Infallibility promulgated; session interrupted by Franco-German war. After Sedan Victor Emmanuel declared himself released from September Convention, and occupied Rome and its territory. The Assembly voted Rome to be the capital on Dec. 5th, and on Dec. 31st the King made his public entry. (For history to '89 see previous eds.)—**POLITICAL.** The Pope, in receiving (Dec. 24th, '88) the members of the Sacred College, who were offering congratulations for the new year, pronounced a long allusion, devoted wholly

to a review of the Holy See in Italy. The European peace, which had been maintained during the past year, still further strengthened the *Triple Alliance*, and the relations between Italy and the two other Powers. In Jan. '89 the Marquis of Dufferin presented his credentials as British Ambassador at Rome (7th), and was present at the anniversary of the late King Victor Emmanuel, which was commemorated (9th) with the usual solemnities, the king and the royal cortège taking part in the proceedings. The same day it was stated at Brussels that the new Italian loan would amount to 600,000,000 lira, at 5 per cent. interest. It was stated by the *Débats*, Paris (24th), that the Italian Government had sold 750,000 Three per Cent. Railway bonds to the house of Bleichröder. Serious disturbances (27th) during the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Digione by the Radical associations at Rome; collision with the police, due to offensive reflections upon the king. Appointment by the king of fifty new senators. A resolution was passed (31st) by the Chamber, authorising the Government to convey the regret of the Italian nation to the Austrian Government at the death of Crown Prince Rudolph. Much comment was caused in the Italian press by a letter from Mr. Gladstone to the *Marquess de Riso*, which advocated international arbitration as a general principle, but not in relation to the position of the Pope. The text of the letter was communicated by Mr. Gladstone to the *Riforma* (Feb. 1st). Budget presented, showing deficit of 90,000,000 lira, to meet which retrenchments would be made to the extent of 30,000,000 lira, and new taxes imposed to the amount of 50,000,000 lira. Interpellation, which terminated in a scene, was addressed to Signor Crispi with respect to the riot by unemployed workmen (9th). Attempt by Radicals at Milan (10th), against prohibition of authorities, to publicly commemorate the *Republican rising* of Feb. 6th, '53; dispersed by the police. Monsignor E. Stonor appointed Archbishop in *partibus* of Trebizond at the Vatican Consistory (11th). The Pope also nominated as Cardinals, Monsignor Macchi and D'Annibale and the Archbishop of Catania. *Papal Allocution* published (12th). After declaring that the negotiations between Rome and the Vatican are progressing satisfactorily and will shortly be concluded, His Holiness deals at length with the position of the Church in the modern world. A vote of confidence carried in the Chamber by 247 to 151 on the question raised in connection with the unemployed demonstration at Rome (16th). Motion brought forward (18th) by Extreme Left, censuring the Ministry for placing on half-pay Deputy Mattei, General of Artillery, for an alleged political vote, rejected by 173 to 32. *Resignation* of Signor Crispi (28th), to avoid hostile vote in Chamber on Ministerial proposal for additional taxation. The crisis was solved by the re-formation of the Cabinet by Signor Crispi (March 7th). In reply to an interpellation, Signor Crispi stated that the Government had accepted the *Sultanate of Oplia* (10th). Signor Crispi stated in the Chamber (28th) that, with the protective system now prevailing in Europe, it was impossible to introduce any radical reform in the Customs tariff, but he would be prepared to accept any temporary commercial arrangement with France. The Chamber (29th) adopted by 175 to 32 the treaty of commerce with Switzer-

land. The Bishop of Cremona (29th) publicly avowed himself the author of an article in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (27th), attempting to demonstrate the impossibility of restoring the temporal power, the arguments in which the Pope had formally repudiated. Father Agostino, the celebrated preacher, was (April 26th) severely reproached by the Cardinal-Vicar for pronouncing a benediction on the king and army. The Italian representatives at Hodeida were insulted in '86 by the local authorities, and it was demanded that a formal visit should be paid to the diplomatic agent. This was not done, and gunboats were sent from Massowah (26th), and the Governor then paid the required visit. The Chamber, by 278 to 33, negatived an inquiry into the War Department (May 9th). Signor Crispi, in the Chamber (10th), said he had always been favourable to the *Triple Alliance*, which he regarded as advantageous to Italy. King Humbert, on his way to Berlin, received at Goeschenen by the President of the Swiss Federal Council, the Vice-President, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs (20th). News of the Italian occupation of Keren received at Rome (June 5th), and formed the subject of interpellation in the Chamber on the following day. The Court of Appeal (7th) confirmed the sentence of three years' imprisonment passed upon Signor Costa, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, for acts of open rebellion against the authorities. The Pope, in a Secret Congregation of the Cardinals (July 1st), read an *Allocution* condemning the erection of the Giordano Bruno monument. Rumours subsequently arose that the Pope was going to leave Rome. News received (Aug. 5th) of the occupation of Asmara by General Baldissera from Massowah. Death (8th) of Signor Cairoli, ex-premier (see OCTUARY). Inspection of the naval squadron by the king at Spezzia (Aug. 14th). Tour of the king through his dominions, and subsequent reception (27th) of Shoon mission (see ABYSSINIA). A deputation of Sicilian notabilities waited on Signor Crispi (Sept. 3rd), requesting him to visit Palermo, which he promised to do. The king ratified the treaty between Italy and Abyssinia (Oct. 3rd), and a supplementary convention was signed, providing for the abolition of the blockade on the Abyssinian coast and for the establishment of customs and commercial relations with Ethiopia and the countries adjoining Italy's new possessions, which will be advantageous to trade in the latter. It also makes provision for the establishment of an Italian Consulate-General in King Menelek's country, and for reciprocal protection against a common foe. Visit of the Emperor and Empress of Germany to the king (10th). The Pope received the French pilgrims (20th) at the Vatican, and pronounced an allocution, in which he recommended the formation of associations for the social, religious, and material welfare of the working classes, and urged the Government to treat them with consideration, and restrain the luxury of the age. The article in the *Contemporary Review*, signed *Outisano*, alleged to be by the pen of Mr. Gladstone, excited much comment and interest in Rome (Oct.). Speech at banquet given in his honour at Palermo by Signor Crispi (14th). Deputation to Slavery Conference at Brussels. Count Tornelli appointed ambassador to St. James's in the place of Count Robilant, deceased. GENERAL. Serious accident occurred at Palermo (Jan. 16th) during the funeral obsequies

of the Marchesa di Torrea, thirty-six persons being injured by the fall of the roof on which they were standing. **Eist** in Rome (Feb. 8th) by unemployed workmen, who smashed windows and made other demonstrations. The police dispersed threatening crowds in Victor Emmanuel Square (11th): no resistance offered. **Murder of M. Geisendorff**, son of the Swiss Vice-Consul at Cannes (March 26th), in the railway near Pietra, in the Italian Riviera. A soldier of the 7th Regiment, of Bersaglieri, fired at and wounded a corporal, a soldier, and two peasants, and killed Major Varino. It was supposed he acted under an access of madness. **Agrarian riots** occurred at Corbetta (May 20th). The carabinieri defended themselves against the mob in the Communal buildings; three of them and the police superintendent were hurt, one peasant killed, and eight wounded. A spherical bomb was thrown into the Piazza Colonna, at the back of the Chamber of Deputies (Aug. 19th), which, in exploding, wounded six persons. Serious railway collision between Naples and Foggia: three killed and twenty-seven injured (Sept.). Restoration of the Palace of the Doge at Venice, completed (Nov.). —**SOICIAL**: Visit of Mr. W. E. Gladstone and party to Naples (Jan.). Requiem mass for the

Crown Prince Rudolph at All Souls' Church, Rome (Feb. 5th), attended by representatives of the Quirinal and Vatican. Celebration, with loyal demonstrations, of the birthday of the king (March 14th), who held a military review and laid the foundation of the new Courts of Justice at Rome. Congress of Republican Working-men's Societies opened (June 20th). Birth of infant son of Duc D'Aosta. Visit of Prince and Princess of Wales and daughter to Venice (Oct.). Celebration of the 50th anniversary of the representation, at La Scala at Milan, of Verdi's first Opera, "Oberto Conte di San Bonifacio" (Nov. 17th). —**COMMERCIAL**.—The Italian Shipping Company La Veloce has arranged that its steamers sailing for La Plata shall touch regularly at Tangier, thus organising direct communication between that place and Italian ports (Feb. 10th). A financial crisis occurred at Turin (Aug. 24th), causing one of the leading banks to close its doors. Consult "Italy" (Story of the Nations Series), *State-man's Year-Book, Almanach de Gotha*, etc.

Ivory Coast. A portion of Guinea, between Grain and Gold Coasts. The stations of Grand Bassam, Assinie, and Kutenou were reoccupied by France (1884). The coast is low and sandy and the climate inimical.

J

Jamaica. The largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 miles south of Cuba. Divided into three counties—Surry, Middlesex, and Cornwall. **Turk's and Caicos Islands** have been annexed to the colony. Capital Kingston (pop. 40,000), with Spanish Town (the old capital) of next importance. The principal ports are Port Royal (the harbour of Kingston), Montego Bay, and Falmouth. Jamaica is an emporium of West Indian trade. (See previous editions.) Exports sugar, rum, pine-apples and various fruits, coffee, pimento, logwood, cacao, ginger, etc.—The island is ruled by a Governor, with a Privy Council and a partly elective Legislative Council. (For financial statistics see *BRITISH EMPIRE*, etc.—table). During '89 a deputation waited on the Secretary of State for the Colonies to arrange for the sale by the Government of Jamaica of the present Jamaican railway to a private company, which proposed to extend the line from its present length of 65 miles to 220 miles. Consult Bates's "South and Central America and West Indies"; "Her Majesty's Colonies."

James, Henry, was b. in America 1843, his father being the Rev. Henry James, a well-known philosophical writer. Began the study of law, but ultimately attached himself to literature. His novels, which deal largely with American life and character, are very popular. "*Princess Casanovissa*" ('87) fully sustained his reputation, differing from most of his others by its study of English life. Mr. J. has been for many years a resident in England. His most recent works are "*The Reverend*" and "*Partial Portraits*," both of which were most successful.

James, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, O.C., M.P., E.C., was b. at Hereford, 1828. Educated at Cheltenham College; Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple (1850-51); called to the bar at the Middle Temple (1852). Nominated to ancient

office of "postman" of Court of Exchequer (1867); appointed Q.C. (1869). Was Solicitor-General (1873), and Attorney-General (1873-74 and 1880-85). During the latter period he introduced and carried through Parliament the Corrupt Practices (Parliamentary Elections) Bill. Returned in the Liberal interest for Taunton (1869-85), Bury (1885). On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Govt. in '86, Sir Henry refused to join it, though offered the Lord Chancellorship, because he could not follow Mr. Gladstone upon the Home Rule question. Since then Sir Henry has been one of the active leaders of the Liberal Unionist party. Sir Henry was one of the counsel for the *Times* in the action of O'Donnell v. Walter, and as one of the leading counsel for that organ in the Parnell Commission (q.v.) delivered an able address, forming a retrospect of the history of Ireland.

Jamestown. Capital and port, *St. Helena* (q.v.). **Japan**. An empire adjacent to China, from which it is separated by the Eastern Sea and the Straits of Corea, formed of the archipelago of Nippon, which consists of four large islands, Yesso, Hondo, Kiushiu, and Shikoku, and of nearly 4,000 rocky islets. Its area is about 147,345 square miles, with a population of 38,507,177. Its history is almost as ancient as that of China, the present Mikado being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B.C. 660; but the legendary period comes down to a time much nearer our own than the well-authenticated annals of the Middle Kingdom during the last 2,000 years. The name of the present Mikado is Mutsu Hito, and he was born in 1852. (For other details see ed. '88.)—**Political**.—A curious report came from Philadelphia under date Dec. 24th, '88. It was to the effect that Don Juan Caballero, ex-Secretary of the Spanish Legation in Japan, was crossing the American

continent to Washington. In an interview at Winnipeg he stated that when he left Yokohama it was generally rumoured that a *secret treaty* had been concluded between Russia and Japan against England, in view of a possible Russo-British war. A writer in the *Times* of Dec. 26th, however, described the story as a ridiculous *canard* arising from the fact that two prominent statesmen, Counts Ito and Saigo, had during the autumn taken a sea-trip along the coasts of the Sea of Japan from Corea to the Russian settlements in Eastern Siberia. The new constitution for Japan was formally declared on Feb. 11th, '89. The following is a summary of its provisions:—The Constitution founded on the German system, provides for the establishment of a House of Peers, partly hereditary and partly elective, a further portion being nominated by the Mikado; and of a House of Commons composed of 300 members. The franchise is conferred on all men of 25 who pay taxes of \$25 a year. Liberty of religion, freedom of speech, and the right of public meeting are granted. Parliament will be legislative, and also financial up to certain limits; the judges irremovable except by special law (see *Times*, Feb. 21st). A *Supplementary treaty* of commerce, amity, and navigation with the United States was signed on Feb. 20th. Considerable interest was exhibited in the spring of the year by the visit to Europe of a special mission from Japan headed by General Yamagata, Minister of the Interior. The object of the visit of this enlightened statesman, who organised the army of Japan on the European model, is to study the practical working of the provincial and municipal institutions in some of the European states, and, as general, to obtain further information on military matters. The tour was to occupy eight months, and include France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Austria, and to return home *via* England and the United States. A long article on the Japanese Treaty question appeared in the *Times* of April 19th. The above-mentioned mission arrived at St. Petersburg on June 5th. By the mail arriving early in June it was reported that Count Goto, the leader of the most advanced section of Japanese politicians, had joined the cabinet, which caused some surprise among his followers. It was reported in May that the Japanese Budget Estimates for the current financial year showed a total revenue of \$79,600,000, and an expenditure of \$76,506,000. The land tax was estimated to yield \$42,248,900 the income tax \$1,053,500, the tax on *sake* (rice beer) brewing \$14,497,400. Under the head of expenditure the Imperial household is put down for the sum of \$3,000,000, the National Debt for \$20,000,000, and the various public departments for a total of \$65,990,890. The total extraordinary expenditure amounts to \$20,605,400. Sir J. Fergusson, in reply to Mr. F. Stevenson in the House of Commons on July and, said that Japan had entered into treaties (not then ratified) with Mexico and the United States, with the former on Nov. 30th, '88, and with the latter on Feb. 20th, '89, according to the citizens of those countries full rights of travel, residence, and trade throughout the country. Similar proposals were made to Her Majesty's Government, and were under consideration. A telegram dated Philadelphia, Aug. 10th, reported that Japan had signed a treaty with Russia to the same effect as those with Mexico and the United States. By the

mail arriving early in October news came to hand that, besides the great powers—Germany, United States and Russia—a treaty was said to have been concluded with Italy; while the negotiations with Great Britain and France were in progress. Great demonstrations had been held against this treaty revision. In October a Japanese Commission despatched by the Legislative Department arrived in London. In all there are four commissioners—two in England and two on the Continent—and their duty is to study the methods of European legislation. For this purpose the British, French, Italian, Austrian, German, and Belgian systems will be compared. A telegram from Yokohama (Oct. 19th) reported that an attempt had been made to assassinate Count Okuma, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that the would-be assassin immediately afterwards committed suicide. The Count's wound at first appeared to be only a slight one, but turned out to be more serious than at first supposed. The Cabinet resigned in October, and it was reported from Yokohama (Nov. 2nd) that Prince Sanjio, Keeper of the Privy Seal, had been appointed Prime Minister, and would hold both offices simultaneously. Count Kuroda, formerly President of the Cabinet, was appointed Privy Councillor. On Nov. 6th it was telegraphed that Prince Haru, the heir-presumptive to the throne, had been installed as Crown Prince. The German Emperor in November conferred the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle on Prince Arisugawa, the adopted son of the Mikado.—Commercial. A notification was issued that on and after Jan. 1st, '89, a large number of articles would be added to the list of those which might be exported free. The list ranges from drugs and textile fabrics to animals and seaweed. It was stated towards the end of May that certain works of great magnitude for the improvement of Yokohama harbour had been approved by the Government and were to be commenced at once by the district government. They are after a design prepared by an English engineer officer, Major-Gen. Palmer, who was to have the engineering control; a private company were to provide capacious docks. The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Tokyo Tramway Co. was held on January 14th. A dividend equal to 20 per cent. per annum was declared, but even this was a decrease of 2 per cent. on the previous half-year. According to an issue of the *Japan Weekly Mail*, published in this country about the end of June, it appeared that at the close of '88 there were at work 114,636 cotton spindles, 13,376 having been added in the last six months of the year. There were 1,580 men and 3,461 women employed in the industry, both showing a large increase in numbers during the latter part of the year. The quantity of yarn manufactured was 7,398,261 lb. against 6½ million lb. imported, the former being 15 per cent. higher in price, but there is a local preference for it. The import of cotton yarn increased from 24½ million cattras (1½ lb each) in '86 to 33½ million in '87, and to 47½ million in '88, the values for the three years being 6, 8½, and 13½ million dollars respectively. The increases were about equally shared between England and India. In cotton manufactured goods the values of the imports were 4 million in '86, 7 million in '87, and 9 million dollars in '88. On July 10th Japan celebrated the completion of 1000 miles of railway in that

empire by a banquet; at present, it may be remarked, the greater country, China, has only 86½ miles. The *Engineer*, of August 9th, published an important article on an elaborate report by Mr. C. S. Meik, M.I.C.E., harbour engineer to the Japanese Government, on the development of the **Hokkaido Harbours**. The official statistics of the foreign trade of Japan in '88 show that the total amounted to over \$131,000,000, against \$104,000,000 in '87 and \$50,000,000 in '72. The trade with Great Britain in '88 increased by 35 per cent. The accounts of nearly 100 Japanese national banks for the first half of '89 were published in the autumn, and showed a large average of dividends. The Yokohama bank paid 20 per cent. for the half-year, seven others between 15 and 20 per cent., and sixty-one between 10 and 15 per cent.—**Miscellaneous**. From some statements, published in December, of the Rev. T. Richard, a well-known missionary, it seems that **Christian Missions** are very flourishing in Japan. Statistics show that there are 19,829 Protestant converts, with 148 missionaries (men only), 103 unmarried ladies, and 102 native ministers; 32,000 Roman Catholics, with 61 missionaries, and 40 unmarried ladies; and 14,000 members of the Greek Church, 9 native missionaries and 90 catechists. On the other hand, according to an extract from the *Japan Weekly Mail*, published here in January '89, the **Buddhists** of Kioto were pursuing an active propaganda by the aid of a missionary magazine bearing the title of *Byion of Asia*. The death was announced in April of **Mr. James Annand**, engineer, who constructed the first railway in Japan, at the early age of forty-three years. He went out to Japan in '71, and laid the railway, 14 mile in length, from Yokohama to Yeddo. The line was opened in Oct. '72 by the Mikado amid national rejoicings, when Mr. Annand received a handsome gift and an autograph letter from his majesty. Mr. Annand remained some years longer in the service of the Japanese Government, when he retired and established a firm of iron merchants. In June the **Japanese Fine Art Association**, of 28, New Bond Street, opened an exhibition to the public. In an article on Protestant Missionary Work in China published in the *Times*, May 25th, some statistics compiled by the Rev. H. Loomis were given as to **Protestantism in Japan**. From this it appeared that there were 443 missionaries in '88, an increase of 40 over '87; baptised during the year 6,959, an increase of 1,939; number of communicants 25,514, increase 5,785; students in schools, 9,998, increase 2,553; contributions of native churches, \$64,454, showing an increase of \$22,883. From April to Sept. Japan was visited by a succession of **storms and floods** of a really awful character, varied by an earthquake at Kumamoto in July, causing loss of life. With regard to the former, the following appeared, with further details, in the *Times* of Nov. 19th: "The totals of the official returns so far are: 12 prefectures devastated, 4,419 persons killed, 135 wounded, over 90,000 deprived of the means of subsistence, over 50,000 houses swept away or submerged, 150,000 acres of crops destroyed, about 6,000 bridges washed away, and hundreds of miles of roads broken up. For thirty years no such calamity, or succession of calamities, has overtaken Japan. The Bandaisan eruption was insignificant compared to this." Consult Sir E. J. Reed's "Japan: its History, Tra-

ditions, and Religions"; Miss Bird's "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan"; Hon. Lewis Wingfield's "Wanderings of a Globe Trotter"; Prof. J. J. Rein's "The Industries of Japan," and "Japan, Travels and Researches in"; *The Statesman's Year-Book*, etc.

JAVA. An island of the Asiatic Archipelago, the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. Divided into 22 Residencies. Capital **Batavia** (500,000), a large and important seaport. Other chief towns Samarang and Sourabaya. (See previous editions.) **Exports**, coffee, sugar, tea, rice, indigo, pepper, tobacco, etc. Administered by the Residents of Provinces and their subordinates under the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies. The mode of government is called the "culture system," and is based on officially directed labour. The army, as well for Java as for the other Dutch possessions in the East Indies, numbers about 15,000 Europeans and 16,000 natives, associated together. The colonial navy consists of 88 vessels, manned by 1,271 men. There are 599 miles of railroad. Estimated revenue of Dutch East Indies, '88, £11,148,670; expenditure, £11,573,000; average imports, £12,800,000; average exports, £16,000,000. Land is government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease. Enforced cultivation insures provision for the large population. Consult Money's "Java" and Wallace's "Malay Archipelago." See BORNEO, etc.

Jebb, Richard Claverhouse, LL.D., the eminent Greek scholar, was b. in Dundee 1841. Educated at St. Columba's Coll., co. Dublin, Charterhouse School, London, and Trin. Coll., Camb., where he graduated Senior Classic '62. Public Orator of his Univ. '69. Professor of Greek in the Univ. of Glasgow '75, hon. LL.D. Edin., Harvard, and Bologna Univs. In May last Dr. J. was elected **Regius Professor of Greek** in the Univ. of Cambridge in succession to the late Dr. Kennedy. He has received from the King of Greece the Gold Cross of the Order of the Saviour, in recognition of his services in promoting the study of both classical and modern Greek. Amongst the most important of his works are "The Attic Orators," "Modern Greece," and a "Life of Richard Bentley." Dr. J. has for some time past been engaged in editing the **Complete Works of Sophocles**. It is mainly through his efforts that a **British School of Classical and Archaeological Studies** has recently been established at Athens.

Jenner, Sir Wm. Bart. K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., b. at Chatham 1815. Educated at Univ. Coll., M.D. Lond. '44. Has held successively the appointments of Professor of Pathological Anatomy in Univ. Coll.; Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, Physician to Univ. Coll. Hospital, Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine in Univ. Coll., and is **Physician in Ordinary to the Queen and the Prince of Wales**, whom he attended with Sir William Gull in the serious attack of typhoid fever which prostrated H.R.H. in '71. Sir William J. also attended the **Prince Consort** in his last illness. His eminence as a physician is chiefly based upon his discovery of the symptoms which differentiates typhus from typhoid fever. President of the **Royal College of Physicians** '81.

Jersey. One of the Channel Islands (q.v.).
Jews. The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the *Archives Judaïques*, are as follows:—Russia, 3,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,644,000; Germany, 562,000;

Roumania, 263,000; Turkey (about) 205,000; Holland, 82,000; France, 65,000; England, 70,000; Italy, 40,000; Switzerland, 7,373; Scandinavia, 6,973; Servia, 3,492; Greece, 2,652; Iberian Peninsula, 2,102. Total in Europe, 5,400,000. Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but it is probable that Asia contains 300,000; Africa, 350,000; the Americas, 250,000; and Australia, 15,000. There are probably eight millions of Jews in existence at the present date (1889). Until very recently Jews were restricted in their rights throughout the world; and those of eastern Europe, Africa, and the East still labour under many disabilities, which it is the object of the "Alliance Israélite" of Paris, and similar societies in Germany, Austria, and England (Anglo-Jewish Association, 85, London Wall, E.C.), to remove. Even in western Europe much of the feeling of ill-will which led to earlier restrictions still remains. The chief country in which anti-Semitism still exists is Roumania, which, though enfranchised by the Treaty of Berlin on condition of freeing its Jews, still evades fulfilment of its treaty obligations. (See D. F. Schloss, "Persecution of Jews in Roumania.") In England, full emancipation was granted to Jews in 1858. They possess a special Jewish Board of Guardians (13, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews, a large orphan asylum at West Norwood, many other charities, and there are Jewish wards in several hospitals. There are six large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, the largest and one of the most successful elementary schools in the world. Similar schools and charities are connected with the principal Provincial congregations: the most important are those of Liverpool (2), Manchester (5), Birmingham, Leeds (2), Newcastle, Hull, and Sheffield. The spiritual wants of Jews are provided for in the East-End by a number of *hebras* or minor congregations, which have been united (Federation of Minor Synagogues); while eleven of the larger synagogues are organised by the United Synagogue (2, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W.). Ministers for these are mostly trained at Jews' College (Tavistock House, Tavistock Square), which has a very extensive library of works dealing with Jewish subjects. Another library specially noteworthy for Hebrew MSS. is situated at the Beth Hamidrash (St. James' Place, E.C.), where the sittings of the Beth Din, or ecclesiastical tribunal, are held, at which points of Jewish law are decided. Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. N. M. Adler, whose son, Dr. H. Adler, now acts as his delegate. His mandates are only binding on the so-called Orthodox Jews, while there are "Reform" congregations at Upper Berkeley Street, London, Manchester and Bradford. There has been a marked *rapprochement* of recent years between these two bodies. There are, besides, some 3,000 Spanish and Portuguese Jews (*Sephardim*) in London, who are under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Dr. Gaster and whose ritual slightly differs from that of the more numerous German and Polish Jews (*Ashkenazim*). As a religious term "Jew" has nowadays the very vaguest connotation, ranging from the superstition of the Chassidim of Russia and Galicia to the advanced agnosticism of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York. Jews have some special enactments connected with

registration of their marriages, modifications of the Factory Acts to suit their Sabbath, etc. These, and other legislation likely to affect them, are looked after by the Jewish Board of Deputies (26, Finsbury Circus). During the year '89 the events with which the Jewish community has been principally concerned are the election and installation of the third Jewish Lord Mayor, Sir Henry A. Isaacs (*q.v.*). There has been some subsidence of the anti-Semitic agitation in Austria and Germany, but the emigration of Jews from Russia has been continued, and the Argentine Republic has offered facilities for emigration to the Jews expelled from Russia, which several thousands have accepted. In Roumania there has been less active persecution or oppression of the Jews; though the change of Ministry in November is regarded with apprehension, M. Bratiano being an avowed leader of the anti-Jewish agitation in that country. Baron Hirsch has made munificent contributions towards improving the condition of the Jews in Galicia and other parts. M. Zadoc Kahn has been elected Chief Rabbi of France. There are three Jewish weeklies, of which the most important is *The Jewish Chronicle* (2, Finsbury Square, E.C.), Ed., A. T. Meyers. A new *Jewish Quarterly Review* was also started in Oct. '88. See ANTHROPOLOGY; and consult J. Loeb's article *Juifs*, in St. Martin's "Dictionnaire de Géographie"; L. Davis, *Jews, Modern*, in "Encyclopædia Britannica"; on the literature of the *Judenhetze*; J. Jacobs, "The Jewish Question," 1875-84 (Trübner); on their social and vital statistics, J. Jacobs' "Studies in Jewish Statistics" (*Jewish Chronicle* Office). Publications of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition, compiled by J. Jacobs and L. Wolf (*Jewish Chronicle* Office).

Joachim, Joseph. This distinguished violinist was born near Presburg, in Hungary, in 1831. Already famous as a youthful prodigy, he went to Leipzig in 1849, to the Conservatoire previously founded by Mendelssohn, who saw his genius and encouraged him. He first came to London in 1844, and has since annually visited us. Herr J. has been principal violinist of the Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts from their very commencement. In 1869 he became the head of the newly developed Academy of Music at Berlin. He has written several works for his instrument and the orchestra, the chief being the Hungarian Concerto. The University of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doc. in '77. Herr J. in '87 visited Paris, and had an enthusiastic reception. The University of Oxford recently conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance in public, Herr J. was, on March 17th, '89, presented with a magnificent violin purchased by subscribers to a fund of which the Duke of Edinburgh was President and Sir F. Leighton, Chairman. On the same occasion he received from the German Emperor the Gold Medal for Art and many other compliments.

Jockey Club. See TURF.

Johanna. One of the Comoro Islands (*q.v.*).

Joint Stock Companies. A Parliamentary return, giving the names, objects or business, places where business is or was conducted, date of registration, number of persons who signed the memorandum of association, total number of shares taken up by such subscribers,

nominal capital, number of shares into which it is divided, number of shares taken up, amount of calls made on each share, and the total amount of calls received, of all joint stock companies formed in 1887, distinguishing whether the companies are limited or unlimited, and also the number of shareholders in each of the said companies at the date of the last return, and whether still in operation or being wound up; of the total number having their registered office in the city of London, or within five miles of the General Post Office; and of the total number and the paid-up capital of all registered companies which are believed to be carrying on business at the present time. This return can be obtained from Messrs. Hansard and Son, 12, Abingdon Street, Westminster (price 1s. 7d.). The following table shows the progress of the joint stock company movement during the last five years. Returns for '89 not yet issued (Nov. 27).

DATE.	TOTAL.	
	No. of Cos.	Paid up Capital.
April 1884 . . .	8,692	£475,551,204
April 1885 . . .	9,344	494,909,862
April 1886 . . .	9,471	529,637,684
April 1887 . . .	10,494	591,508,692
April 1888 . . .	11,001	611,439,371

Journalists. The Institute of, was established on the 9th of March, 1889, by conversion of the National Association of Journalists, a professional society founded (chiefly by provincial journalists) in '84. The conversion and inaugural celebrations took place at the Mansion House, at a reception by the Lord Mayor (Sir James Whitehead, Bart.) and Lady Mayoress. In the bye-laws, the objects of the Institute are stated to be "to secure the advancement of journalism in all its branches; to obtain for journalists, as journalists, formal and definite professional standing; and to promote and serve in every possible way the interests of the profession of the Press." These objects are set forth in further detail in the bye-laws, under the head of "Duties of the Council." At this time (Nov. '89) the petition of the Institute for a Charter of Incorporation is before Her Majesty in Council. Care has been exercised in drawing up the constitution of the Institute to guard against the possibility of its operating at any future time in such a way as to exclude from the work of the newspaper press any honest and capable service, from whatsoever source it may come; and the decentralisation of authority which attends the system of organisation by branches (called "Districts" and "Sub-districts") is regarded as an efficient safeguard against that possibility. Although the central office and committee rooms are in London, there is no fixed or localised centre of authority; the council meetings and the annual conference both being movable, and held from time to time in the chief towns throughout the country. In certain districts proposals have been made for a system of qualifications for membership by examination tests; but although power is taken to institute a system of examinations if found desirable, the qualification at present is actual and proved

experience in professional journalism for a certain minimum period. At the date of conversion into the Institute there were about 1200 members, increased in the nine months since elapsed to about 1600, and including nearly all the well-known journalists of London and the provinces. General conferences were held in '84 (formation of the National Association of Journalists) at Birmingham; '86, London; '87, Leeds; Feb. '88, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Sept. '88 (special, to consider Institute scheme), Bristol; March '89 (conversion), Mansion House, London; Oct. '89, Town Hall, Manchester (first Annual Conference of the Institute). The first President of the Association was Mr. H. Flint, of Manchester, followed in '86-7 by Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart., M.P., of the *Morning Post*, and in '88 by Mr. H. Gilzean Reid, of the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette*. For '89 Col. Thomas Sowler, of Manchester, has been chosen as President; but, owing to legal difficulties in connection with the Charter Petition, Mr. Reid continues in office for a time. The Annual Conference of '90 will be held at Birmingham. Sec. of the Institute: Herbert S. Cornish. Central Office: 78, Fleet St., London, E.C.

Jowett, Rev. Professor B., D.D., b. at Camberwell 1817. Became Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford (1835), Fellow (1838); appointed Regius Professor of Greek on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston (1855). Was member of a commission for taking into consideration mode of admission by examination to writer-ships in Civil Service of India. Professor Jowett has written commentaries on some of the Pauline Epistles, and an essay on the Interpretation of Scripture in "Essays and Reviews." In 1870 he was elected Master of Balliol, and in '86 Vice-Chancellor of the University. He published a translation of the "Dialogues of Plato," 1871; second edition (5 vols.), 1876; also a "Translation of Thucydides with Notes and Essay," 1880 (2 vols.); and a "Translation of Aristotle's Politics, with Notes and Essay," 1885 (2 vols.). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Leyden (75), LL.D. Edin. ('84), and Dublin ('86). Dr. J. is distinguished for his liberal theological views, and on the occasion of the opening of Mansfield College (*q.v.*) (for the training of Nonconformist ministers) at Oxford, in October '89, he assisted at the inauguration ceremony.

Juby, Cape. A low sandy point, on the west coast of Sahara, opposite the Canary Islands, where the North African Company (British), have recently established themselves.

Judge-Advocate-General is the legal adviser of the Government on military questions, and reviews the sentences of courts martial, recommending whether they should be confirmed or rejected. He is always a member of the Privy Council. There are three permanent officials in the department—viz., one legal and two military deputy judge-advocates-general. In the Estimates for '88-9 no provision is made for the payment of any salary to the Judge-advocate-general.

Judicial Separation. It was in the power of the ecclesiastical courts, which formerly determined all matrimonial causes, to grant a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, which released the husband and wife from the duty of cohabitation, but did not enable either of them to marry again. By the "Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857," it was

provided that such divorces should no more be granted, but that in every case in which a decree might have been made for a divorce *à mens et thoro*, a decree might thenceforwards be made for a judicial separation. A decree for judicial separation may be obtained either by the husband or by the wife on the ground of adultery or cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years or upwards. Cruelty in this sense may be defined as injury to person or to health, or conduct raising a reasonable apprehension of bodily hurt. Even threats to a wife, not accompanied by personal violence, and cruelty to children in the presence of their mother, have been in some cases regarded as cruelty giving ground for a decree. Desertion must be wilful, and against the will of the person who complains of it. From the date of a decree for judicial separation, and so long as the separation continues, the wife is considered as a *feme sole* with respect to all property which she may acquire; and should she again cohabit with her husband, all such property is to be held to her separate use. But this provision has been made superfluous by the Married Women's Property Act, 1882 (*q.v.*). The court has power to order such alimony for the wife, and to make such provision for the custody, maintenance, and education of the children of the marriage, as it may think proper. Should the decree have been pronounced in the absence of one of the parties, and on the ground of desertion by him or her,

the party so absent may present a petition setting out such absence and reasonable ground for the alleged desertion, and may obtain a reversal of the decree. The separation, moreover, may be ended at any moment by the deliberate consent of the parties separated to a renewal of cohabitation. See **SEPARATION AGREEMENTS**.

Julian Period, The. Rather a measure of time than a true era, consisting of 7,980 years, which the sun, moon, and earth will take to come into precisely the same positions with regard to each other.

Jungfrau Railway. It was reported from Berne, Oct. 23rd, '89, that a second application for a concession to construct a railway up the Jungfrau had been made to the Bundesrath by Herr A. Trantweiler, the engineer of the Brünig line. He proposed to construct the railway entirely underground, the summit of the mountain being reached by a tubular tunnel. The cost was estimated at 5½ million francs.

Justices of the Peace were first appointed in England by Edward III., 1327; they were empowered to try felonies 1360-61; their wages were fixed by Richard II., 1389; their form of appointment settled by the judges, 1590; attorneys, solicitors, and proctors while in practice declared incapable of office by George II., 1732; jurisdiction in general and at quarter sessions defined by the Queen, 1842; duties further defined, 1848, 1851, and 1855.

K

Kaffraria. The country of the Kaffirs, in eastern South Africa. The name, when used now, implies the **Transkeian Territories** (*q.v.*), which lie between Basutoland and the sea, and from the Kei river to Natal. A district south-west of the Kei, formerly called **British Kaffraria**, was annexed to Cape Colony in 1863, and is now divided into the two districts of King William's Town and East London.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. The German portion of New Guinea (*q.v.*), together with the islands of New Britain and New Ireland.

Kalahari Desert. A vast, sandy plain of South Africa, north of Orange River, much of it included in the British Protectorate of **Bechuanaland**. It extends for about a distance of about 600 miles, at an elevation of 3,500 feet above the sea. It is of vast extent, subject to long-continued drought, and devoid of running water. Saline pools, called salt-pans, occur. It is inhabited by Bushmen, and there is abundance of antelopes and other game. The infrequent rains are stored by Nature in water-melons, and in certain tubers, both of which are amazingly plentiful, and retain their water in spite of fiercest drought. Man and beast can therefore exist in the desert. The soil is sandy, but patches of grass are found. Consult Farini's "Through the Kalahari Desert."

Kalnoky, Count Gustav Siegmund, b. '32 at Lettowitz in Moravia. After serving for a few years in the army, he entered the diplomatic service (1850), and from 1866 to 1870 he was Councillor of Legation at the Austrian Embassy in London. In 1874 he went as Minister to Copenhagen, whence he was transferred (1880) as ambassador to St. Petersburg. Thence

he was recalled in 1887 to assume the important office of the joint **Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs**, in succession to Baron Haymerle—a post which Count Kalnoky has since filled with much ability, pursuing the peace policy which is the foundation of the Central European Alliance. The **Star of the Black Eagle** in brilliants was conferred on Count K. by the Emperor William in '88; and in the same year the Order of the Annunciade was bestowed on him by the King of Italy. The Count paid a visit to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe, Nov. 89.

Kamaron. An island in the Red Sea, off the Arabian coast, acquired in 1854 by Great Britain as a station for the Indian telegraph cable. It is now unoccupied.

Kandy. A town in Ceylon (*q.v.*), the former capital of the Sinhalese power. Near the centre of the island is an amphitheatre of hills.

Karoo. A Hottentot-Dutch name for certain elevated and comparatively barren plateaux in Cape Colony. The Great Karroo extends between the coast range and the main range of Cape Colony. It is 100 miles across, and covers an area as large as Ireland. Its elevation is 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea-level. It affords excellent pasturage for sheep, cattle, Angora goats, and ostriches; and immense tracts are now occupied as farms. These are watered by permanent springs, and by large reservoirs, constructed for storing the superabundance of rain which in two years out of three falls during the summer thunderstorms. See ed. '87.

Kars. A famous Turkish fortress in North Armenia, now in the possession of Russia. Situated on the frontier of the two countries,

it has been repeatedly besieged. In 1854 it was gallantly, but unsuccessfully, defended by Sir Fenwick Williams. Captured by the Russians after defeating Mukhtar Pasha's army, (Nov. 1878). After the war the Russians connected it with Batoum and Tiflis by military roads, and enlarged the fortifications, so that Trans-Caucasia, hitherto slightly protected on the side of Armenia, is now able to defend itself against a very powerful European army, Kars being a place of great strength of strategic importance.

Kashmir (N.W. India). For Resident see DIPLOMATIC.

Kay, Sir Edward Ebenezer, b. at Meadowcroft, near Rochdale, 1822. Educated at Cambridge. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn ('47). For some years (during which he compiled the well-known "*Key's Reports*") he was the authorised law reporter in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Wood (afterwards Lord Hatherley), Q.C. ('66). He was also for some time leader in Vice-Chancellor Bacon's Court, but subsequently cultivated a successful practice in the House of Lords. Appointed a judge of the High Court ('81). He is a brother of the late Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., sometime secretary to the Committee of Council on Education; and of the late Joseph Kay, Q.C., Judge of the Manchester and Salford Palatine Court.

Keeling Islands. A dependency of the Straits Settlements (*q.v.*), 700 miles S.W. of Java.

Keewatin. A Canadian district under the jurisdiction of the Government of Manitoba. It lies between that province and Ontario, and stretches from United States boundary to Hudson Bay. Area not determined. Part has been assigned to Ontario. It is a difficult region of rock, swamp, and wood, with few tracts available for agriculture or pasturage; but mineral wealth is great, including copper and silver, and game is plentiful. See MANITOBA and HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

Kekewich, Sir Arthur, b. in 1832. Called to the bar in 1858, made Q.C. (1877), Bencher of his Inn (1881). He enjoyed a considerable Chancery practice, and for a long time was standing counsel to the Bank of England and several large insurance companies. He was raised to the Judicial Bench in '86. Mr. Justice Kekewich made several unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament. In '89 Sir Arthur gave his decision in the "*Tooting case*," in which the Presbyterian and Congregational bodies were much interested.

Kelly, Rev. G. H., b. at Manchester 1833; ed. at Didbury Coll., Manchester. On completion of his college course became President's Assistant, and subsequently Deputy-Governor. His successful administration was acknowledged by the presentation of a handsome testimonial. Became, '59, assistant to the Rev. Dr. Rule, at Aldershot, where he worked very successfully amongst the soldiers. In '61 took charge of a church at Chatham; in '67 removed to Chelsea as chaplain of the Household troops. Entering upon circuit work, he held respectively charges at Wandsworth and Westminster. Mr. K. has been very actively interested in Sunday-school work, and has occupied the position of secretary of the Connexional Sunday School Union for the past fourteen years. Elected President of the Wesleyan Conference, '90.

Kempton Park International. See TURF.

Kendal, Margaret Brunston, popularly known as "*Madge*" Robertson previous to her marriage with Mr. Wm. Hunter (Grimston) Kendal, actor, with whom she has since always appeared on the stage, was b. at Great Grimsby in 1849. She comes of a long line of actors, all the members of the Robertson family for four generations past (with the exception of the late Sir Tindal Robertson, M.P. for Brighton), having been players or playwrights. The late T. W. Robertson was her brother. She made her first appearance at the Haymarket as Ophelia in '65, and her first triumph as Blanche Dumont in Marston's "*Hero of Romance*" at the same theatre. Mrs. Kendal has played many parts, of which the most successful perhaps have been those of Lillian in "*New Men and Old Acres*," and Dora in "*Diplomacy*." In '81 Mr. Kendal, jointly with Mr. Hare, took the management of the St. James's Theatre, and Mrs. Kendal joined the company. In July '89 Mr. and Mrs. Kendal started on a successful American tour. Mrs. K. has recently contributed to *Murray's Magazine* a series of gossip articles, chiefly autobiographical, entitled "*Dramatic Opinions*."

Kerguelen Land. An island in the Southern Ocean, about midway between the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. Area probably not less than 1,500 sq. m. Lying within Antarctic currents, the climate is severe. The island is composed of igneous rocks rising into mountains. Its flora is very limited, including only one useful plant, a sort of wild cabbage; and its fauna comprises only marine animals and birds. Possession is claimed by France, in right of first discovery by Kerguelen in 1772. Captain Cook visited it in 1776, and called it "*Land of Desolation*." It has been included in lists of British possessions, but is really a "*No man's land*," visited only by occasional whalers and sealers.

Kerr, Mr. Robert Malcolm, Commissioner of the City of London Court, was b. in Scotland 1821, and called to the English bar in 1848. He has twice unsuccessfully contested Kilmarnock in the Liberal interest. Mr. Commissioner Kerr, who is a rigid stickler for the observance of professional etiquette, and who is well-known for his just administration of the law for the protection of the victims of unscrupulous usurers, has edited several valuable legal works.

Kew Gardens. First formed as Botanic Gardens, 1750-60. Parliamentary Committee to consider the management appointed 1838; Lindley's report presented 1840; gardens transferred to Commissioners of Woods and Forests 1840. Opened to the public free 1841. Palm-house built 1848. Open free to the public every weekday from noon, and on Sunday afternoons. Distributions of bedding out plants are annually in the autumn made to applicants.

K.G. See GARTER, ORDER OF THE.

Khar'koff. A rapidly developing Russian town (population 167,000), situated about 420 miles S. of Moscow. The development of the iron and coal fields of S.E. Russia is producing a favourable effect upon its industries, yearly increasing in number and importance. The University, containing 600 centres, was the most active Nihilist centre during the troubles culminating in the death of the late Tzar.

Kherson. A Russian town of 63,000 inhabitants on the Dnieper, about 700 miles from Nicolaïeff, the growth of which as a dockyard has dwarfed the previous naval importance of

Kherson. It is best known as the resting-place of Howard the philanthropist, to whom a monument is erected. Founded by Potemkin 1778.

Khokand. A town (pop. 28,000) in Turkistan, alternately ruled by Khokand and Bokhara, which General Romanovsky captured (June 5th, 1866). Formerly of considerable commercial importance, it has decayed somewhat since. It was the scene of a serious outbreak in 1875, when Khokand revolted against Russia.

Khokand. A Mussulman khanate in Central Asia, the power of which was shattered by General Tchernayeff in 1864-65. A portion was left independent until 1875, when an outbreak caused the Russians to overrun and annex it. This campaign was the hardest the Russians had had in Turkistan in point of national resistance, but the people have since become reconciled to their rule. **Khokand** now forms the Turkistan province of **Ferghana**, an ancient name restored in 1876. The city of Khokand (pop. 35,000) ranks next in commercial importance and size to Tashkent and Bokhara.

Khorassan ("The country of the Sun"). One of the richest provinces of Persia, forming the north-east portion of that kingdom. It consists of 140,000 square miles, comprising nearly a quarter of Persia: population 860,000. The country is wonderfully fertile, except where the great desert of Persia encroaches upon it, and its prosperity may be expected to increase now that the Turcoman raids all the way along the north are suspended, in spite of the tyranny and imbecility of the rulers. The Russian outposts stretch for nearly 1,000 miles round the north, from the mouth of the Atrek to the Zulfikar Pass. On the south the great desert separates it from the rest of Persia. Communication with Teheran is only maintained by a couple of roads through the narrow cultivated gullet alongside the Caspian. Early in 1886 an exploring expedition under the direction of Dr. Radde and other eminent scientists, and the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, started from Tiflis to investigate the natural history of K.

Kidnapping. The term applied to the abduction of a man.

Kilima-Njaro. A mountain mass in East Africa with snow-clad peaks. Discovered 1847. Annexed by Germany in 1885-6, and forms part of the territory of the **German East African Company**. It is situated about 100 miles inland from the port of Mombasa, on the Suaheli coast, north of Zanzibar Island. The district has been lately explored. Its climate is said to be perfectly healthy for Europeans, with various plateaux and valleys suitable for the cultivation of coffee, cinchona, etc. The natives are not intractable, and the country is excessively beautiful—a sort of East African Switzerland. The highest peak was ascended in 1887 by Dr. Meyer, who estimated its elevation at 19,680 feet. Consult a paper by H. H. Johnston, in "Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society," March 1885.

Kimberley. A fertile district lying between King Sound and Cambridge Gulf in the tropical portion of the colony of **Western Australia**. Has been recently explored and opened up for settlement. There are immense tracts of splendid pasturage. The chief port is Derby. In 1883 gold was discovered, a gold-field "proclaimed," and a great rush from all parts took place. Enormous finds were at first reported, but general disappointment was experienced, privations

incurred, and the field practically abandoned. See **WESTERN AUSTRALIA**.

Kimberley. The capital of the province of Griqualand West, **Cape Colony**, and chief centre of the diamond diggings. Though young, it is a large and important town, well provided with institutions and accessories of civilised life; pop. 25,000. Declared value of diamonds exported in 1886 was £3,504,755. It is connected by rail with Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. The extension of the line into Bechuanaland and into the Orange Free State is proposed. See **DIAMOND FIELDS**, and *Times*, Jan. 11th, '88.

Kimberley, John Wodehouse, P.C., 1st Earl of (creat. 1866); b. 1826; succeeded his grandfather in the barony of Wodehouse (1868). Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxon, where he graduated 1st class in Classical honours. Was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Dec. '52 to April '59); Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia (May '56 to March '58); again Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (June '59 to July '60); was Lord Privy Seal (Dec. '68 to July '70); and Secretary of State for the Colonies from the last date to Feb. '74, and Mar. '80 to Dec. '82); Secretary of the Duchy of Lancaster for a short time (83); sent on a special mission to Copenhagen (Dec. '63); Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Oct. '64 to June '66), when he was created an earl. **Secretary of State for India** in the Gladstone cabinet ('86). Lord K. has followed Mr. Gladstone in his Irish policy.

King-of-Arms. See **GARTER KING-OF-ARMS**.

King's Advocate. See **ADVOCATE, LORD**.

King's College, London. Established by Royal Charter 14th Aug., 1829, opened '31; charter annulled by Act of Parliament 19th May, '82, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity." The visitor is the Archbishop of Canterbury, and among the **perpetual governors** are the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Lord Chief Justice of England. There are nine departments in the College—viz., theological, literature, science, engineering, medical, ladies', evening classes, civil service, and the school. To students who have acquired a certain degree of proficiency it grants the diploma of "Associate of King's College," to which is attached the privilege of free admission to all the classes in the department from which they have been elected, as also the use of the college libraries and museums. The associates of the **theological department** wear a distinctive hood—viz., black, poplin, edged on the outside with a quarter of an inch, and on the inside with one inch, of mauve silk. In addition to **King's College School** four other schools are in union with the College, and the pupils of these schools may become associates in two instead of in three years. The **ladies' department** is conducted in Kensington Square; certificates of proficiency are granted in passing the examinations, after a regular attendance of three terms. The students of the **evening classes**, which meet from October to March, and from April to June, receive certificates, and may become associates. The civil service department prepares for the excise, customs, Post Office, the navy, and other examinations; women also prepared. The whole college is under the supervision

of the Principal, Rev. Henry Wace, D.D. Last session there were 88 matriculated students in theology, 36 in general literature, 82 in engineering, 210 in medicine, and 53 in the evening classes.

Kingston. Capital of Jamaica (*q.v.*), pop 40,000.

Kingstown. Capital of St. Vincent (*q.v.*).

Kirghia. A nomad people dwelling chiefly in the steppes and deserts stretching from the northern part of the Caspian Sea to the Chinese Empire. Russia completed her conquest over them after the Crimean war, with the exception of a few settled in Chinese territory and near the Pamir. The majority, occupying the borderlands of the Aralo-Caspian basin, suffered dreadfully during the severe winters of 1879 and 1880, which thinned their numbers, and by the destruction of their herds shattered their prosperity. The expansion of Russia is bringing them yearly more and more within civilised influence, and by degrees their territories are being placed under the direct administration of Russian officials. See ed. '87.

Knights. In modern days knighthoods are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil. They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or occasionally by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as directly representing her. The Royal Orders of Knighthood are: the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, and the Indian Empire (see respective headings). Knights not belonging to any of these orders are termed knights bachelors. This last-mentioned dignity is that which is conferred upon the judges of the High Court, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, upon civic dignitaries, and upon persons who have attained distinction in various walks of life. The Sovereign bestows the dignity either by a tap with a sword upon the shoulder of the kneeling person honoured, who is then commanded to rise "Sir" A—B—, or by letters patent. All knights are entitled to the prefix of "Sir," and their wives to that of "Dame or Lady" (see ADDRESS, FORMS OF; also next article for knighthoods conferred during '89).

Knighthoods conferred, and Promotions made in the different Orders, Dec. '88—Nov. 16th '89. The office or rank given after several of the names was that held at the time the dignity was conferred, and some changes in that respect may have taken place since.

K.G.

H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia.

K.T.

(None.)

K.P.

Erne, Earl of.

Milton, Earl of.

G.O.B. (Mil.).

Daly, Gen. Sir Henry, K.C.B., C.I.E., Bombay Staff Corps.

Edinburgh, Adm. H.R.H. the Duke of.

Good, Adm. Sir Arthur William Acland, K.C.B.

Hart, Gen. Sir Frederick, K.C.B.

Little, Gen. Sir Archibald, K.C.B.

St. George, Gen. Sir John, K.C.B., Royal Art.

Taylor, Lt.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. Sir Alexander, K.C.B., Royal Eng.

K.O.B. (Mil.).

Oochrans, Adm. the Hon. Arthur Auckland Leopold Pedro, C.B., Retired List Roy. Navy.

Dormer, Maj.-Gen. the Hon. James Charlemagne, C.B., Commanding the Force in Egypt.

Fraser, Lt.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. the Hon. David Macdowall, C.B., Royal Art.

Fremantle, Rear-Adm. the Hon. Edmund Robt., C.B., C.M.G., Royal Navy.

Fyars, Maj.-Gen. and Hon. Lt.-Gen. William Augustus, C.B.

Harrison, Maj.-Gen. Richard, C.B., C.M.G., Royal Eng.

Higginson, Lt.-Gen. George Wentworth Alexander, C.B., Lieutenant of the Tower.

Johnson, Lt. Gen. Allen Bayard, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Lyons, Adm. Algernon McLennan, Royal Navy.

McQueen, Col. John Withers.

Schneider, Gen. John William, C.B., Bombay Infantry.

Shute, Lt.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. Chas. Cameron, C.B.

G.C.B. (Civil).

Ford, Sir Francis Clare, H.M.'s Ambassador at Madrid.

Jenner, Sir William, Bart., K.C.B., M.D., one of the Physicians in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Rawlinson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Creswicke, K.C.B., Member of the Council of the Sec. of State for India.

Persia, His Excellency Mirza Ali Asgher Khan Ammes Sultan, Grand Vizier to His Majesty the Shah of (hon.).

Wolff, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Drummond, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia.

K.O.B. (Civil).

Banks, John Thomas, M.D., one of the Physicians in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland.

Chadwick, Edwin, C.B.

Kingscote, Col. Robert Nigel Fitzhardinge, C.B., one of H.M.'s Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

Longley, Henry, C.B., Principal Charity Commissioner for England and Wales.

K.O.S.I.

Barbour, David Miller, C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

Nawab Muhammad Akram Khan, C.S.I., Chief of Amb.

Yule, Col. Henry, C.B., Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

G.O.M.G.

Hart, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

Hopetoun, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, on appointment to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Victoria.

Kintore, Earl of, Governor of South Australia.

Low, Sir Hugh, K.C.M.G., late British Resident at Perak, Malay Peninsula.

Onslow, Earl of, Governor of New Zealand.

Rias Pasha, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Egypt (Hon. G.C.M.G.).

Wade, Sir Thomas Francis, K.C.B., late Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking.

K.O.M.G.

Abulkassim Khan, styled Nasir-ul-Mulk.

Brace, Charles, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor and Government Secretary of British Guiana.

Dale, Langham, M.A., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of Cape of Good Hope University.
 Gallwey, Lt.-Gen. Thomas Lionel John, R.E., late Governor of the Bermuda Islands.
 Goldworthy, Roger Tuckfield, C.M.G., Governor of the Colony of British Honduras.
 Hay, James Shaw, C.M.G., Governor of Sierra Leone.
 M'Bain, Sir James, Kt., Pres. Leg. Council of Victoria.
 M'Gregor, William, M.D., C.M.G., Administrator of British New Guinea.
 Mehdi Kuli Khan, styled Majd-ud-Dowleh.
 Muhammed Hasan Khan, styled Etimad-us-Sultaneh.
 Robinson, John, Memb. Leg. Council of Natal.
 Sandford, Sir Herbert Bruce, late Secretary in Australia of the Royal Commission for the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, '87.
 Sendall, Walter Joseph, C.M.G., Governor of the Windward Islands.
 Tholozan, Dr. Joseph Désirée.
 Torrens, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. D'Oyley, K.C.B., Governor of Malta.
 Trutch, Joseph William, C.M.G., late Resident Agent for the Dominion of Canada in British Columbia.
 Webb, Capt. John Sydney, Deputy-Master of the Trinity House, for services in connection with lighthouses in the colonies and abroad.

K.C.I.E.

Cunningham, Henry Stuart, late Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.
 Durand, Henry Mortimer, C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.
 Edgar, John Ware, C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
 Hutwa, Maharaja Krishna Pratap Sahi, Bahadur of.
 Lunawara, Maharana Shri Wakhtsinghji, Raja of.
 Maopherson, Arthur George, Secretary in the Judicial and Public Departments of the India Office.
 Markby, William, D.C.L., University Reader of Indian Law at Oxford, and late Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

Allen, John Campbell, Chief Justice of New Brunswick.
 Benjamin, Benjamin, Mayor of Melbourne.
 Blaine, Charles F. (for services rendered at the Cape of Good Hope).
 Blomfield, Arthur, A.R.A.
 Grosland, Joseph, of Huddersfield.
 Grundall, William, Mayor of Dover.
 Fenton, Myles, General Manager of the South-Eastern Railway.
 Gratian, Edmund Arnout, late Her Majesty's Consul-General at Antwerp.
 Mauley, William, Member of Legislative Council of New South Wales.
 Miller, Alexander, Q.C., Railway Commission.
 Morris, Major Evan, Mayor of Wrexham.
 Oldfield, Richard Charles, formerly an Indian Judge.
 Read, Andrew, Inspector-General Royal Irish Constabulary.
 Reeves, Chief Justice Wm. Conrad, Barbadoes.
 Robertson, Professor James, LL.D., of Glasgow University (since dead).
 Russell, James, C.M.G., Chief Justice of Hong Kong.
 Turney, John, ex-Mayor of Nottingham.

Walsh, Aubrey, formerly Chairman of the Justices of the Liberty of the Tower.
 Wathen, Charles, Mayor of Bristol.

Wilson, Jacob, Hon. Director of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Knights of Labour. A labour organisation in the United States, originating with the tailors of Philadelphia in '69. Under Mr. Powderly, grandmaster workman, its increase became very rapid. The operations of the order are conducted secretly. Its avowed objects are to include within its organisation all departments of productive industry, to secure for workmen a proportionate share of the wealth produce, to establish co-operative institutions, the revision of the land laws, and all legislation bearing unjustly on labour. It also claims equality of the sexes in pay and work, the reduction of the hours of labour, and the abolition of the contract system, with some other points of detail. The official report of the Executive Committee published in July '88 showed that the order had lost a considerable proportion of its members, and that dissensions had arisen, causing the number of members to decrease. During '88 but little attention has been directed to this movement.

"Knowledge." A monthly scientific magazine; was originally started as a weekly record of scientific progress. In 1885 it was changed to magazine form. *Knowledge* treats of the newest and most advanced scientific theories and researches, and gives especial prominence to astronomy. Editor, Mr. A. Cooper Ranyard, M.A. Office, 13, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Knowles, Mr. James, F.R.I.B.A., was b. 1831. Educated at Univ. Coll., Lond. From early years he pursued literature, and contributed articles to various magazines; and in '60 he published the "Story of King Arthur." Succeeded Dean Alford ('70) as editor of the *Contemporary Review* (q.v.), and on the establishment of the *Nineteenth Century* (q.v.) became its editor ('77). In addition to his literary work, Mr. Knowles has acquired reputation as an architect: Aldworth, the Surrey residence of Lord Tennyson, Kensington House, the Thatched House Club, and several churches having been erected from his designs.

Knox-Little, Rev. William John, was b. at Stewartstown, co. Tyrone. Educated at Trin. Coll., Camb., where he graduated in '62. Subsequently became Assistant Master in the Grammar Schools of Lancaster and Sherborne; curate of Christ Church, Lancaster, of Turweston, Bucks, and St. Thomas', Regent Street; rector of St. Alban's, Cheetwood, '75; Canon of Worcester '81. He is a High Churchman, and has published, in addition to a number of sermons, "Characteristics of the Christian Life," "Meditations on the Three Hours' Agony of our Blessed Redeemer," and "Motives of the Christian Life." Canon Knox-Little has also published several novels, including ('88) "The Child of Stafferton," which has met with success.

Koh-I-Noor. See DHULEEP SINGH.

Kossuth, Lajos, or Louis, b. near Pesth, 1803. In '32 he was elected to the National Diet of Pressburg. For publishing reports of the proceedings of that body he was, in '37, after a warning from the Government, prosecuted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. In '40 founded the *Pesti Hirlap*, which became the organ of the Radical opposition. In '47

he was again elected to the National Diet, and forthwith became leader of the opposition. In March '48 he demanded the re-establishment of an independent government for Hungary with a ministry responsible to the country. Returned to Pressburg as Minister of Finance for Hungary in the cabinet of Count Batthyány, President of the provisional government ('48-49). In April '49, in the Diet at Debreczin, he declared Hungary an independent state. Created **Governor of Hungary**, he entered Pesth, but was compelled to retreat on the entry of the Russian troops. Kossuth, accompanied by a large number of refugees, entered Turkish territory on August 17th, and in the February following ('50) was, with his companions, interned at Kutahia, in Asia Minor. Liberated in September '51, Kossuth came to England, where, save for a visit to the United States, he lived for many years. He subsequently made several attempts to incite the Italians and Hungarians against Austria. For the last quarter of a century he has resided at Turin, where he has devoted himself to scientific studies. The aged patriot was visited by a deputation of Hungarians on the occasion of the celebration of his eighty-fifth birthday last August. In connection with the commemoration of the Hungarian revolution of '48, he wrote a letter which caused some political excitement. M. Kossuth suffered from serious illness in the early part of '89. On Nov. 24th M. Tisza, the Hungarian premier, was questioned as to the position in which M. Kossuth stood by reason of his permanent residence abroad, and he explained that M. K. retained the rights of a burgess under perpetual title.

Kotl. A river, state and Dutch settlement in *Borneo* (q.v.).

Kowloon. A peninsula of South China, adjacent to *Hong Kong* (q.v.) and appertaining to that colony. Area about 3 sq. m.

Kraal (pron. krawl). The village or town of natives of South Africa. It usually consists of many huts surrounded by a palisade.

Krakatoe. An uninhabited volcanic island in the Straits of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java. Has been subjected to earthquake phenomena, notably in '83. See previous eds.

Krapotkin, Prince Peter Alexievitch, Russian revolutionary leader, b. at Moscow 1842. Formerly aide-de-camp to the Military Governor of Transcaucasia ('63-67), during which he made many journeys in Siberia and Manchuria. Studied at the St. Petersburg University ('68-72), and joined the most advanced Anarchist section of the *International Working Men's Association* in Belgium in '72. Returning to Russia, he took part in the *Tchaykovsky* conspiracy; was arrested '74, and after two years' imprisonment escaped to England. In '79 founded the Anarchist paper *Le Révolte*, at Geneva, whence he was expelled '81. Commenced then a crusade against *Russian Government* in the English and French press. In '82, while on a visit to Thonon, was condemned by the Police Correctionnelle at Lyons to five years' imprisonment for participating in the *International Working Men's Association*, this harsh measure

being due to the desire of the French Government to conciliate Russia. Released '86, and returned to England. During '89 Prince K. has delivered lectures on Socialistic questions in various parts of England.

Kriegspiel, or War Game. See ed. '88.

Kuching. Capital of *Sarawak* (q.v.), and now generally called *Sarawak*.

Kumassi. Capital of Ashanti, taken and burned by a British force in 1874. See *GOLD COAST COLONY*.

Kurdistan. A country of 50,000 sq. m. in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Persian frontier. The Kurds (the ancient Karduchi) are tolerably brave, and good horsemen, but for want of proper training they have never proved efficient irregular cavalry in recent Turkish wars. See ed. '87.

Kuria-Muria Islands. A group off the coast of Oman, Arabia. Area 21 sq. m. Acquired by the Bombay Government in 1854, as a station for the Indian telegraph cable.

Kyrie Society, The, owes its origin to a letter written by Miss Miranda Hill, calling attention to the dull, common-place lives of the poor, and suggesting means to enliven and beautify their lives. In 1877 the Society was started, and its work has increased steadily up to the present time. The work is apportioned between four branches, each of which is regulated by a sub-committee, the superintendence of the whole being taken by the executive committee. Objects of the K. S.:-1. **Decorative Branch.**-To decorate by mural paintings, pictures, stencil works, mottoes, and other means, workmen's clubs, hospital wards, parish rooms, or any room used for social gatherings, without distinction of creed. 2. **Open Spaces Branch.**-To secure and assist in securing any open spaces in or near the Metropolis, and to prevent spaces being illegally built upon. To co-operate with local societies for the preservation of commons, footpaths, village greens, and roadside strips. To render available as public gardens, disused burial grounds and other waste spaces, and to provide seats, plants, etc., for them. To distribute cut flowers, plants, ferns, and bulbs to hospitals, workhouses, and other institutions, and amongst the homes of the poor. 3. **Musical Branch.**-To organise a voluntary choir of singers to perform oratorios for the poor. These are frequently given in churches, halls, and schoolrooms situated in poor neighbourhoods and districts of London (where good music could hardly otherwise be heard). To give miscellaneous concerts in halls, school-rooms, and other places, with a view to provide recreation and amusement in poor districts; and in connection with this branch of the society the Countess of Meath provides entertainments in workhouses and hospitals during the winter months. 4. **Literature Distribution Branch.**-To distribute as loans or gifts to hospitals, infirmaries, workhouses, clubs, and libraries for the benefit of the poor, books, magazines, and periodicals. Hon. gen. secs., T. Slingsby Tanner and Miss Lilian James. Office, 14, Nottingham Place, W.

L

Laager. A South African word meaning an encampment more or less fortified. The original *laager* of the Boers was an inclosure formed by drawing together several waggons, within which the cattle could be heided at night.

Labouchère, Henry, M.P., was b. 1831. Educated at Eton. Entered the Diplomatic Service ('54) through the influence of his uncle the late Lord Taunton, and was successively *attaché* at Washington, Munich, Stockholm, Frankfort, St. Petersburg, Dresden, and Constantinople, where he became *Second Secretary* in '63. He retired in the following year. Married Miss Henrietta Hodgson, a well-known actress. Edits and owns *Truth*, and is part proprietor of the *Daily News*. Sat as a Radical for Windsor ('65-6), Middlesex ('67-8), and for Northampton since '80. Mr. Labouchère is noted for his vivacious speeches and quick lively repartee—gifts which render him popular in the House of Commons. He is an advanced Radical, and one of Mr. Gladstone's most energetic supporters. During the early part of '89 Mr. L.'s name came into prominence in connection with the "*Pigott Forgeries*." He made a political tour in Scotland in October last. See PARNELL COMMISSION.

Labouring Classes, Society for Improving the Condition of the (incorporated by Royal Charter). Established under present name (1844) by H.R.H. the late Prince Consort and the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury. **Object:** To improve the dwellings of the poor by erecting model buildings and renovating old courts and alleys. **Pres.,** Hon. Evelyn Ashley; **Sec.,** A. Humphreys; **Office,** 8, Southampton Row, W.C.

Labrador. A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. The fisheries are valuable. Population consists chiefly of Eskimos, among whom dwell Moravian missionaries at the settlements of *Hopedale*, *Nain*, *Okak*, *Zoar*, *Ramah*, and *Hebron*. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Labuan. An island and British colony, situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. The port and town is *Victoria Harbour*. **Exports:** sago, beeswax, edible birds'-nests, camphor, hides, rattans, tortoiseshell, and trepang. **Imports:** cotton goods, hardware, opium. A valuable coal mine, the seam being 11 feet thick, is worked. There are sago factories. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). There are only about a score of Europeans resident, the population being composed of Kyans, Malays, Borneans, Klings, and Hindûs. Labuan was purchased of the Sultan of Brunei in 1846.

Lacrosse. The home of this game is Canada, but since its introduction into this country, some sixteen years ago, it has become fairly popular, more especially in the northern districts of England, and clubs are now formed in various parts of the three kingdoms. The *Irish Association* was formed in '79, the *North of England Association* in the following year, and the *Southern Counties* (of which Mr. E. T. Sachs is hon. sec.) in '82. The Challenge Flag competitions extend over a greater portion of the season, and are always watched with interest by large crowds, as also is the annual encounter between teams representing North

and South. The latter division of the country somewhat unexpectedly won the match played at Richmond on April 13th, '89, by six games to five; but the North still claim six victories as against two scored by the South, the remaining contests having terminated in draws.

Ladakh. For Commissioners see DIPLOMATIC.

Lagos. A British colony on the Guinea coast, West Africa. Consists of Lagos, town and island, on the coast of Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of Gold Coast, together with *Badagry*, *Palma*, and *Leckie* on the mainland. **Products:** palm-oil and kernels, peppers, grains, lentils, cola and ground-nuts, cotton, and silk, camwood, indigo, and lead-ore. Manufactures are cloths, embroidered robes, mats, basket and bamboo-work, leather-work, and brass-work. The report of Governor Maloney for '88, issued Oct. '89, showed receipts for '87, £51,347; expenditure, £78,610. **Imports,** £415,343; **exports,** £491,469. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Lagthing. Name of lower division of Norwegian House of Representatives. See STORTING.

Lakh. A term used in India to express the number 100,000 in the computation of money. A lakh of rupees=100,000 rupees. In 1835, when the currency was remodelled, the value of the rupee was fixed at two shillings. A lakh of rupees is therefore equivalent to £10,000.

Land Act, The (Ireland), passed in 1881, gave practically what were known as the "three F's"—fixity of tenure, free sale, and fair rents. Under the Act tenants are empowered to apply to land courts for a revision of their rents, and the rents then fixed are called *judicial rents*. A parliamentary paper was published in '88, giving statistics, connected with the *Land Judges Court (Ireland)* for the four years ending '86. From this we learn that in '83 the number of petitions filed was 308; the rentals of 116 estates were settled; 108 receivers were appointed; the number of yearly settlements was 539, and the gross amount collected was £226,842. There was but little change in the number of petitions, rentals settled, and receivers appointed, in the years '84 and '85, although the yearly settlements rose in '85 to 735, and the gross amount collected to £543,063. But in '86 the number of petitions filed were 302; rentals settled, 110; receivers appointed, 135; yearly settlements, 791; and gross amount collected, £460,905.

Land Charges (Registration and Searches) Act, '89. See SESSION, sect. 8.

Land Law (Ireland) Act, '87, extends the Act of '81 to leases expiring within 99 years of the passing thereof, and to any longer lease if the court is satisfied that it was forced upon the tenant. A written notice may be substituted for the execution of an ejectment where the rent does not exceed £100 a year, and upon the determination of the tenancy by the service of such notice the person served shall be deemed to have been readmitted as a caretaker. Other enactments relate to town parks and land purchase. The equitable provisions set forth that as soon as possible after the passing of the Act the Land Commission, having regard to the difference in prices affecting agriculture, should without application determine what alteration ought equitably to be made in judicial rents fixed before Jan. 1st, '86; and the Commission

were in '88 and '89, if necessary, to make a similar adjustment of rent. Power is given to the court on any proceedings for the recovery of a holding valued at not more than £50 a year, for non-payment of rent, or any action for debt or damages against the tenant, to stay execution of an ejectment, or of a writ of *fieri facias* as against the tenant's interest in the holding, for such time as it thinks reasonable, and to order that the arrears and costs, or such sum in satisfaction thereof as may be agreed on between the parties, shall be paid by instalments. If the landlord offers to accept in full satisfaction of arrears such lesser sum as the court shall think reasonable, and the tenant refuses, no stay of execution shall be granted.

Landlord and Tenant. The relation of landlord and tenant is created wherever a person having an estate in land grants to another person in consideration of a rent a lesser estate in this land. Thus, when a freeholder lets his land to a farmer for a term of years, he becomes landlord and the farmer becomes tenant. Tenancies are of many kinds; and the most usual are a tenancy for a term of years, a tenancy from year to year, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy on sufferance. A tenancy for a term of years is a leaseholder; and if the term be longer than three years the lease must be by deed, although, where no deed has been executed, evidence is admissible to prove that there has been an agreement for a lease. Where there is a lease in proper form the tenant is secured in his possession so long as he pays his rent, and at the expiry of his term he is supposed to give up possession without the formality of a notice to quit. Formerly a breach of any of the covenants contained in the lease was enough to avoid it; but now any breach may be compensated by a money payment. A tenancy from year to year arises when land is let from year to year, or when it is let without any express stipulation to that effect, but with the reservation of a yearly rent, or when the tenant holds over after the expiration of his term and pays rent for so doing. This tenancy cannot be terminated by either party otherwise than by giving a half-year's notice; so that if this notice be not given before the expiration of the first half year, another year is added to the tenancy, and so on. A tenancy from year to year may be created by word of mouth, and a verbal notice to quit is valid, although it is always desirable, as a precaution, to give written notice. A tenancy at will is a tenancy terminable at the pleasure of either party. The Courts are reluctant to construe any tenancy as a tenancy at will unless there is an express agreement to that effect. But this agreement need not be in writing. A tenancy by sufferance is little more than the fact of possession. It occurs when a tenancy of a higher kind, such as a tenancy from year to year, has expired, and the tenant remains in possession without either hindrance or sanction from the landlord. Tenancy by sufferance cannot be created by the will of the parties, but only by legal construction. If the landlord accept rent from the tenant by sufferance, he immediately creates, according to circumstances, a tenancy at will or from year to year. A tenant under a lease or from year to year may sub-let unless expressly restricted from so doing, but a tenant at will or on sufferance cannot do so. For the recovery of rent in arrear the landlord

has, beside the other remedies of a creditor, the remedy of distress. He may in person or by his bailiff take possession of so much of his tenant's chattels upon the holding as by their sale will produce a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears. He must distrain at one time for the whole of that which is due. No arrears of rent can be recovered by distress but within six years of their becoming due. After five days have elapsed from the seizure of the goods they may be sold, having been valued by two sworn appraisers, and the surplus, if any, must be repaid to the tenant. If the distress was unlawful the tenant has an action of replevin. It is a general rule that whatever is affixed to the freehold goes with the freehold; and this rule with its exceptions gives rise to a large part of the law of landlord and tenant. Fixtures made by the tenant may be subdivided into three classes: (1) fixtures for purposes of trade, (2) fixtures for ornament or convenience, and (3) fixtures for agricultural purposes. As regards (1) trade fixtures, like machinery, furnaces, brewing vats, salt-pans, &c., these may be removed by the tenant who has set them up, in every case in which their removal occasions no material injury to the freehold. (2) Fixtures for ornament or convenience, like window-blinds, marble chimney-pieces or kitchen ranges. These also, if set up by the tenant, may be removed by him, provided always that in removing them he does little or no damage. (3) Fixtures for agricultural purposes. The law relating to these is chiefly contained in the Agricultural Holdings Acts. Somewhat analogous to fixtures are emblements—that is to say, crops resulting from the tenant's cultivation which at the expiration of his tenancy are still uncut and growing. The general rule with respect to these is that the cultivator has the right, after such expiration, to enter on the land to reap and to carry away the produce of his labour. If he die before the harvest, such crops fall into his personal estate, and his executor or administrator succeeds to the rights which he had. Where a tenant from year to year holds of a landlord who has only a life estate, and the landlord dies in the course of the current year, the tenant is entitled to occupy the holding until the year has expired, and the new landlord is entitled to a proportionable part of the year's rent. The non-payment of rent does not affect the validity of a notice to terminate a tenancy. Thus, a notice given on March 25th to take effect on Sept. 29th is good, even though the rent due on March 25th may not have been paid.—*Law on, in '89.* By the Working Classes' Dwellings Act of '85 it is provided that "in any contract for letting, for habitation by persons of the working classes, a house, or part of a house, there shall be implied a condition that the house is in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation." In the case of *Walker v. Hobbs* (Queen's Bench Division, July 2nd) the plaintiffs had recovered damages in the county court in consequence of the fall of the ceiling in the defendant's dwelling-house at Bermondsey; and it was now argued that the enactment gave no right of action to the tenant, but that it was merely a defence against an action by the landlord, and moreover was confined to sanitary defects. Lord Coleridge held that it would be irrational to give this narrow construction to the Act, which obviously meant that the tenant took the house on the terms that it should be reasonably fit

for him to live in.—Where the occupier of a flat and his servants had been in the habit of using a passenger lift, an injunction was granted restraining the defendants, who had prevented the servants from using the lift. It was held that it would be just as reasonable to exclude them from using the staircase. (*Froster v. Mord*, July 10th.)—The case of *Reinhardt v. Kentstall Brothers* (Chancery Division, July) affirmed the principle that a man is not to use his property in such a way as to injure his neighbours. Defendants were the occupiers of a house which they proposed to turn into an hotel. For this purpose they selected as a kitchen a room that had previously been unoccupied, and introduced into it a stove for hot water and cooking. They did not place it, however, on the site of the original fireplace, but against a wall contiguous to the plaintiff's wine cellar. The heat consequently passed through the wall, and deteriorated the plaintiff's wines. Mr. Justice Kekewich decreed the removal of the obnoxious stove.

Land Tax. The existing land tax dates from the year 1692, when the parliament granted to William and Mary an aid of sixty in the pound to meet the expenses of the war with France. This aid was to have been levied on the rackrent of all real estate, upon all stipends or salaries, and upon personal property; the annual income from this last being assumed at £6 per cent. of the capital value. The tax was renewed from time to time subsequently, but personal property contrived to evade assessment. The valuation of real property, made in 1692, was never replaced by a new one. In the year 1798 the tax produced about £2,000,000, of which only £150,000 was levied upon personal property. In that year it was replaced (a) as regards land by a perpetual rent-charge, power of redemption being given to those interested in the property which paid it; (b) as regards personal property by a tax annually imposed; this tax was abolished in 1833. So much of the land tax has since been redeemed, that it now produces not more than £1,000,000 a year. Upon the subject of this tax there have been many inaccurate statements. Consult Dowell, "History of Taxation and Taxes," vol. iii., Bk. II., chapter i., § 5.

Land Transfer Bill. See Session, sect. 84.

Lang, Andrew, M.A., LL.D., was b. at Selkirk, 1844, and educated at Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews University, and Balliol College, where he graduated first class in classics. Elected a Fellow of Merton, '08. He has for some time been on the literary staff of the *Daily News*, and is a well-known contributor to periodical literature. His style is characterised by a light touch, at once scholarly and humorous. His "Ballades in Blue China," '81, brought him into prominent notice. His subsequent works, especially "Helen of Troy," "Rhymes à la mode," and "Custom, Ritual, and Myth," increased his reputation. He is joint translator, with Prof. Butler, of the "Odyssey," and with Mr. Myers and Mr. Leaf of the "Iliad." Mr. L. was in '88 appointed Gifford Lecturer on Natural Religion at St. Andrews University, and delivered his inaugural address Jan. 17th, '89. His recent works include "Aucasin and Nicolette," "Farrall's Popular Tales," "The Gold of Fairnilee," "Lost Leaders," "Prince Prigio," and "Blue Fairy Tale Book" ('89).

Langtry, Lillie, daughter of Rev. W. C. L. Breton, Dean of Jersey, was b. 1852, and after her marriage with Mr. Langtry in '74, she became one of the chief attractions of London society. Her success at amateur theatrical performances subsequently induced her to adopt the stage as a profession. Her first public appearance was at the Haymarket Theatre, Dec. 15th, '81, when she took the part of Miss Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer." Besides playing in London, Mrs. Langtry has starred the provinces, and engaged in a tour in America, where she chiefly resides. She played (Jan. '89) Lady Macbeth in New York. She has taken a farm in the valley of Howell mountains in California; and is now (Nov. '89) playing in the provinces.

Lankester, Edwin Ray, M.A., F.R.S., b. 1847. Educated at St. Paul's School and Christ Church, Oxford. Appointed Fellow and Lecturer of Exeter College, Oxford ('72), and Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in University College, London ('74). In '76, Professor Lankester prosecuted the spirit-medium Slade. He has taken a prominent part in the defence of scientific experiments on live animals, in the discussion of University reform, and in the advocacy of State endowment of scientific research. It was reported as probable (Nov. 25th, '89) that Prof. Ray Lankester would return to Oxford as Linacre Professor, a memorial urging his claim to the chair being in circulation and well signed, especially by biologists.

Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith Fitz-Maurice, 5th Marquis of (creat. 1784); eldest son of the 4th Marquis by the Hon. Emily Jane, daughter of the Comte de Flahault and the Baroness Keith and Nairne, was b. 1845; succeeded his father 1866. Was Under-Secretary for War (April '72 to Feb. '74), and Under-Secretary India Office (May to Aug. '80); was Governor-General of Canada '83-88. His appointment was particularly popular with the French Canadians, owing to the fact that his lordship's mother was a French lady. The first Marquis (better known as Lord Shelburne) was a distinguished minister in the reign of George III.; the third Marquis was also a very distinguished minister during the reigns of George IV., William IV., and her present Majesty. The fourth Marquis, who sat in the House of Lords as Baron Wycombe for some years before he inherited the marquessate, was a Secretary of State and a Lord of the Treasury. Lord Lansdowne was invited to join the second Salisbury administration on the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill. The invitation was, however, declined. On the retirement of Lord Dufferin from the Governor-Generalship of India, in '88, Lord Lansdowne was appointed his successor.

Law. For important cases occurring during '89 see under Ancient Lights; Arbitration; Bankruptcy; Petting; Bigamy; Bill of Exchange; Bills of Sale; Breach of Promise; Bribery; Building Law; Building Societies; Children; Custody of; Company Law; Copyright; Corporal Punishment; Criminal Prosecutions; Dishorning Cattle; Distress; Law of; Ecclesiastical Law; Habeas Corpus; Hawkers; Illegitimacy; Income Tax; Insurance Law; Landlord and Tenant; Libel; Licensing Law; Master and Servant; Maybrick Case; Omnibus Licensing; Solicitor; Stock Exchange Law; Trade Combinations; Trials in Private;

Trustees; Vaccination; Valuation; Water Supply; Whitechapel Murders; Will Cases; Women Councillors.

Law Courts, The New. There are nineteen Courts in all, with entrances from the Grand Central Hall, the Strand and Carey Street. The Courts are: Two Courts of Appeal; the Lord Chancellor's Court; the Lord Chief Justice's Court; four Chancery Courts; two Probate Courts; and nine Queen's Bench Courts. The Royal Courts of Justice were built from the designs of the late Mr. G. E. Street, whose statue is on the floor of the hall, and were opened by her Majesty, Dec. 17th, '82. The central hall is 230 feet long, 80 feet in height, and 48 feet in width. See SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Law Officers of the Crown are the Lord Chancellor (*q.v.*), Attorney-General (*q.v.*), Solicitor-General (*q.v.*), Judge-Advocate-General (*q.v.*); for Scotland, the Lord Advocate (*q.v.*) and Solicitor-General; and for Ireland, the Lord Chancellor for Ireland, and Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for Ireland, all of these being political appointments changing with each administration. See also MINISTRY, and IRELAND, GOVT.

Law of Libel Amendment Act, '88. See SESSION, sect. 10.

Lawn Tennis. Major Walter Wingfield, late of the 1st Dragoon Guards, must be looked upon as the pioneer of lawn tennis in this country, and it may safely be conceded that no pastime ever more rapidly made its way into general favour. The gallant officer first introduced the game some sixteen years ago, under its classical appellation of *Sphairistiké*, and he gave birth to and fostered a large industry, as scarcely a country seat is now without the appliances necessary for the game, which quickly became known as lawn tennis. An Association has been formed, consisting of recognised lawn tennis associations and clubs willing to conform to the rules, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the pastime generally throughout the United Kingdom. The following are the chief records for '89:—For the Covered Court Championship, played on April 1st, Mr. E. W. Lewis (holder of title and challenge cup) defeated Mr. J. H. Crispie in the final. On May 25th, Mr. W. J. Hamilton beat Mr. E. Renshaw (holder) for the Single Championship of Ireland, at Dublin; Miss Martin also won the Ladies' Singles; the Gentlemen's Doubles were credited to Messrs. E. W. Lewis and G. W. Hillyard; Mr. W. J. Hamilton and Miss Rice won the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles; and the Ladies' Doubles were taken by the Misses Martin and Stanwell. At West Kensington, on June 28th, Oxford beat Cambridge by 6 to 2, with one draw, in the Singles, but in the Doubles the Light Blues won all nine games. The Championship meeting at Wimbledon extended from July 1st to July 10th; and in the Singles, Mr. W. Renshaw beat Mr. E. Renshaw by 6 to 4, 6 to 1, 3 to 6, and 6 to 0; in the Doubles, Messrs. Lewis and Hillyard beat Messrs. Mewburn and Gore by 6 to 2, 6 to 1, and 6 to 3; and in the Ladies' Singles, Mrs. Hillyard beat Miss L. Price by 4 to 6, 8 to 6, and 6 to 4.

Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bart., b. at Brayton Hall, Cumberland, Sept. 4th, 1829, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, who was a gentleman of strong temperance and anti-slavery principles. Returned in '50 as member for Carlisle, and lost his seat for that borough in consequence of the intro-

duction into the House of Commons of his "Bill for the Legislative Suppression of the Liquor Traffic" on March 4th, '64. He was, however, again returned in '68 for the same city, which he continuously represented till the general election of '85, when, Carlisle becoming a one-member constituency, he stood for the Cocker-mouth Division of Cumberland, but was defeated by ten votes. At the general election in the following year he was returned for that division by a large majority. Sir Wilfrid Lawson has thrice successfully proposed his Local Option (*q.v.*) Resolution. Elected President of the United Kingdom Alliance on the death of Sir W. C. Trevelyan. He is a familiar figure in the House of Commons, where, as in the provinces, he is very popular. During '89 Sir Wilfrid has been seriously ill, but is now recovered. A work containing many extracts from his speeches was published during the year.

Lawyers Deceased (Dec. 1st, '88—Nov. 21st, '89). See OBITUARY.

Layard, Rt. Hon. Henry A., G.C.B., b. 1817, and commenced his active career as correspondent of a London paper at Constantinople. With the assistance of Sir Stratford Canning, in '45 he commenced to make the series of discoveries of Assyrian antiquities, of which he gave a most interesting account in his well-known works "*Nineveh and its Remains*" ('49) and "*Monuments of Nineveh*" ('49-53). Mr. L. subsequently abandoned Oriental research for diplomacy. He was Under Sec. for Foreign Affairs for a short time in Lord Russell's first administration ('52), when he sat as member for Aylesbury. During the Crimean War Mr. L. proceeded to the scene of hostilities to ascertain the condition of the British troops, and was an active supporter of Mr. Roebuck in demanding the committee of inquiry into the state of the army. He subsequently proceeded to India, to ascertain for himself the causes of the outbreak of the Mutiny, in '57. He unsuccessfully contested York in '59; but was returned in the Liberal interest for Southwark, '60 (re-elected '66 and '68). He was Under Sec. for Foreign Affairs '61-66, and was Chief Commissioner of Works in Mr. Gladstone's first administration. In '69 he was appointed Ambassador at Madrid, and in '77, on the failure of Lord Salisbury's mission to Constantinople, was sent as our plenipotentiary to that city. He has recently published his "*Reminiscences*." In '89 he drew attention to the non-fulfilment of promises made to the trustees of the National Gallery (*q.v.*) by successive Governments.

Laymen, House of. A House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled for the first time with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the parliament of 1886. It is composed of ten representatives from the diocesan conferences of London, six each from Winchester, Rochester, Lichfield, Worcester, and four each from the remaining dioceses of the province. To the representative body so formed the Primate may add ten laymen by nomination. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed in both Provinces as to the constitution of the House; and a revision of its constitution is pending, and will precede the formation of a similar House for the Northern Province. Chairman, Lord Selborne; Vice-Chairman, Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode; Secretary, Mr. R. Holland. The first sitting took place

Feb. 17th, 1886, when rules of procedure were adopted, the most important being that the procedure of the House of Commons should be as far as practicable followed. The House of Laymen is bound to avoid discussions upon doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

Members of the House of Laymen. [Names marked thus * were members of the last House of Laymen.] **Canterbury**—*Earl Stanhope, *Viscount Cranbrook, *Lord Northbourne, Lord Harris. **London**—*Earl Beauchamp, *Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, *J. A. Shaw-Stewart, *G. A. Spottiswoode, *J. G. Talbot, M.P., *Eugène Stock, P. V. Smith, F. A. Bevan, L. T. Dibdin. **Winchester**—*Earl of Selborne, *Lord Montagu, Lord Basing, *Melville Portal, *James White. **Bangor**—Lord Penrhyn, T. Pritchard, Hon. W. E. Sackville-West. **Bath and Wells**—Sir R. H. Paget, Bart., M.P., *F. H. Dickinson, *C. J. Elton, Q.C., M.P., *E. J. Stanley, M.P. **Chichester**—*Sir W. Barttelot, Bart., C.B., M.P., *Hon. Justice Grantham, *F. Barchard, *W. E. Hubbard. **Ely**—*A. Sperling, *O. C. Pell, Professor Stokes, P.R.S., C. P. Allix. **Exeter**—*Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bart., M.P., *J. Shelly, *Lieut.-Col. White, Thomson, Gloucester and Bristol—*Sir J. E. Dorington, Bart., M.P., J. Harvey, *W. K. Wait, B. St. John Ackers. **Hereford**—*Sir O. Wakeman, Bart., *Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., M.P., *C. Purton, *J. Rankin, M.P. **Lichfield**—*Earl of Harrowby, *C. J. Blagg, *S. Leighton, M.P., *T. Salt, M.P., Major-General Buller. **Lincoln**—*Right Hon. F. Stanhope, M.P., *Sir W. E. Welby-Gregory, Bart., *A. G. Leslie Melville, Sir C. H. Anderson, Bart. **Llandaff**—*O. H. Jones, *J. A. Rolls, *J. E. Ollivant, *J. Watson. **Norwich**—Lord Henniker, *H. Rodwell, *S. Hoare, M.P. **Oxford**—*Earl of Jersey, *Right Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, M.P., *A. W. Hall, M.P., *J. H. Wilson. **Peterborough**—*The Duke of Rutland, *W. A. Heygate, *E. P. Monckton, *S. G. Stopford Sackville. **Rochester**—*Sir C. D. Fox, Kt., D. Christopherson, Col. H. de Geary, *Sydney Gedge, M.P., *E. H. de Penrhyn, *G. B. Richardson. **St. Albans**—*Right Hon. Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., M.P., *James Round, *A. Unwin Heathcote, *H. Hicks Gibbs. **St. Asaph**—*Earl of Powis, *P. P. Pennant, *W. Trevor Parkus, *Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. **St. David's**—Viscount Emlay, *H. Davies-Evans, *W. S. de Winton. **Salisbury**—*Earl Nelson, *Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., *H. B. Middleton, R. Williams, jun. **Southwell**—*H. H. Bemrose, *J. Borough, *F. Wright, *H. E. Thornton. **Truro**—*Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, E. Carlyon, R. Foster, C. C. Ross. **Nominated members**—C. T. Dixon-Acland, M.P., Viscount Hardinge, F. Dixon-Hartland, M.P., Lord Norton, Sir R. Temple, Bart., M.P.

Learned Societies. The rapid progress of art and science during the present century has led to the establishment of innumerable societies and institutions for the furtherance of the study of special subjects. A list of these associations would occupy so much space that we are only able to indicate the chief of them. The names in brackets indicate the *Seos*.—Some leading ones, however, are separately noticed, or alluded to under the several sciences. **Anthropological Institute**, 3, Hanover Sq., W. (F. W. Rudler); **British Association for the Advancement of Science**, 22, Albemarle St., W. (President, Sir F. Abel); **British Archaeological**

Association, 22, Sackville St., W. (W. de Gray Birch); **British Medical Association**, 429, Strand (F. Fowke); **Chemical Society**, Burlington House, W. (Prof. Armstrong); **Clinical Society**, 53, Berners St. (T. Barlow, M.D.); **Entomological Society**, 11, Chandos St., W.C. (H. Goss); **Geological Society**, Burlington House, W. (W. H. Hudleston); **Institute of Painters in Oil Colours**, Piccadilly, W. (W. T. Blackmore); **Institution of Civil Engineers**, 25, Great George St., S.W. (J. Forrest); **Institution of Electrical Engineers**, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. (F. H. Webb); **Institution of Naval Architects**, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. (G. Holmes); **Iron and Steel Institute**, Victoria Mansions, S.W. (J. S. Jeans); **Linnean Society**, Burlington House, W. (B. D. Jackson); **Numismatic Society**, 22, Albemarle St., W. (H. A. Grueber); **Pathological Society**, 53, Berners St., W. (S. Coupland, M.D.); **Royal Academy**, Burlington House, W. (F. A. Eaton); **Royal Academy of Music**, Tenterden St. (J. Gill); **Royal Archaeological Institute**, Oxford St. (H. Gosselin); **Royal Asiatic Society**, 22, Albemarle St., W. (Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids); **Royal Astronomical Society**, Burlington House (E. B. Knobel); **Royal College of Physicians**, Pall Mall East (W. Gurner); **Royal College of Surgeons**, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields (E. Trimmer); **Royal Geographical Society**, 1, Savile Row, W. (D. W. Freshfield); **Royal Historical Society**, 11, Chandos St., W.C. (P. E. Dove); **Royal Institute of British Architects**, 9, Conduit St., W. (W. H. White); **Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours**, Piccadilly (W. T. Blackmore); **Royal Institution**, 21, Albemarle St., W. (Lord Rayleigh); **Royal Meteorological Society**, 30, Great George St., S.W. (G. J. Symons); **Royal Society**, Burlington House (Prof. M. Foster); **Royal Society of Literature**, 21, Delahay St., S.W. (E. G. Highton); **Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours**, Pall Mall East (A. D. Frapp); **Royal Society of British Artists**, Suffolk St., S.W. (H. H. Canty); **Royal Statistical Society**, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. (J. B. Martin); **Society of Antiquaries**, Burlington House (Hon. H. A. Dillon); **Victoria Institute**, 7, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. (Capt. Petrie); **Zoological Society**, 3, Hanover Sq., W. (P. L. Slater).

Leaseholds Enfranchisement. See Session, sects. 86, 190.

Leaseholds. See LANDLORD AND TENANT. **Lecky, W. E. H.**, b. in Dublin, 1838, where he was educated at Trin. Coll. In his "Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland Mr. L. showed strong tendencies towards Irish Nationalism, but since the formulation of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy has distinguished himself by magazine articles written against it. Mr. L. is the author of "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe" ('65); "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne" ('69); "History of England in the Eighteenth Century" ('78).

Lectures, Endowed. For the principal ones see under their respective alphabetical headings in our last edition.

Leeward Islands. The westward section of the Lesser Antilles (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade winds). Those which belong to Great Britain are grouped together in one federal colony, and consist of the five presidencies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands. The Leeward Islands confederation has representative

government, with a Governor, Executive, and General Federal Council. The islands have possessed various forms of government in past times. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is **St. John**, Antigua. See under the names of the respective islands. **Committee** "Layard's" "Through the West Indies," "Her Majesty's Colonies."

Legal Tender. The following are legal tender up to and including the annexed amounts:—

Of the Royal Mint.	Gold coins . . .	up to any amount
	Silver coins . . .	£2.
	1 <i>d.</i> and ½ <i>d.</i> coins . . .	1 <i>s.</i>
	½ <i>d.</i> coins (farthings) . . .	6 <i>d.</i>

Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales (except by the Bank of England itself), but a creditor cannot be compelled to give change. If a debtor require a receipt, he must prepare it, stamp it, and offer it for signature to his creditor, who by refusal to sign it renders himself liable to a penalty. The actual notes or coins must be produced by the debtor, and offered in payment, otherwise legal tender has not been made.

Legion of Honour. The Instituted under the Republic of France (May 1802), was intended as a reward for military and civil services. There were three ranks—Grand Officers, Commanders, and Legionaries (see ed. '87). On the coronation of Napoleon I., the Grand Officers were divided into two classes—Knights of the Grand Eagle, and Grand Officers. The constitution of the Legion was remodelled by Napoleon III. in 1852, and during his reign upwards of 6,000,000 francs were distributed annually amongst the members. In 1871 the palace belonging to the Legion was destroyed by the Communists (see ed. '87).

Leighton, Sir Frederick. P.R.A., b. at Scarborough, 1830. Studied alternately at Rome, Berlin, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Florence, Paris, and Brussels. His first exhibited work was a large picture of "Olimbus," which, appearing at the Royal Academy (1855), excited much interest. Purchased immediately by the Queen, it was re-exhibited at several exhibitions. Subsequently Mr. Leighton resided at Paris, where he had the benefit of the advice of Ary Scheffer, Robert Fleury, and other French painters. Since his residence in London, whence he returned in 1860, Sir Frederick Leighton has been a constant contributor to the Royal Academy, of which he was made an associate (1864), and R.A. (1869). His genius as a painter and sculptor is no less remarkable than his industry, and in '78 he was chosen President of the Royal Academy, in succession to the late Sir Francis Grant. He was knighted on that occasion, and created a baronet in '86. In '88, Sir Fredk. was elected a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. He exhibited at the Royal Academy in '89 "Greek Girls Playing at Ball," "An Invocation," and two original studies of "Sibyl." He was created a Commander of the Legion d'Honneur for services in connection with the Paris Exhibition. His famous picture "Captivè Andromache" has recently been purchased by the Corporation of Manchester.

Lema Islands. A group of small islands adjacent and belonging to Hong Kong (q.v.).

Leo XIII. See POPE, THE.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians. b. at Brussels, 1835, son of King Leopold I., to whom he succeeded. King Leopold has travelled much in Europe, Asia Minor, and

Egypt. He is the head of the International Association, whose object is to open to Europeans the Congo and its tributaries. He was the friend of Gordon, whom he had taken into his employ, but was deprived of his services when the latter was summoned from Brussels to go to the Soudan. King Leopold is the staunch friend of the great explorer Stanley. As head of the International Association, he has contributed very largely to the funds of the Society from his private purse. King Leopold married, in '53, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, by whom he has had two daughters and one son, the Duke of Brabant, who died when two years old. His Majesty takes great interest in the development of the Congo Free State, and is a firm supporter of all projects for its improvement. See CONGO RAILWAY, etc.

Leopoldville. Capital of Congo Free State (q.v.), on Stanley Pool.

Les Îles Malouines. The French name for the Falkland Islands (q.v.).

Leslie, George Dunlop, R.A., son of the late C. R. Leslie, R.A.; b. 1835. He first exhibited at the British Institution in '57, and has been a constant contributor to the Royal Academy since that date. A.R.A. ('68), R.A. ('76). Mr. Leslie's aim in art has always been to paint pictures from the sunny side of English life, and as much as possible to render them cheerful companions to their possessors. He has recently published "Our River: an Artist's Life on the River Thames," and exhibited "Sun and Moon Flowers" at the '89 exhibition of the Royal Academy.

Les Saintes. A group of islets in the West Indies, forming part of the French colony of Guadeloupe. Among them is one of the best roadsteads in the West Indies, strongly fortified.

Lessar, M. Gospodin, a young Russian officer of Engineers, b. June 25th, 1851. He was first brought to notice when employed by the controller of the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway, Prince Khilkoff (in 1881) to survey the section of the projected line from Askabad to Sarakhs, lying through a country which had never before been traversed by a European. This he satisfactorily accomplished, returning to Askabad; and then proceeding to Europe to obtain maps of Persia and Afghanistan, in order to prosecute a further survey from Sarakhs to Herat. M. Lessar returned, after this survey, *viâ* Meshed, to Askabad, and afterwards proceeded on another surveying expedition to Merv. Askabad could be irrigated and made fertile. Despatched to England by the Russian Government in the character of a negotiator in the Afghan difficulty. M. Lessar is about to be appointed to an important post in the Asiatic Department of the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Nov. 25th, '89).

Lesseps, Ferdinand de, was b. at Versailles in 1825. At the age of twenty-four he entered the French diplomatic service as attaché at Lisbon, and subsequently held consular appointments at Barcelona, Tunis, and Alexandria. In '41, while detained in quarantine at Port Said, his great project for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Suez dawned upon him. During his eight years residence in Egypt he dreamed over this scheme, but it was not until Abbas Pasha acceded to power in '54 that the project received practical support. It required all M. Lesseps' diplo-

matic skill to overcome the opposition which his proposal aroused outside Egypt, and especially amongst English diplomatists and engineers. M. Lesseps, however, ultimately triumphed, and in '59 the first sod of the canal was turned, and on Aug. 15th, '69, the waters of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean met. M. de Lesseps received honours from various European Governments in recognition of his services. He was created a K.O.S.I. by Queen Victoria, and received the honorary freedom of the City of London ('70). The French Academy awarded him a prize of 5000 francs for his history of the canal published in '76. In '81 he was elected President of the French Geographical Society. On the outbreak of the troubles in Egypt in '82 M. Lesseps supported the cause of Arabi, and stoutly opposed the Egyptian policy of the British Government. He has long been engaged in a project for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Panama, but has not been successful in raising the capital necessary for the completion of the work (see PANAMA CANAL). M. de Lesseps married, a few days after the opening of the Suez Canal, a young creole of English extraction, by whom he has a large family.

Letters of Distinction. See ABBREVIATIONS, LIST OF.

Levuka. In Fiji (*q.v.*); formerly the capital.

Lewes Meeting. See TURF.

Lewis, Mr. George, the celebrated London solicitor, was b. in 1833. He first made his mark in conducting the prosecution of the directors of the Overend and Guiney's bank, and many other mercantile and financial prosecutions were afterwards put into his hands. The prosecution of Madame Rachel the restorer of female beauty, and Dr. Stade the medium, are among the cases which he superintended as a solicitor. In '86 he was professionally engaged in the Dilke and Gelin Campbell divorce cases. Mr. Lewis is an active man, commanding an enormous practice. His greatest undertaking has been, perhaps, the preparation of the case for Mr. Parnell and the Irish party, for whom he was solicitor at the Parnell Commission (*q.v.*). He was also connected with the great financial trial which engaged much attention during the autumn of '89.

Libel Law Amendment Bill, introduced by Sir A. Borthwick, gave rise to considerable discussion, and was greatly amended, not only in the Commons but when it reached the Lords, whose amendments were set down for consideration by the Commons in Nov. '88. As returned from the Lords the bill provided that fair and accurate newspaper reports of proceedings publicly heard before any court exercising judicial authority should, if published contemporaneously with such proceedings, be privileged; but nothing in the section is to authorise the publication of any blasphemous or indecent matter. A fair and accurate newspaper report of the proceedings of a public meeting, or (except where neither the public nor any newspaper reporter is admitted) of any meeting of a vestry, town council, school board, board of guardian, board or local authority formed or constituted under the provisions of any Act of Parliament, or of any committee appointed by any of the above-mentioned bodies, or of any meeting of any commissioners authorised to act by letters patent, Act of Parliament, warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, or

other lawful warrant or authority, select committees of either House of Parliament, justices of the peace in quarter sessions assembled for administrative or deliberative purposes, and the publication at the request of any Government office or department, officer of state, commissioner of police, or chief constable, or any notice or report issued by them for the information of the public, shall be privileged unless it shall be proved that such report or publication was published or made maliciously: Provided that nothing in this section is to authorise the publication of any blasphemous or indecent matter: Provided also, that the protection intended to be afforded by this section is not to be available as a defence in any proceedings if it shall be proved that the defendant has been requested to insert in the newspaper in which the report or other publication complained of appeared a reasonable letter or statement by way of contradiction or explanation of such report or other publication, and has refused or neglected to insert the same: Provided further, that nothing in this section contained shall be deemed or construed to limit or abridge any privilege now by law existing, or to protect the publication of any matter not of public concern. For the purposes of this section "public meeting" is to mean any meeting *bonâ fide* and lawfully held for a lawful purpose, and for the furtherance or discussion of any matter of public concern, whether the admission thereto be general or restricted. Where any person makes a speech to a meeting, and a report containing libellous words, purporting to be a report of such speech, is published in any newspaper, then, on proof that the words so published, or words of like import, were uttered by the person making such speech, that person shall, in the event of any civil proceedings being instituted against him for libel in respect of such words, be deemed for the purposes of such proceedings to have himself written and published the libellous words attributed to him. The proceedings, if taken, are to be in substitution for and not in addition to any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, that may be instituted against him. It shall be competent for a judge to make an order for the consolidation of two or more actions, brought in respect to substantially the same libel by one and the same person; the jury are to assess the whole amount of damages, if any, in one sum, but are to apportion the amount between the various defendants. Sect. 3 of the 44th & 45th Vict. c. 60 is repealed, but instead thereof it is enacted that no criminal prosecution shall be commenced against a newspaper for libel without either the written fiat of the Attorney-General, or the order of a judge at chambers; and every person charged with a criminal libel, and the husband or wife of such person, shall be competent but not compellable witnesses at every stage of such charge.

Libel, Law of. There are various species of libel: the defamatory libel, the seditious libel, and the obscene libel. Every libel must be written, printed, or in some other way addressed to the eye. One publication might combine the characteristics of all three kinds of libel, but they can best be explained separately. In order to constitute a publication a defamatory libel, it must be false. It must also be malicious in the legal sense; the law presuming malice in every injury done intentionally, without justification.

It must further have a tendency to bring its object into hatred or contempt. Further, it must not be privileged. A privileged communication in this sense is either privileged absolutely, or privileged when not malicious. A statement made in a court and in the administration of justice, or in either House of Parliament in the transaction of public business, is privileged absolutely. A statement presumably made in fulfilment of a moral duty to inform the person to whom it is made—e.g., by A to B, his relative, concerning the character of C, whom B is about to marry; or by A, an employer, to B, another employer, concerning the character of C, who has left A's employment and is about to enter B's; or a free criticism of public men, artists, etc.—is privileged, unless it can be shown to be malicious.—A libel is published if seen but by one person other than the person libelled. The publication of a defamatory libel gives ground both for civil and criminal proceedings. The publisher, as well as the writer, is liable to either. In criminal law it is a misdemeanor to publish or threaten to publish a libel, or, as a means of extortion, to offer to abstain from or to prevent others from publishing a libel. The maximum punishment is three years' imprisonment with hard labour.—Any publication published with a seditious intention is a seditious libel, and a seditious intention is an intention to bring into contempt the Sovereign or either House of Parliament, or the administration of justice, or the constitution, or to promote sedition or civil discord, or to bring about alterations in Church or State otherwise than by lawful means. To publish such a libel is a misdemeanour.—Any obscene publication may constitute an obscene libel. To publish such a libel is an offence punishable by imprisonment with hard labour. The truth of such a publication is not sufficient to justify it; but Sir James Stephen, in his "Digest of Criminal Law," suggests that the publication may be justified if it be no more than is necessary to secure some important public good. (See LIBEL LAW AMEND. ACT).—**Law on '89.** Perhaps the libel action of the year which attracted the greatest attention was that of *Sir George Chetwynd v. the Earl of Durham*. The action was brought in the Queen's Bench Division, but was referred to the arbitration of Mr. James Lowther, M.P., the Earl of March, and Prince Soltykoff, three stewards of the Jockey Club. The plaintiff claimed £20,000 damages for a libel alleged to have been uttered by the Earl of Durham in a speech delivered at the Gimcrack Club, at York, on Dec. 13th, '87. In his speech Lord Durham did not mention any person by name, but afterwards admitted that he intended to attack Sir George Chetwynd, whom he accused of putting up jockeys whom he suspected, or knew, to be guilty of "pulling" horses, and of otherwise being guilty of dishonourable conduct on the turf. In the result the arbitrators assessed the damages sustained by the plaintiff at the sum of one farthing, and directed that each party should bear their own costs of the reference, and half the costs of the award (see TURF).—In a case in which a Congregational Minister at Cardiff had recovered £2000 damages against the *Western Mail* for libels imputing immorality to him, the Queen's Bench Division refused (May 4th) to reduce the amount of the damages.—In the case of *Campbell-Fraed v. Graham*, the defendant, the

editor of the *Gentleman* newspaper, had written to a lady contributor, stating that he could receive no more articles from her, on the ground that he had overheard her husband invite a young lady to dine alone with him on the following Sunday. This was complained of as a libel by the husband, and an action brought in the Queen's Bench Division (June 6th) resulted in the jury finding for the plaintiff, damages £500. Subsequent attempts to get this decision reversed were unsuccessful.—An interesting point was raised in the case of *Scherer v. Kuypers* (Queen's Bench Division, May), where the proprietor of a trade newspaper was sued for libel for publishing a statement that a county court judgment had been given against the plaintiff's firm for a certain sum. The judgment had been satisfied before the announcement was published, and it was contended by the plaintiffs that the alleged libel was meant to convey that judgment had not been satisfied, and that the plaintiff's credit would thereby be damaged. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.—In the case of *Tibbitts v. Macmillan* (Queen's Bench Division, May 28th), the plaintiff sought to recover damages for libel contained in a review in *Nature* of his work on massage. The jury awarded a farthing damages, and the defendants were refused their costs.—For libelling Miss Florence St. John, the actress, *Mr. Ellborough*, the proprietor of the *Wasp*, was ordered to come up for judgment when called upon, he having in the meantime made an ample apology for the attack upon the prosecutrix.—*Mr. Henry Vissetly*, for publishing certain unexpurgated French novels, was found guilty of obscene libel, and, having been previously fined for a like offence, was sentenced to imprisonment for three months as a first-class misdemeanant. *Mr. W. M. Thomson*, for a similar offence, was ordered to come up for judgment when called upon.—For slandering the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, *Mr. William Reid*, the agent of a rival company, was cast in one farthing damages and costs (Queen's Bench Division, Oct. 31st); but the Lord Chief Justice characterised the plaintiff company's policies as full of pitfalls.—In the case of *Gibson v. Evans* (Queen's Bench Division, June 20th), the action being brought by one newspaper editor against another for libel, it was again decided that a newspaper proprietor cannot be compelled to disclose the name of a writer of a letter or article for which the proprietor admits his responsibility.—The case of *Fleming v. Dollar* came before the Queen's Bench Division (June 20th), by way of an appeal from an order of a judge in chambers who had struck out the defendant's defence. The defendant had pleaded that, "in the heat of the discussion he used words of the plaintiff's (being those complained of) which were not wholly justified by the facts herein stated, and cannot be considered in every respect fair comment"; and he brought into court 40s. as sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim. Lord Coleridge, in his judgment, held that such a defence had rightly been struck out, as contrary to the rule, and as being embarrassing. The defendant could not justify some parts of a libel, and pay into court a sum of money in respect of those parts which he alleged to be doubtful.—In the case of *Maokay v. The Manchester Press Co.* (Queen's Bench Division, October 31st), in which the

defendants had stated in their newspaper that "It is not generally known that Mrs. Mackay, who entertained the Prince of Wales on Wednesday night, and whose parties will be a conspicuous feature of this season, was once what Americans call a washerwoman," a similar decision as to the defendants' defence was upheld.—An action for libel by Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., against the Marquis of Salisbury, was tried at the Manchester assizes. It arose out of a speech of the Prime Minister, in which it was alleged he had charged Mr. O'Brien with instigating certain persons to crime in Ireland. The jury, however, found for the defendant, and an application for a new trial resulted in a refusal on the part of the Queen's Bench Division.—Mr. M. Harris, Mr. W. O'Brien, and one or two other members of the Irish Parliamentary party, recovered damages from certain Irish newspapers in which they had been attacked.—Mr. Parnell's action for libel against the *Times*, in connection with the forged letters, which had been ordered to stand over pending the inquiry of the Special Commissioners (see PARNELL COMMISSION), did not appear in the list for the Michaelmas sittings. The action commenced in Edinburgh was abandoned earlier in the year.—The case of *Allbutt v. The General Council of Medical Education* (Court of Appeal, July 6th), raised a question of considerable importance to the medical profession. The plaintiff, a medical man, had published a work entitled "The Wife's Handbook," and the defendants had struck his name off the register. On this fact and the reason being published by the defendants, the plaintiff asked to have the decision of the Council reconsidered and reviewed by the Court, on an application for a *mandamus* to restore him, or to maintain an action for libel against them for the publication. The Court of Appeal affirmed the decision of Mr. Baron Pollock to the effect that the action could not be maintained in either of the ways proposed. It was laid down that the defendants had the jurisdiction to investigate and decide whether the complaint was substantiated, and were fully justified in stating the cause of the erasure of the plaintiff's name from the register.—The case of *Besant v. Hoskyns* (Queen's Bench, November) was an action for libel brought by Mrs. Annie Besant against the Rev. E. Hoskyns, rector of Stepney, Tower Hamlets. Her allegation was that at the School Board election for the Tower Hamlets division, at which she was elected by a large majority, the defendant circulated a handbill containing, among other things, these words,—"A Freethinker thus describes the practical outcome of her teaching: 'Chastity is a crime; unbridled sensuality is virtue.' Such teaching is carthy, sensual, devilish. Christian voters, do your duty." The defendant on his part pleaded justification. In the result the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged.

Liberals. See ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES.
Liberal Union, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Liberal Unionist Association. Formed to resist the Home Rule policy adopted by Mr. Gladstone in 1886, and embodied in his two projects, the "Government of Ireland" and "Land Purchase (Ireland)" Bills. In the contested election which followed the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's proposals, the Association did much to bring about the defeat of the Home

Rule party, and was effective in returning to the House of Commons seventy-five Liberal Unionist members. Since that time the Association has spread its organisation over the whole of the United Kingdom, and has nearly two hundred branches in England and Wales, besides those in Scotland and Ireland. For the purposes of organisation a representative body known as the Liberal Unionist Council has been called into being, and consists of seventy-two members, the majority of whom are elected by the branch associations in all parts of the United Kingdom, and the rest having seats on the Council by virtue of their official connection with the party both in and out of Parliament. **Chairman of the Association and of the Liberal Unionist Council:** the Marquis of Hartington, M.P. **Offices:** 31, Great George St., Westminster, S.W. **Liberation Society.** See DISESTABLISHMENT.

Liberia. A negro republic on the Grain Coast of West Africa. Area, about 14,300 sq. m., pop. 1,500,000, including 18,000 civilised Americo-Liberians and 1,050,000 half wild aborigines. Capital, **Monrovia**, pop. 3,400. The shore is low, but the country rises towards the interior, and is well wooded and watered by numerous streams. The climate is hot, and unhealthy for Europeans. The soil is fertile, and well adapted for the growth of tropical crops, such as rice, sugar, coffee, and cocoa. These, with palm oil, nuts, caoutchouc, and ivory, form the principal exports. The bulk of the trade is with Great Britain, Holland, Hamburg, and America. **Revenue** (in '89), £40,000; **expenditure**, £38,000. In '71 a debt of £100,000 was contracted in England, on which no interest has been paid since '74. Liberia was founded in '22 by American philanthropists for the settlement of freedmen. It was declared independent in '47, was recognised as a sovereign state by Great Britain in '48, and by the United States in '61. The constitution is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for two years, the House of Representatives (13 members) for two years, and the Senate (8 members) for four years. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Liberty and Property Defence League. The (motto "Self help versus State-help"), was established in 1882 for resisting over-legislation, for maintaining freedom of contract, and for advocating individualism as opposed to socialism, entirely irrespective of party politics. The corporate action of the League is confined to: (1) The defence of the principle of individual ownership and freedom of contract in property of all kinds, real and personal; and the assimilation of the laws regulating their possession. (2) The defence of private enterprise in agriculture, ships, railways, mines, manufactures (textile, metal and miscellaneous), professions, and trades (wholesale and retail) of all kinds from harassing State regulation and inspection. (3) The furtherance of the rights and freedom of labour by voluntary and direct adjustments between trade-unions and employers, and the enjoyment by each workman of the full fruits of his own labour. (4) The federation of all these industries in the mutual defence of their common liberties and rights of self-government against encroachments by the State. **Federated with the League are 97 Defence and Protection Societies**, representing nearly every industry in the kingdom, the representatives of these societies forming a strong **Parliamentary Committee** for taking steps to resist the passage of

measures introduced into Parliament having for their object interference with the freedom and property of the individual. The League conducts the propaganda of its principles both by public lectures and by the publication and dissemination of literature. Of the latter there are several pamphlets by Lord Bramwell, the Earl of Wemyss, the Earl of Pembroke, Earl Fortescue, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Mr. J. A. Froude, M. Léon Say, Hon. Auberon Herbert, Mr. Wordsworth Donisthorpe, etc., also Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Over-legislation," and "The Man *versus* the State." At the Universal Exhibition, Paris, '89, the League was awarded the grand prize for publications, *Central offices*: 4, Westminster Chambers, S.W. Sec., W. C. Crofts. Branches exist in all the great commercial and industrial centres in England, Scotland, and Ireland, also in America, Australia, India, France, and Italy.

Libraries. Attempts have sometimes been made to measure the intellectual development of nations by comparing the statistics of their book-collections. The data, however, necessary for a satisfactory comparison do not as yet exist, the United States being the only nation which has carried out anything like a complete census of libraries. A Special Report issued by the Bureau of Education in 1876 recorded over 4,000 public libraries, which number has since been largely increased. The peculiar feature of the American library system is the large number of popular libraries. The library systems of Europe are characterised by the number of large collections of books of historical interest. This is peculiarly the case with Italy, Germany, and France. The amount of popular reading in these countries is small as compared with England and America, and their large collections are chiefly used by professional scholars. In France of late years attempts have been made to provide popular reading by a system of libraries in primary schools, of which over 20,000 have been established by the Government. The special feature of our English library system has been the work done under the Public Libraries Acts (*q.v.*). These Acts date from 1850, the Act of that year having been followed by Acts extending the principle to Scotland and Ireland and amending matters of detail. The Acts enable towns, local board districts, and parishes to establish libraries, to be maintained by a rate not exceeding 1*d.* in the *£*. The entire number of places which have adopted the Acts since 1850 was at the end of 1888 about 200. They include most of the larger towns of the country, though there a few notable exceptions. The capitals of the three kingdoms have been singularly backward in adopting the Acts. Dublin only established two libraries, without adopting the Acts, in 1884. Edinburgh only adopted them in 1886, when Mr. Carnegie (*q.v.*) offered a sum of £50,000 on condition of their adoption. London until quite recently had only adopted them in a single parish of Westminster, but in 1885 and 1886 Wandsworth, Fulham, and Lambeth followed suit, and in 1887-8 they were adopted in eleven other Metropolitan districts. Altogether the Acts were adopted in thirty-three places as a suitable means of celebrating the Jubilee year. There can be no doubt as to the value of the work done by these institutions, and there is a growing tendency to regard them as a necessary corollary to our system of compulsory primary education. In the year 1888

eighty-one of these libraries returned their stock of volumes as 1,448,192, and the total issue for a year as 9,023,742 volumes, which figures do not include the use made of the newsrooms usually connected with the libraries. The largest and most successful libraries are those of Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle; but the work accomplished in some of the smaller towns, having regard to their population and resources, will not suffer by comparison. Of the older libraries of the country the most important, of course, is that of the British Museum (*q.v.*), which is only exceeded in extent by the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. It possesses over 1,450,000 volumes and 100,000 MSS. and charters. It is entitled under the Copyright Acts to a copy of every work published in this country—a privilege which is also enjoyed by the Bodleian Library, Oxford (425,000 vols. and 30,000 MSS.), and the Cambridge University Library (225,000 vols. and 5,000 MSS.), the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (285,000 vols. and 3,000 MSS), and the library of Trinity College, Dublin (215,000 vols. and 2,000 MSS.). Valuable and extensive libraries are attached to the other universities, to the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and to most cathedrals.—The most important Subscription Libraries outside London are those at Bristol, Edinburgh, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham and Newcastle. But the tendency is for the smaller subscription libraries established during the last hundred years to disappear, from inability to compete with Smith and Mudie, or by being absorbed or replaced by the libraries established under the Public Libraries Acts. There are a number of important professional libraries in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and a few endowed libraries, such as the Chetham at Manchester (1653). The concentration of literary and intellectual interests in London has naturally given birth to a large number of special libraries, many of which are open to the student upon proper introduction. The more important of them are included in the following alphabetical list of the principal London libraries:—Admiralty (25,000 vols.); Chemical Society (8,000); Colonial Office (12,000); Corporation, Guildhall (85,000), open free; Dr. Williams' (30,000); Foreign Office (70,000); Geological Society (17,500); Gray's Inn (13,000); House of Commons (40,000); House of Lords (30,000); Incorporated Law Society (30,000); India Office (10,000); Inner Temple (37,000); Institute of Civil Engineers (18,000); Lambeth Palace (30,000 and 14,000 MSS.); Lincoln's Inn (45,000); London Institution (70,000, subs.); London Library (100,000, subs.); Middle Temple (32,000); Museum of Practical Geology (20,000); Patent Office (85,000); Royal Society (50,030); Royal Asiatic Society (13,000); Royal Astronomical Society (8,000); Royal College of Physicians (16,000); Royal College of Surgeons (45,000); Royal Colonial Institute (5,000); Royal Geographical Society (25,000); Royal Institution (42,000, subs.); Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society (34,000); Royal Society of Literature (8,000); Royal United Service Institution (21,000); Russell Institution (18,000, subs.); St. Paul's Cathedral (9,000); Zion College (41,000); Society of Antiquaries (21,000); Society of Telegraph Engineers (4,000); South Kensington, Educational (43,000); National Art (58,000); Dyce (14,500); Forster (19,000); Royal Statistical Society (26,000); University College

(105,000); University of London (12,000); War Office (85,000); Westminster Chapter (12,000).—The provision which these libraries, together with the British Museum, have made for the studious classes, is not altogether inadequate, while the trade circulating libraries, together with the club and subscription libraries, provide for the well-to-do. But the needs of the poorer classes are still very slenderly provided for. The British Museum is not adapted to their requirements, and the library of the Corporation, though freely opened for reference, cannot suffice for so large and scattered a population. The question of opening the Guildhall Library on Sundays was mooted (Nov. '89), but it is improbable that consent will be obtained. Further advantage of the Public Libraries Act was taken by various towns during '89. In the provision for popular reading London still offers a striking contrast to Paris, where, beside four important libraries, not including the Bibliothèque Nationale, freely open to the public, the municipality has established a system of popular libraries, of which there are now nearly sixty, with an annual circulation of over a million volumes. **The Library Association of the United Kingdom**, founded 1877, now numbers nearly 500 members, including the chief librarians of the country. **Hon. Secs.**, J. V. W. MacAlister, 53, Berners Street, W.; E. C. Thomas, 2, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.

Licensing Acts, '72, '74. These Acts contain only a part of the statute law with regard to licensing. The Act of 1872 is the principal Act. It applies only partially to Ireland, and not at all to Scotland. It imposes severe penalties upon the illicit sale of liquor, upon drunkenness in any public place or highway, upon permitting drunkenness or gambling or harbouring prostitutes on licensed premises, upon harbouring any constable on such premises in his hours of duty, and upon bribing or attempting to bribe him. It fixes the hours of closing (altered by the Act of 1874), but enables the local authority to grant exemptions from them when the convenience of many persons engaged in lawful business so requires. It provides that if any licensed person on whose licence two convictions for offences against the Act have been recorded is again convicted, he shall forfeit his licence, and he shall be disqualified for five years, and his premises for two years, from receiving another. But a conviction more than five years old is not to be taken into account for the purpose of increasing any penalty. In every licensing district must be kept a register of licences showing particulars of all convictions, etc., and this register must be open to inspection by any ratepayer, holder of a licence, or owner of licensed premises. In counties and in boroughs the justices must annually appoint from among themselves a licensing committee of not less than three members. But in boroughs no licence granted by this committee is to be valid unless confirmed by the body of justices who would, but for the Act, have been authorised to grant licences. Premises not already licensed at the passing of the Act cannot receive a licence unless they are of an annual value fixed by the Act with reference to their situation. Penalties under the Act are recoverable by summary conviction, subject to an appeal to Quarter Sessions. No justice who has any beneficial interest in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors can do anything under this Act.

The Act of 1874 contains many modifications of the Act of 1872, and of these several mitigate the severity of the law. But both are so long and intricate that for precise information a reference to the text is necessary.—**Law on, in '89.** A case in which the magistrates had refused to transfer the license of a public-house to a person who had been convicted of felony, but had subsequently received a free pardon, came before the London Sessions (Oct.). It was held that it was not intended to bar a man who had received a free pardon from the Crown from exercising a lawful calling, and the case was sent back to the magistrates for them to act accordingly.—The decision of the Bedfordshire magistrates, that where the holder of a licence had been convicted of felony the licence was at an end, and therefore could not be transferred, was affirmed by the Queen's Bench Division (May 6th). It was held that the application should have been made for a new licence, and not for a renewal thereof.—The question whether the tenant of a public-house, which is closed by the refusal of the justices to transfer the licence, can sell, pending appeal, under permission from the Inland Revenue authorities, was raised before the Chester magistrates in May. The defendant was fined, but an appeal was granted.

Lichfield, Rt. Rev. William Darymple MacLagan, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 646; income £4,200. His lordship, b. 1826, is the son of David MacLagan, Esq., M.D., physician to the forces, who served with distinction in the Peninsular War. Educated at St. Peter's Coll., Cambridge; graduated B.A., Junior Opt. '56; M.A. '60; D.D., *jure dign.*, '78. Was ordained deacon '56, and priest '57, by the Bishop of London; consecrated Lord Bishop of Lichfield '78. Formerly curate of St. Saviour, Paddington, '56-'58; St. Stephen, Marylebone, '58-'60; curate in charge of Enfield, '65-'69; rector of Newtonton '69-'75; vicar of Kensington '75-'78; **Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral** '78; **Chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen**. In '70 his lordship edited "The Church of the Age," and is the author of various charges, pamphlets, and pastoral letters, among which may be mentioned "Parochial Papers"; "The Church and the People; an Inquiry into the Neglect of Public Worship," '82, etc.

Liddon, Rev. Henry Parry, D.D., D.C.L., Canon of St. Paul's, was b. 1829. Educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. ('50), and ('51) obtained the Johnson Theological Scholarship; M.A. ('53). Vice-Principal of the Theological College at Cuddesdon, in the Diocese of Oxford ('54-'59). Examining Chaplain to the late Bishop of Salisbury. Prebendary in Salisbury Cathedral ('64); Bampton Lecturer ('66), his subject being "The Divinity of Jesus Christ"; **Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral** ('70); **Ireland Professor of the Exegesis of Scripture in the University of Oxford** ('70), that University conferring upon him the degrees of D.D., D.C.L. Canon L. is one of the most prominent and distinguished members of the High Church party; his Easter sermon (1883) having emphasised his position as the leading exponent of that school at the present time. Canon L. is a very popular preacher, and when in residence (during June and December) always attracts large congregations to St. Paul's. In addition to many sermons published, he has written several

important theological works. In '88 Canon L. published a volume of sermons entitled "*Advent in St. Paul's*," and in '89 prefaced a new translation of Thomas à Kempis' "*Imitation of Christ*."

Lieutenant, Lord, of a county, is appointed by the Crown, and as a rule holds office for life. He attends the sovereign when she passes through the county, and nominates to the Lord Chancellor persons to serve as justices of the peace for the county (except in Lancashire). By modern legislation, his jurisdiction and powers over the militia, yeomanry, and volunteers, save as to raising the militia by ballot when such a course may be necessary, have been re-vested in the Crown, though he may still recommend for first commissions in the Reserve Forces. He appoints at least twenty duly qualified persons in the county (and the qualification is somewhat high) to be deputy-lieutenants, the appointments being subject to the approval of Her Majesty. In the county he is chief representative of the Crown, principal executive authority, and head of the yeomanry. Under the Local Government Act the new County of London has its own Lord Lieutenant.

Lifboats (for their origin and development see ed. '87). The **Royal National Lifboat Institution**, which is supported by voluntary contributions, was founded 1824. It has 293 lifboats in Great Britain. Of this number, 212 are on the English coast, 44 on that of Scotland, and 37 on the Irish coast. Total number of lives saved since Institution founded, 34,043. Pecuniary rewards paid for gallant services since 1824, £103,000; besides gifts of 97 gold and 1,015 silver medals. The payments for last year amounted to £64,848; of which £26,434 were expended on lifboats, lifboat carriages and boat-houses, £21,526 on stores, etc., and £11,554 on wages, rewards, and special grants. During the past thirty-five years the self-righting boats have been launched more than 6,300 times on service, and have saved upwards of 13,000 lives. The boats have been capsized altogether 44 times while out on service, but only on 20 of those occasions was there any loss of life. The number of lives lost (counting 27 men who perished on the occasion of disasters which befell the Southport and St. Anne's lifboats on 9th Dec., 1886) amounts to 93, including 14 shipwrecked persons. The 79 lifboat-men lost represent about 1 in 913 of the men employed in the boats on service; and the upsettings were at the rate of 1 in each of the 126 service launches. The sum required to provide and endow a boat is £3,000. See, Mr. Charles Dibdin, 14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Life Leases, Conversion of. See **Session**, sect. 186.

Light Gold Bill. See **Session**, sect. 64.

Light Railways (Ireland) Act, '89. See **Session**, sect. 83.

Li Hung-Chang, General, one of the most intelligent and enlightened Chinese of the present age, was b. 1823, in the province of Anu-Huei. Became Imperial Secretary ('50). Commanded the royal troops against the rebels, whom he defeated ('63 and '67). Governor of the **Thiang-Sin** Province, and afterwards created **Viceroy of the United Countries** ('65); Minister Plenipotentiary ('66); Viceroy of Hong Kuang ('67); Grand Chancellor ('68). In '70 he was disgraced for not having suppressed a rebellion, but was ('73) restored to his former honours and position. Li Hung Chang is known as a friend

to foreigners and to European culture and industry, and obtained much distinction for his successful negotiations with the United States on the occasion of the murder of Mr. Margery.

Lilly, William Samuel, b. at Fifehead, Dorsetshire, 1840. Ed. at St. Peter's Coll., Camb. Senior Scholar and Classical prizeman, and graduated in Law Tripos, '68; and entered Indian Civil Service by open competition. Was Under Sec. to Government, '69. Called to English Bar, '70. Sec. to Catholic Union of Great Britain, '74. He has published "*Ancient Religion and Modern Thought*," '84, and "*Chapters in European History*," '86, and, in '89, "*A Century of Revolution*," besides contributions to reviews.

Limitations, Statutes of. These statutes limit the time within which a man may seek redress for an injury he has sustained. Lapse of time will not protect any one who has ever committed a crime from being prosecuted for it. Redress from a trustee for a breach of trust may always be had, however long the interval since its commission. But with this exception the remedy for any civil injury may be barred by lapse of time. An action of debt or covenant, if founded on a deed, must be brought within 20 years of breach; if founded on any less formal agreement, within 6 years of breach. An action to recover land must be brought within 12 years after the right to bring it first accrued. Should the right have accrued to a person under disability, as an infant or lunatic, an action may be brought within 12 years of its accruing, or within 6 years of the disability ending, or the disabled person dying, but in no case of disability are more than 30 years to be allowed altogether. The above term of 12 years applies also to an action brought by a mortgagor to recover possession of his land, and to an action brought to recover money charged upon land by mortgage or otherwise. Only such arrears of rent as have accrued within 6 years before bringing an action for them can be recovered. Actions of trespass to goods, of assault, battery, wounding or imprisonment, must be brought within 4 years of the time when the injury was committed; actions for slander being limited to 2 years. Actions on penal statutes, if brought by the party aggrieved, are limited to 2 years; if brought by a common informer, are limited to 1 year. The lapse of 60 years bars actions for the recovery of real property, when brought by the Crown against a subject. The remedy in all the above cases may be lost by the lapse of time, but the right survives and may sometimes be made available in other ways than by action. Formal acknowledgment of a right by the person to whom it is adverse will render of no effect any lapse of time which has taken place, but time will run afresh from the acknowledgment. The law upon this subject is very complex and difficult. Consult **Banning** on the "*Limitation of Actions*."

Lincoln, Rt. Rev. Edward King, Lord Bishop of. The see was known formerly as Lindissee, then Leicester, then Dorchester, when in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln. The old see dates from 680. The present income is £400. His lordship, the son of the late Ven. Archdeacon King, and the 106th bishop of the total succession, was b. 1829. Educated at Oriel Coll. Oxon., where he graduated B.A. ('51), M.A. ('55), and D.D. ('73); was ordained deacon ('54), and priest ('55) by

the Bishop of Oxford, and consecrated Lord Bishop of Lincoln April 25th, '85. Formerly Dr. King was curate of Wheatley, Oxfordshire ('54-'58); chaplain and assistant lecturer at Cuddesdon College ('58), being made Principal ('63). Ten years later he became *Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford*. From this position he was promoted to the episcopate. His lordship is also Provincial Chancellor of Canterbury, and Visitor of King's Coll., Cambridge, of Brasenose Coll. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford, and of Eton College. Dr. K., who is an enthusiastic High Churchman, is known as an author by his sermons "Ezra and Nehemiah," "Addresses to Men and other Sermons" ('78); "Meditations on the Last Seven Words" ('76); "Church Treasures" ('74). Besides other sermons, his lordship has prefaced one or two works, and edited a devotional book, "The Communicant's Manual" ('69), a second edition of which appeared in '71. In '88 proceedings were instituted against Dr. K. by the Church Association (*q.v.*) for alleged illegal ritualistic practices, and on Feb. 14th, '89, his trial was commenced at Lambeth Palace. He read a protest against the Primate's jurisdiction, and the court adjourned till March 12th, when the arguments were heard. On May 11th the Archbishop gave judgment to the effect that he had jurisdiction in the case, and the court adjourned to enable counsel to advise the Bishop. His lordship's subsequent contention that being a bishop he was not a minister was overruled by the court (see ECCLESIASTICAL LAW, '89). At the Diocesan Conference (Oct.) Bishop King delivered an address on ritual and loyalty to the Church.

Lincoln, Robert Todd, United States Minister to the Court of St. James, appointed ('89) by Pres. Harrison, was b. at Springfield, Illinois, '43, and is the only surviving son of the late President Abraham Lincoln. Graduated at Harvard University '64, and entered the Law School of that University. Applied for military service, and on the advice of his father joined the Staff of General U. S. Grant as a volunteer aide-de-camp. By the desire of General Grant he obtained a regular captain's commission and entered the army. Throughout the final campaign of the Civil War he served with zeal and efficiency, and, at its close, resumed the study of law and was admitted to the bar of Illinois. After practising with success in Chicago for some years, and refusing all temptations to enter public life, he was at length, during the administration of President Garfield, persuaded to accept office, and entered the Cabinet as **Secretary of State for War**. He retained his portfolio on the accession of Mr. Arthur to the Presidential Chair at the death of General Garfield, and held it till the end of the administration. At that time he was prominently spoken of as a presidential candidate, but as Mr. Arthur was himself intending to stand, Mr. Lincoln refused to allow his name to be presented. The appointment of Mr. Lincoln as United States Minister to St. James's was hailed with great pleasure by both the great political parties of America. Mr. L. is universally regarded as an able administrator, and possessed of a strong, positive, decisive character. He is married, and has two sons and a daughter.

Lincolnshire Handicap. See TURF.

Lindley, The Rt. Hon. Sir Nathaniel, eldest son of the late Dr. John Lindley, F.R.S., Professor of Botany at University College, Oxford, was b. 1828. Educated at University College, London. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple ('50). He practised with such success that he became Q.C. ('72). Appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas ('75), became one of the Lords Justices of Appeal and a member of the Privy Council ('81). Lord Justice Lindley is well known in legal circles as the author of an "Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence," and "A Treatise on the Law of Partnership and Companies."

Linotype. The. Considerable interest was excited in the printing trade of the Metropolis in the course of the summer by the exhibition of one of the most remarkable machines ever invented in connection with the art of printing. The machine is the invention of Mr. Ottmar Mergenthaler, of Baltimore, from whom the patents were bought by a syndicate. It has been introduced to a considerable extent in America, and the object of exhibiting it in London was to bring it under the notice of English newspaper proprietors and book publishers. The machine is named the "Linotype," and its object is to compose book and newspaper matter without the use of movable type. In a series of tubes conveniently placed are a store of small disconnected matrices of brass, and by the aid of a keyboard the operator brings these together into a line of any given length. The matrices form the bottom of a mould type high, and into this by an automatic arrangement molten type-metal is poured, and thus a line of the book or newspaper is produced. As soon as this operation is completed, the matrices are automatically returned to their tubes ready for use in the formation of succeeding lines. The casting is executed very exactly, and as each line, consisting of a single piece of metal, is produced, it is trimmed by a series of self-acting knife-blades and deposited in proper order on a galley. The machine, as may be supposed, is of a rather complex character; but in operation it is exceedingly simple, and the working of it is readily learned by a person of ordinary intelligence. It is capable when operated by a trained workman of producing as much work as half a dozen manual type-setters. Mistakes are less likely to occur, and distribution is got rid of entirely; while the newspaper is daily printed from what is practically new type. Each machine weighs about a ton and a half, occupies a space of 6 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in., and may be driven by a gas engine consuming half a dozen feet per hour.

Linton, Mrs. E. Lynn, daughter of the late Rev. J. Lynn, was b. at Keswick 1822. Is a well-known essayist and writer of fiction, and at one time was a constant contributor to the *Saturday Review*. The authorship of the famous article on "The Girl of the Period" was attributed to Mrs. Linton. Her letters *versus* the *Woman's Rights* agitation are characterised by that vigorous style for which she is so justly celebrated. Among the best known of Mrs. Linton's works are "Grasp your Nettle"; "Sowing the Wind"; "Patricia Kemball"; "The Rebel of the Family"; "The True Story of Joshua Davidson"; "Christopher Kirkland"; "Easton Carew, Millionaire and Miser"; and "Through the Long Night." Her husband is the well-known engraver and author, Mr. W. J. Linton, to whom she was married in '56. In a long letter to the

Question." She contributed ('89) articles to several magazines, including one on "The Ethics of Friendship," in the *Universal Review*. **Liquor Traffic in India and Africa.** See *Session*, sect. 39.

Literary Men Deceased (Dec. 1st, '88, to Nov. 31st, '89). See OBITUARY.

"**Literary World**" (weekly). Founded Feb. 14th, '68. First editor, the late James Clarke. The *L. W.* supplies a weekly survey of the best new books, combining choice extracts with critical reviews. It aims to be a faithful reflector of the best books in all departments of literature. Its "Queries and Answers" on literary subjects constitute a special feature. Editor: Mr. J. G. Clarke, M.A. Office: 13 and 14, Fleet Street, E.C.

Literature, '89. "Of making many books there is no end," and the literary record of '89 was not inferior, in respect either of quality or quantity, to that of the preceding year. Probably the place of honour must be assigned to Mr. Bryce's great work on "*The American Commonwealth*," which, although published in last December, to all intents and purposes ranked with the productions of the year under review. The leading periodicals succeeded, to a somewhat unusual extent, in exciting widespread interest and curiosity. It will be useful to particularise a few of the more remarkable instances. The February number of the *Contemporary Review*, for example, contained a scathing indictment of Prince Bismarck's policy, aims, and methods, in an article entitled "The Bismarckian Dynasty," for several weeks the question of the authorship was hotly debated. The paper was attributed to Mr. Stead, Professor Bunsen, Madame de Novikoff, Mrs. Crawford, and even to Sir Morell Mackenzie; while many affected to believe that it was a joint production. But the secret was well kept, and to this day the mystery has not been penetrated. Once more the *Contemporary Review*, in its October number, attracted general attention by its article on "The Triple Alliance," in which Italy was taken to task for its unwisdom in allying itself with the two other contracting Powers, and thereby running the serious risk of economical ruin. In this instance Mr. Gladstone was almost universally identified with the authorship of the essay. But whoever was the writer, his strictures were severe enough to elicit an elaborate reply from Signor Crispi (q.v.), at Palermo, on Oct. 14th. Perhaps one of the most brilliant performances of the year, however, was Mr. Oscar Wilde's article on "The Decay of Lying," which appeared in the January number of the *Nineteenth Century*. For splendid audacity and wit this is certainly Mr. Wilde's masterpiece. In the March number of the same periodical Mrs. Humphry Ward published a dialogue, entitled "The New Reformation," in which she answered certain of the criticisms of her famous novel, "Robert Elsmere." A controversy on the well-worn subject of "Agnosticism" also "ragged" in the pages of Mr. Knowles's magazine between Professor Huxley and the Rev. Dr. Wace, and the varying fortunes of the combatants were followed with keen zest by thousands of readers. From these instances it will be seen that the fugitive literature of the year was extraordinarily varied and attractive. In June Professor

Henry Morley retired from the chair of English Literature in University College, London, which he had filled for several years. This interesting event may fitly be chronicled here. In withdrawing from active teaching, it is fortunate that Professor Morley's services will not be lost, for he will still continue to "howk" in the deep mine of English literature, and will not utterly abandon the platform.

BIOGRAPHY.—In this department of literature many books were published of a high standard of merit. Mr. P. W. Clayden completed his study of the poet-banker in a work showing much industry and care, entitled *Rogers and his Contemporaries (Smith, Elder)*. Out of the fulness of his knowledge Professor Knight produced what will probably be accepted as the authoritative *Life of Wordsworth (Pater-son)*. The diligent Professor also found time to edit *Wordsworthiana (Macmillan)*, which comprised a valuable selection from the papers read to the Wordsworth Society. Mr. Charles S. Miall's *Life of Henry Richard, M.P. (Cassell)* was a sterling piece of work, in the preparation of which he had the co-operation of Mrs. Richard, so that this may be regarded as the standard biography of the steadfast preacher of Peace. In *The Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris*, edited by Anne Carey Morris (*Kegan Paul*), there is much matter possessing literary qualities of altogether unusual excellence. Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson displayed all his customary powers of research in his *The Queen of Naples and Lord Nelson (Hurst & Blackett)*. Mr. D. G. Ritchie edited a collection of *Early Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle (Sonnenschein)* that were very welcome to every admirer of that gifted woman. Her equally gifted husband, too, contributed, through the medium of Professor Charles Eliot Norton, to the literary pleasures of the year, although the title of the volume, *Letters of Thomas Carlyle, 1836-36 (Macmillan)*, seems to suggest that we have not heard by any means the last of the epistolary performances of the seer of Chelsea. Mr. Barry O'Brien did timely, if tardy, justice to one of the ablest and most sympathetic Under-Secretaries of Ireland, in his *Life and Letters of Thomas Drummond (Kegan Paul)*. The death of Father Damien in the leper settlement in the South Seas—deeply lamented, though inevitable—lent special interest to the record of his heroism which was written by Mr. Edward Clifford, *Father Damien: a Journey from Cashmere to his Home in Hawaii (Macmillan)*. Dante Gabriel Rossetti as Designer and Writer (*Cassell*) was a painstaking memoir by his brother, W. M. Rossetti, one of the most competent men to perform the task adequately. Full of varied excellence was *The Correspondence of John Lothrop Motley (Murray)*, edited by G. W. Curtis. Mention must be made of Mr. H. S. Salt's *The Life of James Thomson ("E.V.")*, with a Selection from his Letters and a Study of his Writings (*Reeves & Turner*), as a serviceable introduction to the powerful poetry of a writer of remarkable genius. Messrs. Macmillan's two admirable series of "English Statesmen" and "English Men of Action" will form very desirable companions to the older series of "English Men of Letters." The "English Statesmen" series was begun last year, and the most learned addition made to it in '89 was the *Henry the Seventh* of Mr. James Gairdner, though the volume which attracted most attention was Mr. John Morley's masterly monograph

on Sir Robert Walpole. As to the "English Men of Action" series, it is perhaps invidious to particularise; but some of the volumes call for special mention, such as Sir William Butler's spirited account of General Gordon, Mr. George Hooper's thorough study of Wellington, Mr. Clark Russell's appreciative volume on William Dampier, and Mr. H. D. Traill's *Stratford*, distinguished by its literary finish. On the other hand, Mr. Thomas Hughes's *David Livingstone* was a disappointing rendering of an excellent subject, and the Rev. A. J. Church's book on *Henry the Fifth*, despite its good points, was scarcely the ideal presentment of the warrior statesman. Mr. G. A. Aitken is entitled to the credit of having produced, on the whole, the best Life of Richard Steele (*Jabister*). Mr. Wilfrid Ward had a subject quite after his own heart in William George Ward and the Oxford Movement (*Macmillan*), and he did it amply, but not more than amply, justice. In the "Statesmen" series, which Mr. Lloyd C. Sanders is ably editing for Messrs. Allen & Co., there appeared a capital memoir of The Marquis of Dalhousie, from the practised pen of Captain L. J. Trotter. The biographical sketch of Delia Bacon (*Simpson Low*) was characterised by passages of pathetic interest. In all likelihood the work most calculated to hold a permanent position amongst the biographical books of the year was *The Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Fitzgerald*, edited by W. Aldis Wright, M.A. (*Macmillan*). Soon after the publication of these volumes, there appeared in the issue of the *Athenaeum* for July 13th some vitriolic verses, addressed by Robert Browning to Edward Fitzgerald. An incidental allusion to Mrs. Barrett Browning, which Mr. Aldis Wright had inadvertently omitted to expunge, occasioned Mr. Browning's angry lines. Mr. Aldis Wright immediately apologised for his unfortunate oversight, and the offending passage will be suppressed in future editions of the Fitzgerald "Letters." Towards the end of '89 there appeared one of the most notable biographical works published during the year. This was the *Life of Lord John Russell* (*Longmans*) by Mr. Spencer Walpole, who was probably the most competent man for the task, and who discharged his duty with conspicuous ability. The autobiography of Mary Howitt, edited by her daughter, Margaret Howitt (*Jabister*), may be commended as an exceedingly pleasant book, though it contains, not unnaturally, much about William Howitt as well. Edgar Pemberton must be admitted to have produced the most entertaining book of the year in his *Memoir of Edward Askew Sothern* (*Bentley*), the prince of practical jokers. In *The Life and Letters of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley* (*Bentley*), carefully edited by Mrs. Julian Marshall, justice was done to the memory of Shelley's widow. Though in no way intended to supersede Mr. Torrens's biography, *Lord Melbourne's Papers* (*Longmans*), edited with great judgment by Mr. Lloyd C. Sanders, and with a preface by Lord Cowper, may be usefully consulted by the historical student.

FICTION.—By the deaths of Mr. Wilkie Collins and Miss Amy Levy—the former at the close of a comparatively long and honoured career, the latter on the very threshold of a career of which the highest hopes had been formed—two gaps have been created in the ranks of novelists that cannot, of necessity, be easily filled. Mr.

Collins, indeed, so far as the weaving of intricate plots is concerned, had not his equal among his British contemporaries, and one had to go to Gaboriau for his compeer. Miss Levy, whose melancholy death all must deplore, evinced talent of an entirely different order; but her qualities were rare and choice, as her sketch entitled *Reuben Sachs* (*Macmillan*) amply proved. Miss Edna Lyall, whose recovery from serious illness was the subject of general felicitation, showed her fine skill and honest workmanship in *Derriek Vaughan, Novelist* (*Methuen*) and *A Hardy Norseman* (*Hurst & Blackett*). Once more Mr. D. Christie Murray and Mr. H. Herman collaborated in *Wild Darrell* (*Longmans*) and *A Dangerous Catapaw* (*Longmans*). Certainly Mr. Stevenson must have had the utmost cause for satisfaction at the reception which his *The Master of Ballantrae* (*Cassell*) met with from the critics, who were almost unanimous in declaring it to be his best work in fiction. The Rev. S. Baring-Gould's *The Pennycomequicks* (*Blackett & Hallam*) did not reach that high standard which he has himself taught us to expect in all work proceeding from his pen. On the other hand, Mr. W. E. Norris displayed excellent power in his *Miss Shatto* (*Bentley*). Noticeable for its very comic negro humour may be mentioned Mr. Frank R. Stockton's *Amos Kilbright, and Other Stories* (*Fisher Unwin*). Mr. Julian Coibett's *Kophetua the Thirteenth* (*Macmillan*) met with deserved success. It goes without saying that Mr. Grant Allen exhibited his wonted power in *The Tents of Shem* (*Chatto & Windus*). Miss Yonge was at her best in *A Reputed Changeling* (*Macmillan*). *Little Hand and Muckle Gold: a Study of To-day* (*Blackwood*), by X. L., was meritorious. Mrs. Comyns-Carr revealed considerable facility in *Margaret Maliphant* (*Blackwood*). Charles Gibbon—an old favourite—still possessed all his cunning, as his *Blood-Money and Other Stories* (*Chatto & Windus*) testified. Mr. Walter Besant went to the rebellion led by the hapless Monmouth for his splendid *For Faith and Freedom* (*Chatto & Windus*). He was also seen at great advantage in *The Bell of St. Paul's* (*Chatto & Windus*), and he published, besides, a volume of shorter stories, *To Call Her Mine* (*Chatto & Windus*). Mrs. Oliphant is a standing proof that thoroughness and diligence are not incompatible. Her industry was seen in no less than three works, all worthy of her reputation—*Neighbours on the Green* (*Macmillan*), *Lady Oar: the Sequel of a Life* (*Longmans*), and *A Poor Gentleman* (*Hurst & Blackett*). The appearance of Mr. Froude among the novelists was one of the sensations of the year as the author of *The Two Chiefs of Dunboy*, or an Irish Romance of the Last Century (*Longmans*). Mr. William Black's *The Penance of John Logan* (*Simpson Low*), like all his works, was "very good." Miss Beatrice Whitby's reputation will grow apace should her future work be equal to *The Awakening of Mary Fenwick* (*Hurst & Blackett*). If Maxwell Gray's *The Reproach of Annesley* (*Kegan Paul*) will not rank with her "Silence of Dean Maitland," it is not because the former is not admirable, but because the latter was superlative. Mr. Frank Barrett is coming rapidly to the front, and he has done nothing better so far than his *Under a Strange Mask* (*Cassell*) and *Fettered for Life* (*Chatto & Windus*). Mrs. Molesworth, whose books for children have a world-wide fame, catered with her usual skill and pleasantness, for

children of an older growth, in her *Neighbours (Hatchards)*. Such is *Life (Longmans)*, by May Kendall, created a most favourable impression. The anonymous author of *A Chronicle of Two Months (Bentley)* made such an excellent *début*, that her next novel will be eagerly waited for. In *Marooned (Macmillan)* Mr. Clark Russell displayed all his well-known powers. Versatile as ever, Mr. G. Manville Fenn was ably represented by his *The Lass that Loved a Soldier and Of High Descent (Ward & Downey)*. Ouida's *Guilderey (Chatto & Windus)* gratified her numerous admirers. Mr. James Baker showed to distinct advantage in his *By the Western Sea: a Summer Idyll (Longmans)*, which is, in some respects, the best piece of work he has yet done. Mr. Rider Haggard's wonderful gift of story-telling was amply proved in his *Oleopatza (Longmans)*, which is, no doubt, also the most ambitious work that he has hitherto attempted. Everybody who pondered over the *Daily Telegraph's* conundrum, "Is Marriage a failure?" which arose out of Mrs. Mona Caird's powerful paper in the *Westminster Review*, turned with avidity to her novel *The Wing of Azael (Tubner)*, only to find that the subject was not worked out in it, but that the story was vivid and interesting. Those who have followed Mr. J. M. Barrie's literary career cannot have been surprised to see him pass onwards from success to success. His *A Window in Thrums (Hodder & Stoughton)* fully justified the general chorus of approval with which it was hailed. Few novelists have met with so speedy and so well-founded a recognition of their merits as Dr. Conan Doyle did with his *Micah Clarke (Longmans)*. There was considerable charm in Mr. Julian Sturgis's *Comedy of a Country House (Murray)*. Sustained power distinguished Mr. F. Marion Crawford's *Sant' Ilario (Macmillan)*. Miss Braddon's right hand has lost none of its cunning, as *The Day Will Come (Simpkin)* abundantly evidenced. "Q"—by the way, this *lettre de plume* might as well be discarded, since it no longer serves the purpose of covering the identity of Mr. A. T. Quiller Couch—essayed an incursion into the domains of history in his last novel, *The Splendid Spur (Cassell)*, and produced a work of unusual interest, written with much felicity of diction. Hitherto best known as a writer of boys' books, Mr. G. A. Henty successfully catered for parents in his *The Curse of Carne's Hold (Blackett & Hallam)*. Quite a phenomenal success rewarded the brilliant enterprise of Messrs. Macmillan in publishing a Sixpenny Edition of Charles Kingsley's novels in excellent type on excellent paper. Of *Westward Ho*, with which the series opened, no fewer than 300,000 copies are said to have been sold.

HISTORY.—Mr. C. A. Fyffe has at length completed his scholarly and attractive *History of Modern Europe (Cassell)*, in which the record is brought down to 1878. The work is remarkable for its well-balanced tone, neither pedantry nor partisanship disfiguring its pages. The second volume was added, dealing with the years 1644-7, to Mr. S. R. Gardiner's *History of the Great Civil War (Longmans)*, in which the painstaking care and research that characterised its predecessor were again made manifest. Partly of antiquarian and partly of topographical as well as of historical interest, were two works of great merit—namely, *In and About Ancient Ipswich (Jarrold)*, by Dr. J. E. Taylor, and Mr. Walter Rye's *Cromer,*

Past and Present (Jarrold), the profits of the latter being reserved for the fund now being raised to restore the parish church of the popular seaside resort. Here, too, more appropriately than elsewhere, may be mentioned Archdeacon Farrar's *Lives of the Fathers: Sketches of Church History in Biography (A. & C. Black)*, an erudite and eloquent work that cannot fail to enhance its author's reputation as a scholar and a theologian. The English translation, by Mr. C. B. Pitman, of another instalment of M. Renan's masterly *History of the People of Israel (Chapman & Hall)* appeared during the year, the narrative being brought down from the reign of David to the capture of Samaria. Mr. Edmund Gosse handled, with singular discrimination and ability, the *History of Eighteenth Century Literature, 1680-1780 (Macmillan)*. Mr. W. S. Lilly discussed, with wonted skill and vigour and some amount of prejudice, *A Century of Revolution (Chapman & Hall)*. Considering how much the late Dr. William Chambers did for the restoration of the fine old cathedral-church, it was fitting that Messrs. W. & R. Chambers should publish, and that the Rev. Dr. Cameron Lees should write, the authoritative history of *St. Giles's, Edinburgh: Church, College, and Cathedral. In the Viking Age (Murray)*. M. Paul du Chailly laboured, with a wealth of illustration and rare industry, not only to describe the Age itself, but to prove that the English folk are in the main of Norse rather than of Saxon stock.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Whatever Mr. James Bryce, M.P., undertakes to do is sure to be characterised by scholarship, ripe judgment, and thoroughness. The grand work on *The American Commonwealth (Macmillan)* published last year, but subsequent to the issue of "HAZELL'S ANNUAL" for '89, occupied twenty years in its preparation, necessitating several visits to the States, and an extraordinary degree of research. On the whole, it may be fittingly described as the work, *par excellence*, of the year under review. It comprised six Parts, respectively dealing, in a comprehensive, masterly, and exhaustive manner, with (1) the National Government; (2) the State Governments; (3) the Party System; (4) Public Opinion; (5) Illustrations and Reflections; (6) Social Institutions. Under the title of *Christianity East and West: an Ecclesiastical Pilgrimage (Hodder & Stoughton)*, the Rev. Thomas Grieve Clark produced a really remarkable book, the true worth and character of which are not properly indicated by the title. At a season of storm and stress Mr. Clark found it necessary to interrupt his theological studies and take a prolonged tour through Europe. He carefully studied not only the creeds and ritual of each country in which he sojourned, but the manners and customs of the people also; and the whole of his experience is set forth in this very suggestive volume, which is distinguished by welcome toleration, quiet humour, and much thoughtfulness, besides being written in a picturesque and graphic style, full of literary strength. Mr. Alfred Ewen Fletcher may be felicitated on having edited a *Cyclopædia of Education (Sonnenschein)* of quite superlative excellence, in which he had the valuable assistance of several practised educationists; Principal Donaldson, Rev. E. F. MacCarthy, Professor Sully, Oscar Browning, Professor Murison, Arthur Sidgwick, and Dr. Wormell

being amongst their number. **Traders' Tokens** (*Stock*), forming the standard work on the illegal coinage of the 17th century, edited by Mr. G. C. Williamson, contained much historical, genealogical, and heraldic information of high value. The previous edition of this book is very rare, and of the present edition only 250 copies were issued. The *Daily News* was responsible for three of the most charming books in the year, since in its columns there first appeared Mr. Andrew Lang's **Lost Leaders** (*Kegan Paul*), and Mr. F. A. Knight's **By Leafy Ways: Brief Studies in the Book of Nature**; and **Idylls of the Field** (*Stock*). Dr. Charles Creighton, the writer of the article "Vaccination" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, presented a strong statement of the case against the practice in his **Jenner and Vaccination** (*Sonnenschein*). Social reform still holds the field as the question of the day. Among several works dealing with various aspects of the subject, there may be named Mr. and Mrs. Barnett's **Practicable Socialism** (*Longmans*), Mr. E. Belfort Bax's scholarly book on the **Religion and Ethos of Socialism** (*Sonnenschein*), and Sir Lyon Playfair's **Subjects of Social Welfare** (*Cassell*). Mr. J. C. Dibdin's **The Annals of the Edinburgh Stage** (*Simpkin*) showed that the stage in Edinburgh has a history and traditions of its own that cannot be surpassed in any other town in the world. Painfully interesting was Mr. H. H. Johnston's **History of a Slave** (*Kegan Paul*), with its numerous admirable illustrations by the author. Sir Charles Russell's great speech on behalf of the Irish folk was published in volume form under the title of **The Farnell Commission: The Opening Speech for the Defence** (*Macmillan*). Professor Blackie's breezy, cheery book on **Scottish Song** (*Blackwood*) excellently exemplified the *perfidivum ingenium* of its gifted author. Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, the eminent naturalist, gained fresh renown by his **Darwinism: an Exposition of the Theory of Natural Selection, with some of its Applications** (*Macmillan*), which attracted much attention in scientific circles from its masterly treatment of the subject. The second Part of Sir John Lubbock's **The Pleasures of Life** (*Macmillan*) afforded as widespread enjoyment as the first Part did. Thoughtful and able to a degree was Mr. D. Nicol's **The Political Life of Our Time** (*Chapman & Hall*), even where his conclusions may be dissented from. Mr. Iiamerton's **French and English** (*Macmillan*) proved to be in every respect worthy of his reputation. The **Swiss Confederation** (*Macmillan*), by the late Sir F. O. Adams and C. D. Cunningham, must rank as the classical work on the subject. That the natural features of the Australian continent are beginning to make their charms felt was proved by Mr. Samuel Cook's enthusiastic account of **The Jenolan Caves: an Excursion in Australian Wonderland** (*Eyre & Spottiswoode*). Mr. William Morris achieved the proud distinction of turning out one of the very few books of the year that will take a permanent place by reason of its high literary qualities. This was **A Tale of the House of the Wolfings and all the Kindreds of the Mark** (*Reeves & Turner*). Able and original was Mr. W. C. Brownell's **French Traits** (*Nutt*). The appearance may be chronicled of Bishop Lightfoot's **Essays on the Work** entitled "Supernatural Religion" (*Macmillan*) and of the **Reply to Dr. Lightfoot's Essays** (*Longmans*)

by the author of "Supernatural Religion." Sir Robert Stawell Ball's delightful **Star-Land: being Talks with Young People about the Wonders of the Heavens** (*Cassell*) appeared in the nick of time. The late Sir Henry Maine's series of lectures delivered before the University of Cambridge on **International Law** (*Murray*) will become a standard work. In **Cap and Gown: three Centuries of Cambridge Wit** (*Kegan Paul*), edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Charles Whibley, B.A., did not give one a very lofty idea of the wit of the Dons and undergrads. at Cambridge. But that was not Mr. Whibley's fault, the collection saying a great deal both for his editorial skill and for his industry. The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava gave a graceful and interesting account of **Our Viceregal Life in India** (*Murray*). Of the later school of critics there is no one so competent to speak on art matters as Mr. W. E. Henley, and the text of **A Century of Artists** (*MacLehose*) is more valuable in a sense than the plates by which it is illustrated, the volume being intended as a memorial of the art treasures which the Glasgow Exhibition of '88 brought together.

POETRY.—Far and away the best book of the year in this department was Mr. W. J. Linton's **Poems and Translations** (*Ninnes*), many of whose pieces will, surely, live. Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt turned his imprisonment to some account, as the fine sonnets in his **In Vinculis** (*Kegan Paul*) plainly show. In **Nights and Days** (*Macmillan*) Mr. Arthur Symonds won great distinction. Though not a poet of the first rank, Mr. Alfred Austin never does inferior work, as his **Love's Widowhood and Other Poems** (*Macmillan*) testified. Miss E. Nesbit may be heartily felicitated on the success that attended her **Leaves of Life** (*Longmans*). She has been favourably known for several years by her fugitive pieces, but, if we err not, this is the first occasion on which she challenged criticism to her collected writings. **The Ascent of Man and Other Poems** (*Chatto & Windus*), by Miss Mathilde Blind, evinced remarkable power, and was a very notable poetry book of the year. That Mr. J. Crawford Wilson possesses to a very considerable degree the gifts of imagination and melody, was shown by his **Pastorals and Poems** (*Kegan Paul*), dedicated, by the way, to the members of the Whitefriars Club, of which he was the founder. A pathetic interest attaches to the late William Allingham's collection of some of his scattered poems issued in volume form under the title of **Flower Pieces and Other Poems** (*Reeves & Turner*). Michael Field seems, despite her masculine name, to be a poetess, and her **Long Ago** (*Bell*) proved that she had a full share of the divine *afflatus*. Gerald Massey's **My Lyrical Life** (*Kegan Paul*) contained more old poems than new, but everybody must be grateful to this true singer and people's poet for affording them an opportunity of procuring a good selection of his choicest work in a convenient form. **Suzum Corda** (*Kegan Paul*), by G. F. E. Scott, amply justified the high praise lavished on the author's previous work, "Theodora," and showed true poetic feeling. Mrs. Woods' **Lyrical and Ballads** (*Bentley*) were real gems. On the whole it must be said that Professor Veitch's **Merlin and Other Poems** (*Blackwood*) were literary efforts rather than the spontaneous effusions that we associate with the word "poet" or "maker." The late

Mr. Thomas Tod Stoddart's *Angling Songs* (*Blackwood*) certainly deserved to be collected, and Miss Anna M. Stoddart's pleasant memoir of her father made the volume additionally acceptable. Mr. W. Winter's *Wanderers* (*Douglas*) was a first-rate example of polished poetry. Unusual excellence was displayed in *Sketches from Nature* (*Pickering & Challo*) by E. S. Spencer, *Blooms and Brambles* (*Stark*) by Edgar Fawcett, and particularly in *Yenetia Victorix* (*Macmillan*) by Caroline Fitzgerald. *Songs of the Great Dominion* (*Scott*), ably and judiciously selected and edited by Mr. W. D. Lighthall, introduced the bulk of British readers, for the first time, to the really extraordinary merits of the singers of Canada. Ballad lovers will be glad to note that the *Boxburgh Ballads* (*Ballad Society*), the editing of which has been a labour of love to the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, are approaching completion. Part 19, ending volume vi., appeared during '89; and with volume vii. the work will be finished.

SERIALS.—The public taste for series of books seems to be keener than ever. We have already mentioned Messrs. Macmillan's series of *English Men of Action*. In October Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. issued the first volume of a pocket edition of *Mrs. Gaskell's Novels*, and in November the first volume of a new edition of *Mrs. Browning's Poetical Works*. Under the title of the *Carisbrooke Library* Messrs. Routledge & Sons began the publication of a new series of the classical works of English literature, a volume being issued every two months. Swift's "Tale of a Tub" led the way, and it seems scarcely necessary to add that Prof. Henry Morley edits the series. Besides this Professor Morley produced with unflinching regularity his weekly volume for Messrs. Cassell & Co.'s famous *National Library*, in which he was able to include two copyright works—namely, Aubrey de Vere's "The Legends of St. Patrick," and Prof. Palgrave's "The Visions of England,"—both poets following the public-spirited example of Coventry Patmore and Thomas Woolner. The principal addition to the *Parliamentary Library* (*Kegan Paul*) during the year was Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," a work peculiarly suited for appearance in this select series. During the year, too, the *International Scientific Series* (*Kegan Paul*) was enriched by Professor C. N. Starcke of Copenhagen's "The Primitive Family; its Origin and Development." Messrs. George Philip & Son began in October their series of *Great English Explorers and Explorations* with a "Life of John Davis" by Mr. Clements Markham, whose ponderous and learned pen, however, hardly fitted him to start a series intended to be popular. All the "old favourites" continued to appear at intervals,—among others, Dr. Murray's vast *New English Dictionary* (*q.v.*) (*Clarendon Press*), Mr. Leslie Stephen's exhaustive *Dictionary of National Biography* (*q.v.*) (*Smith, Elder*), vols. iii. and iv. of *Chambers' Encyclopedia* (*q.v.*), most fair to look upon, Mr. Walter Scott's admirable sets of the *Camelot Classics*, *Canterbury Poets*, *Great Writers*. Mr. Scott also inaugurated a *Contemporary Science Series*, edited by Havelock Ellis, which led off with "Evolution of Sex," by Prof. Geddes and J. A. Thomson; and Messrs. Bell & Co. added six volumes to their *Excellent Red Library*. Among the new issues were, as should also be noticed Blackie's and also compendious *Modern Encyclopedia* J. E. Tay

(*q.v.*), three volumes of which were issued; and the *Century Dictionary* (*q.v.*), whose first volume appeared in October, the work of eminent American specialists. Particular mention must be made of Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co.'s *Temple Library*, with the dainty etchings of Herbert Railton and John Jellicoe; and the *Stott Library* must also be carefully noted, as well as the very elegant *Lotos Series* of Messrs. Trübner.

TRAVEL.—The literary gift does not always go hand in hand with opportunity for travel, and in '89, at least, the travel record was barren. A melancholy interest attached to the late Lady Brassey's *The Last Voyage, to India and Australia*, in the "Sunbeam" (*Longmans*), the narrative of the last part of the voyage being supplied by Lord Brassey. *Christ, or Confucius—which?* (*Snow*), by Rev. J. MacGowan, gave a vivid account of missionary work in Amoy, and contained a careful discussion of Amoy characteristics, which will be extremely valuable. Oliver Wardrop's *The Kingdom of Georgia* (*Sampson Low*) was a very fine work. In *The First Ascent of the Kasai* (*Philip*) Mr. C. S. L. Bateman gave some graphic records of service under the Lone Star. Mrs. Alec Tweedie's *A Girl's Ride in Iceland* (*Griffiths & Farren*) contained a lively description of that misnamed island. Mr. J. K. Werner published an interesting account of *A Visit to Stanley's Rear-Guard at Major Barttelot's Camp on the Aruhwimi* (*Blackwood*), the portion of the work devoted to river life on the Congo being especially well-timed. Of course so experienced a traveller as Mr. Joseph Thomson could not fail to make a great deal out of *Travels in the Atlas and Southern Morocco* (*Philip*). A book that bears the title of *Glimpses of Everland* (*Sampson Low*) hardly required the second title of "A Cruise in West African Waters," unless Mr. A. P. Crouch knows of another fever quarter, *par excellence*. In *The Sportsman's Eden* (*Bentley*) Mr. Clive Philipps-Wolley gave a bright and useful account of Canada from the sportsman's standpoint. Mr. H. H. Romilly, fortunately favoured with an introduction written by Mr. Andrew Lang, obtained a large clientele for his *From my Verandah in New Guinea: Sketches and Traditions* (*Nutt*). Something new still remained to be said about life by the shores of Victoria Nyanza, as readers of Mr. R. P. Ashe's *Two Kings of Uganda* (*Sampson Low*) discovered, agreeably to their surprise. The man with time and money for travel and adventure is one of the most fortunate of creatures. This was Mr. W. H. Seton-Karr's case, and his *Ten Years' Wild Sports in Foreign Lands* (*Chapman & Hall*), gave an excellent account of his experiences. Mr. W. H. Mallock described, with considerable literary skill, a winter's holiday in Cyprus, under the title of *In an Enchanted Island* (*Bentley*).

Liverpool. Rt. Rev. John Charles Ryle, D.D., 1st Bishop of (founded 1880), eldest son of the late John Ryle, Esq., M.P., of Macclesfield, b. '16. Was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; graduating ('36) Craven Scholar and first-class Classics. Rector of Helmingham ('44-61); vicar of Stradbroke ('61-80); appointed Bishop of Liverpool by Lord Beaconsfield ('80). Author of "Christian Leaders a Hundred Years Ago," "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," in 7 vols., and other works. In '89 his lordship engaged in correspondence respecting ritualism.

Llandaff, Rt. Rev. Richard Lewis, Lord Bishop of. See founded in the sixth century. His lordship, the 93rd bishop, is the son of John Lewis, Esq., of Henllan, Narbeth, co. Pembroke, and was b. 1821. Educated at Bromsgrove School, and Worcester Coll., Oxford. Graduated D.D. by diploma '83, in which year he was consecrated Lord Bishop of Llandaff in St. Paul's Cathedral. The income of the see is £4,200. His lordship was formerly rector of Lampeter Velfry '51-83; Prebendary of Caerfechell and of Mydrim in St. David's Cathedral '67-75; Archdeacon of St. David's; and chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's '75-83. His lordship presided at the Church Congress (q.v.) '89, at Cardiff.

Lloyd, Edward, the famous tenor vocalist, was born in London 1845. When seven years old he entered Westminster Abbey choir. Afterwards he became solo tenor at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Mr. L. was engaged in '67 at Novello's Concerts, and in ('71) at the Gloucester Festival, where he attracted much attention from his singing in Bach's "Passion." In '88 Mr. L. went on a tour in America, taking part in the Cincinnati Festival, where he obtained much applause. His singing in the Handel Festival ('88) also created a sensation. He was principal tenor at the Leeds Musical Festival, Oct. '89. Mr. L. will probably visit the States in '90.

"Lloyd's Clauses." These clauses are so important, and they are passing into such general use, particularly in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, in contracts for marine insurance, that we give them, with the remark that although a bill of lading whose terms shall be absolute and unvarying is probably an impossible dream, the increasing adoption of Lloyd's clauses shows that this is not the case with contracts of marine insurance.—**F.P.A. Warranted free from particular average** unless the vessel or craft be stranded, sunk, or burnt, each craft or lighter being deemed a separate insurance. Underwriters, notwithstanding this warranty, to pay for any damage or loss caused by collision with any other ship or craft, also to pay any special charges for warehouse rent, re-shipping, or forwarding, for which they would otherwise be liable, and to pay the insurance value of any packages which may be totally lost in transshipment. Grounding in the Suez Canal not to be deemed a strand, but underwriters to pay any damage or loss which may be proved to have directly resulted therefrom. **G. A. General Average** and salvage charges payable according to foreign official adjustment, if so claimed, or per York-Antwerp Rules, if in accordance with the contract of affreightment. **F. O. and S. Warranted free of capture, seizure, and detention**, and the consequences thereof, or of any attempt thereat, piracy excepted, and also from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations, whether before or after declaration of war. **Deviation.** In the event of the vessel making any deviation or change of voyage, it is mutually agreed that such deviation or change shall be held covered at a premium to be arranged, provided due notice be given by the assured, or receipt of advice of such deviation or change of voyage. **Continuation Clause (Ship or Ships Policies).** In the event of any shipment coming upon this policy, the value of which is in excess of the sum then remaining available, it is mutually agreed that the

underwriter shall grant a policy for such excess up to, but not beyond the amount of this policy, and the assured shall pay the premium thereon at the same rate. **Continuation Clause (Time Policies).** Should the vessel hereby insured be at sea on the expiration of this policy, it is agreed to hold her covered until arrival at port of destination at a premium to be arranged, provided due notice be given on or before the expiration of this policy. **No Thirds as applying to Iron Ships and Steamers.** No thirds to be deducted except as regards hemp, rigging, and ropes, sails, and wooden deck. **Lloyd's Warranties.** Warranted not to sail from the Baltic, White, or Black Seas, or British North America, between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of April, nor from the West Indies or Gulf of Mexico between the 1st day of August and the 15th day of January, nor to go to the Azores, nor to sail the Baltic before the 20th day of March or after the 10th day of September. **M. O. Warranted free from particular average** below the load waterline, unless occasioned by fire or contact with some substance other than water.

"Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper" founded Nov. 1842, is an exponent of advanced Liberal principles. It gives the latest telegrams and news, and contains much information of literary and general interest. **Douglas Jerrold**, who filled the editorial chair until his death, was succeeded by his son; while the present Editor is Mr. Thomas Catling. **Offices**, 12, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.

Loanda. Capital of Angola (q.v.).
Loa River Viaduct. This interesting piece of engineering work, which forms a portion of the Antofagasta Railway in Bolivia, is believed to be the highest railway viaduct in the world. The cañon it spans is in the upper Andes at an altitude of 10,000 feet above sea level, of rugged sides; and, in fact, all the material used in building had to be lowered into the gorge. Foundations of masonry having been made, light iron piers, seven in number, were erected, and then the girders laid across. As before stated, all the material required had to be lowered into the cañon, and this was accomplished by stretching wire ropes across—a span of 800 feet—and hauling a carrying truck backwards and forwards, lowering the ironwork at given points. The dimensions are: length, 800 feet; height from water to rail level, 3364 feet; gauge of railway, 34 feet. The iron contract was secured by Horsley & Co., of Tipton, and they fitted the parts together before leaving England, with the result that with unskilled labour the erection was completed in nine months, and the line opened Feb. 16th, '88. The consulting engineer was Mr. E. Woods, past President I.C.E.

Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888, was introduced by Mr. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, on March 18th, '88, in an elaborate statement, of which, as the substance of the Act is set forth below, it is only necessary to give a few words. The bill proposed to establish a council for each county, three-fourths of the members of which would be elected, while the other fourth would be selected, to which councils were to be transferred the administrative power and financial business of the county justices, whose judicial functions would, however, be left untouched. The raising and management of the police in counties was to be placed in the hands

of a joint committee of the county council and quarter sessions, but the appointment, control, and dismissal of chief constables was reserved to the latter. It was proposed to create district ~~committees~~ ^{committees} in the county, to take the place of local boards and rural and urban sanitary authorities. There was, however, to be no alteration as to the areas of poor-law unions or the election of guardians. There were special provisions as to the Metropolis, but these were not put forward as a complete settlement of the great problem of the government of the Metropolis; and the Government had, Mr. Ritchie stated, their own proposals to make at some future time, on the line, not of creating separate municipalities throughout London, but of amalgamating throughout the different areas the existing local authorities, and of constituting the county council in connection with large and important district councils, possessing large and important administrative functions. In regard to the question of licensing, the authority to inquire into complaints against licensed houses was to remain with the justices, but that duty would be simply ministerial, and under direct instructions from the county council; each county was to be divided into licensing divisions, with a licensing committee for each, which would be empowered to refuse renewals and to require the closing of licensed houses on Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days. In cases where renewals were refused compensation was to be given, based on the difference in value between the house with and without a licence, this compensation to be in the first instance payable out of the county fund, but to be paid ultimately, unless in special cases the council should otherwise direct, by the licensing division in which the premises were situate. On the other hand, the councils were to be empowered to increase the licence duties by 20 per cent., which it was estimated would produce £300,000 a year. Second reading of the bill was agreed to on April 20th, after a debate in which Mr. Stansfeld remarked that the great blot on the Bill was the entire exclusion of the poor-law system, and the Government replied that the inclusion of so difficult and complicated a subject would have so overloaded the measure as to enormously increase the difficulties of passing it. An instruction, moved by Mr. F. Stevenson on the committee stage, for the insertion of provisions for the reform of pariah vestries, was negatived by 220 to 183. In committee an amendment of Mr. Stansfeld, proposing that all councillors should be elective, and that there should be no aldermen, was opposed by the Government, and negatived by 250 to 214. The words "county alderman" were substituted for the expression "selected councillor." Mr. Ritchie assented to a considerable extension of the list of boroughs dealt with as separate counties. On June 12th the right hon. gentleman announced that, having regard to the opposition with which the licensing clauses were threatened, and to the fact that there remained only about two months before the ordinary date for bringing the session to a close, the Government had decided not to ask the House to proceed with them. The proposals in reference to district councils were also withdrawn. An amendment of Mr. Heneage, vesting the control of the police in the county councils, was rejected by 264 to 218. Sir W. Barttelot proposed that the entire control of the police should remain, as heretofore, in the hands of the county

magistrates, but this being opposed by the Government, was rejected by 366 to 77. Mr. John Morley then moved to omit the words which left the appointment, control, and dismissal of chief constables in the hands of quarter sessions, and his motion was carried against the Government by 246 to 216. A promise that facilities should be afforded for the discussion of Mr. Stevenson's Sunday Closing Bill satisfied certain Liberal Unionists who had objected to the withdrawal of the Sunday Closing clause, and the committee decided to omit the clause by a majority of 275 to 213. Subsequently the clause empowering the councils to impose an extra licence duty of 20 per cent. was struck out by a majority of 199 to 137. An amendment by Mr. J. Rowlands, to the effect that there should be no selected councillors in the county of London, was rejected by 102 to 148. An amendment of Mr. J. Stuart, giving the London county council the same powers, duties, and liabilities with respect to the police as are vested in the watch committee of a borough under the Municipal Corporations Act '82, was opposed by the Government, and rejected by 220 to 150. An amendment of Mr. Pickersgill, depriving the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council of their judicial patronage, was supported from all quarters of the House, and acquiesced in by the Government. A proposed new clause by Mr. Channing, providing that any rates made under the Act by the county council might be divided between the owner and occupier, was objected to by the Government (who pointed out that if it were adopted the reconstruction of the Bill would become necessary, but promised to consider how they could in future best deal with the question), and rejected by 259 to 174. When the Bill reached the Lords it was read a second time without a division after some rather hostile criticisms from the Earl of Carnarvon; several changes were made in the clauses, among them being the insertion of a provision permitting the Recorder of London to be appointed by the Court of Aldermen, subject to the condition that he should not exercise judicial powers unless he were appointed by the Crown to exercise them. On the Bill being returned to the Commons this was agreed to by 119 to 86. [Royal assent, Aug. 13th.] The Act '88 (51 & 52 Vict. ch. 41), provides that a council shall be established in every administrative county as defined by this Act, and be intrusted with the management of the administrative and financial business of the county, and shall consist of the chairman, aldermen, and councillors. Three-fourths of the members of the council (the councillors) are to be elected by the burgesses and electors throughout the county, the other fourth (the county aldermen) are to be selected by the councillors. The county council is to be constituted and elected, and is to conduct its proceedings in like manner, and be in the like position in all respects, as the council of a borough divided into wards. Clerks in holy orders and other ministers of religion are not disqualified for being elected and being aldermen or councillors; and a person is qualified who, though not qualified in manner provided by the Municipal Corporations Act '82, as applied by this Act, is a peer owning property in the county, or is registered as a parliamentary voter in respect of the ownership of property situate in the county. The county councillors are to be elected for a term of three years, and are then to retire

together. The county is to be divided into electoral divisions, each returning one councillor. The electors of the county councillors are to be, in a borough, the burgesses enrolled in pursuance of the Municipal Corporations Acts, and elsewhere the persons registered as county electors under the County Electors Act, '88 (see sect. 12). The chairman of the council (who is not to be called mayor) is to be appointed by the council from amongst their number, and is by virtue of his office to be a justice of the peace for the county. There is to be transferred to the county council all business done by the quarter sessions in respect of the following matters:—The making, assessing, and levying of a county, police, hundred, and all rates, and the application and expenditure thereof, and the making of orders for the payment of sums payable out of any such rate or out of the county stock or county fund, and the preparation and revision of the basis or standard for the county rate; the borrowing of money; the passing of the accounts of and the discharge of the county treasurer; shire halls, county halls, assize courts, judges' lodgings, lock-up houses, court houses, justices' rooms, police stations, and county buildings, works, and property, subject, as to the use of buildings by the quarter sessions and the justices, to the provisions of this Act respecting the joint committee of quarter sessions and the county council; the licensing under any general Act of houses and other places for music or for dancing, and the granting of licences under the Racecourses Licensing Act, '79; the provision, enlargement, maintenance, Management, and visitation of and other dealing with Asylums for pauper lunatics; the establishment and maintenance of and the contribution to reformatory and industrial schools; bridges and roads repairable with bridges, and any powers vested by the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act '78, in the county authorities; the tables of fees to be taken by and the costs to be allowed to any inspector, analyst, or person holding any office in the county, other than the clerk of the peace and the clerks of the justices; the appointment, removal, and determination of salaries of the county treasurer, the county surveyor, the public analysts, any officer under the Explosives Act '75, and any officers whose remuneration is paid out of the county rate, other than the clerk of the peace and the clerks of the justices; the salary of any coroner whose salary is payable out of the county rate, the fees, allowances, and disbursements allowed to be paid by any such coroner, and the division of the county into coroners' districts, and the assignment of such districts; the division of the county into polling districts for the purposes of parliamentary elections, the appointment of places of election, the places of holding courts for the revision of the lists of voters, and the costs of and other matters to be done for the registration of parliamentary voters; the execution as local authority of the Acts relating to contagious diseases of animals, to destructive insects, to fish conservancy, to wild birds, to weights and measures, and to gas meters, and of the Local Stamp Act, '69; any matters arising under the Riot (Damages) Act '86; the registration of rules of scientific societies; the registration of charitable gifts under 52 Geo. III., ch. 102; the certifying and recording of places of religious worship under 52 Geo. III., ch. 155; the confirmation and record of the rules of local

societies under 3 & 4 Vict. ch. 110; and any other business transferred by this Act. On any vacancy occurring in the office of coroner for a county, the county council is in future to appoint a fit person, but a person holding this office may not be an alderman or councillor for the county for which he is coroner. The county councils are to have power to purchase or take over existing bridges not being at present county bridges, and to erect new bridges; and there is to be transferred to them the business of the justices of the county out of sessions in respect of the licensing of houses or places for the public performance of stage plays, and of the execution as local authority of the Explosives Act, '75. There is reserved to quarter sessions business in relation to appeals against the basis or standard for the county rate, or against that or any other rate, and all business not transferred by the Act. The powers of quarter sessions with respect to the county police are to be exercised through a standing joint committee of the quarter sessions and county council, but nothing is to affect the powers, duties and liabilities of the justices as conservators of the peace, or the obligation of the police to obey their lawful orders given in that behalf. The Local Government Board is empowered to make from time to time a provisional order (which is subject to confirmation by Parliament) for transferring to county councils certain powers of the Privy Council, the Secretary of State, the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, the Education Department, or any other Government department, conferred by or in pursuance of any statute and appearing to relate to matters arising within the county, and to be of an administrative character. The entire maintenance of main roads is vested in the councils, though an urban authority may claim to retain the powers and duties of maintaining and repairing a main road within its district, and the council is to make an annual payment towards the cost of the same; the council and any district council may contract for the undertaking by the latter of the maintenance, repair, and other dealing with any main road, and the county council is empowered to contribute to the cost of maintenance, repair and improvement of any highway or public highway in the county, although the same is not a main road. The county council is to have power, in addition to any other authority, to enforce the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act '76 in relation to so much of any stream as is situate within any part of their county; to oppose bills in Parliament, to make bye-laws, and to appoint a medical officer of health. —The proceeds of the duties on local taxation licences are, after the financial year ending on the 31st day of March, '89, to be paid by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue into the Bank of England to the local taxation account, and the amount ascertained to be the proceeds of the duties collected in each administrative county is to be paid to the council of each county. The licence duties referred to are those for the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail, to deal in game, for beer dealers, spirit dealers, sweets dealers, wine dealers, refreshment-house keepers, dogs, killing game, guns, appraisers, auctioneers, tobacco dealers, carriages, trade carts, locomotives, horses and mules, horse dealers, armorial bearings, male servants, hawkers, house agents, pawnbrokers, and plate dealers. The

county councils are also to receive four-fifths of one-half of the probate duties. The probate duty grant is to be distributed in proportion to the share received by each county during the financial year '87-8 out of the grants heretofore made in aid of local rates, which will cease to be granted after the passing of this Act (see FINANCE, NATIONAL). All sums received by a county council in respect of licence duties or the probate duty grant are to be applied in paying the costs incurred in respect thereof, or otherwise chargeable thereon; in payment of the sums required to be paid in substitution for local grants, and of the grants required to be made in respect of costs of union officers; and in repaying to the general county account of the county fund the costs on account of general county purposes for which the whole of the area of the county is liable to be assessed to county contributions; provision is also made for the application of the surplus, if any. The sums to be paid by the county councils in substitution for local grants are, towards the remuneration of teachers in poor law schools, to public vaccinators, school fees for pauper children sent to a public elementary school outside the workhouse, to every local authority by whom a medical officer of health or inspector of nuisances is paid one-half of the salary of such officer; towards the remuneration of registrars of births and deaths; four shillings per week towards the maintenance of each pauper lunatic; for compensation payable to certain county officers; and one-half of the costs for the pay and clothing of the police—in the case of the Metropolitan Police the various county councils concerned having to pay to the receiver of police in each year a sum bearing such proportion to the sum actually raised in the same year by rates from the parishes in that county for the said purpose as the Secretary of State certifies to be the proportion which would have been contributed out of the Exchequer under the arrangement in force during the financial year next before the passing of the Act. Each of the following boroughs is for the purposes of the Act to be an administrative county of itself: *i.e.*—Barrow, Bath, Birkenhead, Birmingham, Blackburn, Bolton, Bootle-cum-Linacre, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Burnley, Bury, Canterbury, Cardiff, Chester, Coventry, Croydon, Derby, Devonport, Dudley, Exeter, Gateshead, Gloucester, Great Yarmouth, Halifax, Hanley, Hastings, Huddersfield, Ipswich, Kingston-upon-Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Lincoln, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Oldham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Preston, Reading, Rochdale, Saint Helen's, Salford, Beffield, Southampton, South Shields, Stockport, Sunderland, Swansea, Walsall, West Bromwich, West Ham, Wigan, Wolverhampton, Worcester, York. The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of each county borough are, subject to certain modifications, to have all the powers of a county council under the Act in so far as they are not already in possession of or subject to the same, but they will still be governed in many respects by the Municipal Corporations Act; and the provisions of the Local Government Act with respect to the constitution, election, proceedings, or position of the county council or the chairman thereof, the county treasurer and other county officers, the standing joint committee of the justices and

the council, coroners, gas meters, the transfer to the council of powers relating to county and other rates, and the preparation or revision of the basis or standard for the county rate, are not to apply to county boroughs. Nor is Part IV. of the Act, relating to finance, to apply, save so far as is expressly provided. Provision is made for an adjustment of the financial relations between counties and county boroughs by agreement or by the Commissioners [the Earl of Derby, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Mr. J. L. Wharton, M.P., Mr. F. Mowatt, C.B., and Mr. J. J. Henley] appointed under the Act. A quarter-sessions borough not being a county borough, but containing a population of 10,000 or upwards, is to retain its powers as local authority under any Act (save as in this Act expressly mentioned) and under the Municipal Corporations Act, but, subject to these provisions and to other savings, the borough is to form part of the county for the purposes of the Act. In the case of quarter-sessions boroughs of a population of less than 10,000, or in the case of a borough of a population of under 10,000, provision is made for transferring to the county council several of the powers and duties those boroughs at present enjoy. The Metropolis, as defined by the Local Management Acts, is to be an administrative county of itself, by the name of the administrative county of London. The area in question forms part of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, which part is now to be severed from those counties, and is to have a lord-lieutenant, a sheriff, a commission of the peace, and a court of quarter sessions of its own; though for the purpose of the jurisdiction of the justices under such commission and of such county, as well as for other non-administrative purposes, the City of London may continue a separate county, with its own sheriffs, who are, however, no longer to be jointly Sheriff of Middlesex. The number of county councillors for the administrative county of London is to be 118, or double the number of members (59) returned by the parliamentary boroughs in the Metropolis; each borough or each division thereof being an electoral division for the purposes of the Act; the number of county aldermen in the county of London is not to exceed one-sixth of the whole number of the county councillors; the powers, duties and liabilities of the Metropolitan Board of Works are to be transferred to the London County Council, and the Board is to cease to exist. The Metropolitan Police remain under the control of the Home Secretary, the City is placed in the position of a quarter-sessions borough, and retains control of its own police; the Common Council, and in any other part of the Metropolis the district board, may claim to retain the power of maintaining and repairing the main road. The Sheriffs of the City of London are not to have any authority except in the City, and a Sheriff is to be appointed by the Crown for that part of Middlesex which is outside the county of London. The London County Council may petition Her Majesty to appoint a barrister of not less than ten years' standing to be paid chairman or deputy chairman, or one of the paid deputy chairmen, as the case may be, of the quarter sessions for the county of London. The rights claimed by the Court of Common Council to appoint to the offices of common sergeant and judge of the City of London court are to cease, and in any future vacancy in each of the said offices, the Queen is to appoint a duly qualified barrister to be such

common serjeant or judge; and from and after the next vacancy no recorder is to exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by Her Majesty to exercise such functions. The London County Council is to pay to each poor law union within its limits such sums as the Local Government Board may certify to be due from time to time in substitution for local grants towards the remuneration of poor law medical officers, and towards the costs of drugs and medical appliances, and is also to grant to such unions *4d.* per head per day for every indoor pauper. The London County Council may from time to time appoint any fit person to be deputy chairman, and to hold office during the term of office of the chairman, and may pay to such deputy chairman such remuneration as they may from time to time think fit. Part IV. of the Act enables a county council, with the consent of the Local Government Board, to borrow, for purchasing any land, or building any building authorised by any Act, for any permanent work which they are authorised to execute or do, for making advances in aid of the emigration, or colonisation, of inhabitants of the county, with a guarantee for a repayment of such advances from any local authority in the county, or the Government of any colony; and for any purpose for which quarter sessions or the county council are authorised to borrow; but where the total debt of the county council exceeds, or if the proposed loan is borrowed will exceed, the amount of one-tenth of the annual ratable value of the property in the county, the amount shall not be borrowed except in pursuance of a provisional order made by the Local Government Board, to be confirmed by Parliament. Loans under this section are to be repaid within a period not exceeding thirty years; an annual budget is to be submitted to each county council. The supplemental provisions of the Act include certain regulations for bicycles, etc. The first election of county councillors was appointed for January '89, and the county councillors elected at the first election are to retire on the ordinary day of election in November in the third year after the passing of the Act; and of the first county aldermen one half, to be determined by ballot, are to retire in November in the third year after the passing of the Act, and the remaining half are to retire in November in the sixth year. The members of the county council first elected are not to enter on their ordinary duties until the first day of April, but are to meet on the second Thursday after the election and other subsequent days, and act as a provisional council to bring the Act into operation, to select the county aldermen, and to choose a chairman.

Local Government Board, which was constituted August 10th, 1871, under an Act passed earlier in the same year, was established to take over all the powers and duties vested in or imposed on the Poor Law Board (which Board from that time ceased to exist) under the Acts relating to the relief of the poor, the powers vested in or imposed on the Home Secretary in regard to the registration of births, deaths and marriages, public health, local government, sanitary matters, baths and washhouses, public improvements, towns improvement, artisans' and labourers' dwellings, returns as to local taxation, and the powers and duties of the Privy Council with regard to the prevention of disease and vaccination (*q.v.*). Since that time its powers have been increased,

and its sphere and operations extended by many statutes. The Board consists of a president and of certain *ex-officio* members, all of whom are members of the Government for the time being. The president is assisted by a parliamentary secretary, a permanent secretary (Sir Hugh Owen, K.C.B., salary £1,500), and a numerous staff of officers and inspectors, etc. The duties of the Department include a general supervision and control of the administration of the Poor Law (*q.v.*), the inspection especially of Metropolitan vagrant wards, workhouse schools, and the regulation of infirmaries; and it may authorise the emigration of orphan and deserted children. Its medical department includes a medical inspector and staff for general sanitary purposes, under it being the National Vaccine Establishment and the animal vaccine lymph station. It may order the appointment by sanitary authorities of medical officers of health and inspectors of nuisances, may constitute a port sanitary authority in certain cases, carry out local inquiries as to special epidemics, and may make orders as to dairies and cowsheds. It inspects alkali works (*q.v.*) and canal boats (*q.v.*). It has certain statutory powers as to bridges and highways. It examines the accounts of boards of guardians and other local bodies, and may make disallowances and surcharges. It may sanction, after due inquiry by members of its staff, the borrowing of loans for cemeteries, sanitary improvements, improvement schemes, workhouse buildings, water supply, baths and washhouses, and for other purposes; and it satisfies itself that any sums advanced by the Public Works Loans Commissioners are applied to the work for which they were intended. It grants provisional orders (see BILL, PRIVATE) for the constitution or alteration of unions and the division of parishes, for the acquisition of land, and for other local objects. It reports to Parliament upon local bills, and it publishes periodical returns as to the prevalence and cost of pauperism, sanitary matters, vaccination, local taxation and the valuation of property, and the financial position of the local authorities of England and Wales. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Local Government Act. For example, it determines the number and apportionment of county councillors in certain cases; it may make provisional orders transferring certain powers under local Acts to a county council, and the powers possessed by certain Government departments and other authorities under general Acts to county councils generally; it may, on the application of two or more local authorities, grant a provisional order creating a body capable of dealing comprehensively with the whole of a river under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act; it may grant an order for altering the boundary of any county or borough, or constituting any borough having a population of not less than 50,000 into a county borough, or for uniting two county boroughs, —all of which provisional orders are subject to confirmation by Parliament. Notice of a petition for the grant of a charter of incorporation to a new borough must be sent to it, and any representations it may make are to be considered by the Privy Council; it may in certain cases arbitrate regarding the amount to be paid by the county council to an urban authority for the maintenance of main roads; it certifies as to the share heretofore received by

each county out of the grants in aid of local rates, this being the basis on which the Probate Duty Grant is to be distributed; it certifies the amount due from county councils in substitution for local grants for poor law purposes; county councils cannot borrow for certain purposes without its consent; it prescribes regulations as to the creation, issue, etc., of county stock; and it appoints the district auditors who are to audit the county accounts. Under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, '89 (see Session, sect. 79), a local authority may not permanently apply the Act to any infectious disease other than those specifically mentioned in the Act without the consent of the Board. A water examiner under the Board reports on the condition of the water supplied by the eight Metropolitan Water Companies. The powers of supervision and control exercised by the Department extend over the Metropolitan Asylums Board. See LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, '89.

Local Government (Scotland Act) '89. See Session, sect. 87.

Local Option. This phrase is now applied to such legislation as would enable the inhabitants of districts to reduce or extinguish the sale of intoxicating liquors in their own midst. The Local Option resolution was first moved by Sir Wilfrid Lawson on March 11th, 1879, and again on March 5th, 1880, being rejected by majorities of 88 and 114. But on June 18th, 1880, he again brought it on in the Parliament recently elected, and it was carried by a majority of 29. In 1881 another motion was carried by 42 majority, and a third motion in 1883 by a majority of 87. There has yet been no legislation on the subject, but it is believed that some means will be adopted before long by which the issue or renewal of licences will be put under the power of localities. There are several schemes of Local Option seeking to effect a reform in the licensing system, but Sir W. Lawson and the United Kingdom Alliance are only desirous of a power of direct veto, by which the electors of any place might veto, if so pleased, the issue of all licences for the sale of liquor, and thus stop among themselves the sale of strong drink with its attendant evils. The phrase "Local Option" is borrowed from a letter by Mr. Gladstone in 1868, when, writing on the subject of the Permissive Bill, he said that he was disposed to "let in the principle of local option wherever it is found satisfactory." The difficulty which has hitherto stood in the way of Local Option in the liquor trade has been that of deciding what considerations should determine a "locality," who should be the constituents, and what should be the majority necessary to vote the abolition of the trade. A further question is that of compensation to those who have invested in the trade in a locality where a subsequent vote excludes it.

Local Taxation and Valuation. The annual report of the Local Government Board for 1888-89, issued in November last, gives the local taxation returns for '86-7. From these it appears that there are 28,359 local authorities in England and Wales, whose aggregate receipts, excluding loans, were from—

Public rates	£26,637,017
Treasury subventions and payments	3,975,896
Tolls, dues, and duties	3,554,860
Revenue from real and funded property	1,246,001
Sales of property	548,181

Fines, penalties, fees, and licences	1,076,103
Waterworks	2,171,338
Gasworks	3,355,383
Other undertakings producing revenue	709,156
Repayments in respect of private improvement works	775,106
Receipts from other sources	1,281,731
Total	£46,330,992

The expenditure of the authorities during the year, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, amounted to £45,122,815. The following are some of the principal purposes in respect of which it had been incurred:—

Relief of the poor	£6,450,302
Pauper lunatics and lunatic asylums	1,433,789
Police	3,767,033
Education	3,635,938
Highways, street improvements, and turnpike roads	5,502,107
Gasworks	2,477,650
Public lighting	893,530
Waterworks	798,781
Sewerage and sewage disposal	999,771
Harbours, docks, and piers	1,065,765
Other public works and purposes	4,236,469
Private improvement works	573,806
Principal and interest on loans	10,715,645
Salaries and remuneration of officers	1,453,385
Establishment charges	5,697,978

The receipts from loans during the year amounted to £9,270,987, and the expenditure out of loans to £8,642,192. The following are some of the principal purposes for which the loans were raised, and the amounts raised for each purpose:—

Highways and street improvements	£1,450,626
Waterworks	835,666
Schools	1,040,378
Sewerage and sewage disposal	962,160
Gasworks	395,802
Poor law purposes	472,000
Harbours, docks, and piers	868,711
County purposes	348,957
Markets	95,072
Artisans and labourers' dwellings improvement schemes	36,455
Bridges and ferries	912,945
Tramways	32,095

The outstanding loans of the local authorities at the end of the year amounted to £186,821,642.

The following statement shows, so far as it has been found practical to apportion them, the amounts outstanding in respect of the principal purposes for which these loans had been raised:—

Waterworks	£32,427,279
Harbours, docks, and piers	29,901,617
Highways, street improvements, and turnpike roads	29,021,594
Sewerage and sewage disposal	18,369,376
Schools	16,812,368
Gasworks	14,699,015
Poor law purposes	6,888,422
Markets	5,284,948
Public buildings, offices, etc. (not included under other headings)	3,771,332
Artisans and labourers' dwellings improvement schemes	3,562,108
Lunatic asylums	3,594,772
Bridges and ferries	4,020,679

Parks, pleasure grounds, commons and open spaces	2,797,406
Cemeteries and burial grounds	2,427,346
Land drainage, embankment, and river conservancy	2,262,092
Tramways	1,316,478
Private improvement works	917,484
Police stations and gaols	1,020,179
Baths and washhouses	698,309
Hospitals	507,465
Libraries and museums	445,379
Fire brigade	346,415
Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, '66	119,655
Slaughter-houses	84,805
Public lighting	34,673
Loans charged on Church rates	13,304
Other purposes	5,451,092

£186,821,042

Loch, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Chief Commissioner of the Cape. In the course of his diplomatic career was taken prisoner during the war with China, and subjected to much cruelty and insult. With Mr. Boulby, correspondent of the *Times*, his fellow-prisoner, he was carried about in a cage by his captors and exhibited to the natives. After his liberation he returned to England, and was appointed **Governor of the Isle of Man**, where he effected many public improvements and legislative reforms, including the reconstitution of the House of Keys. He was subsequently appointed to the Mines department of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests. Afterwards became Governor of Victoria, where he made himself very popular. G.C.M.G. '87. While in England, on leave of absence, in April '89, he was appointed to succeed Sir Hercules Robinson as Chief Commissioner at the Cape.

Lockwood, Selva A., b. at Royallon, N.Y., 1842. The champion of the Woman's Rights party in the United States. Formerly a teacher in a public school at Lockport, N.Y.; graduated with honours at Genesee College, N.Y., in '57; removed to Washington and practised law there; was the first woman authorised to practise before the Supreme Court of the United States. Has been eminently successful as a lecturer and lawyer, and has twice been candidate for President under the auspices of the Woman's Suffrage party.

Lockwood, Frank, Q.C., M.P., was b. 1846. Educated at Cambridge. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn '72; Q.C. '82; Benchers '86. Appointed one of the Commissioners to inquire into corrupt practices at Chester '80. Recorder of Sheffield '74. Elected Liberal member for York '85, which he still represents. Mr. L. is well known as a humorous speaker, and is an accomplished caricaturist. He appeared, in company with other eminent counsel, on behalf of the Irish Party, before the Parnell Commission (q.v.). In '89 he illustrated Mr. C. J. Darling's facetious legal work, "*Scintilla Juris*."

Lockyer, Joseph Norman, F.R.S.; b. at Rugby 1836. Appointed to the War Office ('57), and editor of *Army Regulations* ('65). He was subsequently transferred to the Science and Art Department. Elected F.R.S. ('69). He was chief of the *English Government Eclipse Expedition to Sicily* ('70), and to *India* ('71). Bakerian Lecturer, '88. Inaugurated the series of Saturday afternoon lectures at South Kensington Museum Feb. '89. He has pub-

lished several works on astronomy, and has done much to advance the interests of that science. The Second Report of the Committee on Solar Physics (issued as a Parliamentary Blue Book in Oct. '89) contains an account of Mr. Lockyer's recent investigations of solar phenomena. The Syllabus of Physiology recently issued by the Science and Art Department for the guidance of students and teachers of elementary physics was prepared by Mr. Lockyer. From the pen of Mr. L. an article, "The History of a Star," appeared in the November number of the *Nineteenth Century*.

Loisinger, Fräulein Amalia, lately a singer at the Darmstadt Court Theatre, was b. at Pressburg, April 18th, 1865, and is of humble origin. Her father, who died a short time ago, was valet to the Austrian Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Martin Signorini, and her mother, who is still alive, is a native of Bruneck, in the Tyrol. She received her musical training at Pressburg, and made her first appearance in public at a concert in Vienna in '80. In '83 she took up her residence at Prague, where she and her mother occupied a modest apartment in the Carolinenthal suburb. There she lived for two years, continuing her studies and occasionally singing at concerts. Her rich and captivating voice, her beautiful face, and her blameless life soon made her a general favourite, and, although disinclined to enter on a theatrical career, she yielded to her mother's wishes, and, early in '85, accepted an engagement for the town theatre at Troppau, in Silesia. From April 16th to May 17th in the same year she played at Linz, where she appeared with great success as *Eva* in the *Meistersinger*, and *Zerlina* in *Don Juan*, and in several other parts. From Linz she went to Leipzig, and then to Darmstadt, where she obtained a permanent engagement at a salary of 4000 m. (equal to £200) for the first year, 5000 m. for the second, and 6000 m. for the third year. Married Prince Alexander of Battemberg (q.v.) in Feb. '89.

London Central Subway Railway. Notice was given in November '88 that application would be made to Parliament for leave to bring in a bill for the construction of subway railways from **St. James Street, Piccadilly, to Holborn Circus.** The railway is to be in three sections, of the standard gauge 4 ft. 8½ in., and be worked by electricity. A meeting of the ratepayers of Holborn was held on Jan. 2nd, '89, under the presidency of Mr. Gainsford Bruce, Q.C., M.P., when it was explained that the bill consisted of fifty-four sections, and that the capital of the Company was to be £750,000. A resolution was adopted strongly opposing the project, a committee being formed for that purpose. It was stated that Mr. W. Leatham Bright, M.P. was one of the promoters of the scheme. A deputation of tradesmen and others from Piccadilly, Shaftesbury Avenue, and Holborn, attended before the Metropolitan Board of Works on Feb. 8th, and presented a memorial against the bill, the matter being referred to the Works Committee. The Company's bill was read a second time in the House of Commons on March 7th, but only after a sharp discussion. The promoters of the Bill having lodged objections to the Metropolitan and the Metropolitan District railways appearing against them, the question of *locus standi* was argued on May and before the Court of Referees. The main point

of contention was the competition, and the Court decided that neither Company was entitled to oppose.

London Chamber of Commerce, The. Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, Oct. '81. First President, Mr. Chas. Magniac, M.P. The L. C. C. takes cognisance of all questions affecting the good of the community at large, and which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. Among these topics may be mentioned the Anglo-French Treaty Negotiations, the Burmah Monopolies, the Russo-Chinese Treaty of Kuldja, and Telegraph Rates in Russia; in '82 Coffee Adulteration, the Bill for Amending the Laws relating to Customs and Inland Revenue, Eastern Bills of Lading, Cattle Plague Regulations, Consular Reports, Bankruptcy Reform, Thames Communications, different matters referring to the Suez Canal (*q.v.*), Parcels Post, the Spanish Treaty, Coal and Wine Dues (*q.v.*), Sixpenny Telegrams, Colonial and Imperial Federation (*q.v.*), Merchant Shipping Bill, Railway Rates and Fares, Postal Reform, Arbitration, State Guarantee of War Risks, Technical Education, Emigration, Commercial Treaties with Morocco, Mexico, Spain, and various foreign countries, Annexation of Burmah (approved of), Commercial Museums, Decimal Coinage, the Silver Question, Merchandise Marks Act '87, Development of Burmah. A number of subjects similar to these are considered yearly by the meetings, and whatever steps after due deliberation are considered advisable to be taken upon them, by way of petitioning Parliament or otherwise, are adopted. The Chamber, too, has frequently been consulted confidentially by Government concerning matters affecting trade. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into sections, each dealing with some particular subject, and twenty-seven trades have already been organised in this way. The Chamber has on its premises the nucleus of a valuable commercial library, to which presentations have been made by the late Mr. Samuel Morley, Sir John Lubbock, M.P., and others. The principal work effected in '89 was the organisation of an effective opposition by the Chamber, in conjunction with other bodies, to the proposals of the Railway Companies under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act of '89. The scheme of Commercial Education, on which the Chamber has been engaged for some two years past, was also completed, and issued for the adoption of those concerned. President, Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., M.P. *Organ. Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly). *Office*, Botolph House, E.C. *Sec. and Editor*, Mr. K. B. Murray.

London Coal Duties Abolition Act, '89. See *Session*, Sect. 61.

London Congregational Union. This, the only society representing the interests of London Congregationalists, was formed in March 1873. The limits of its operations are comprised within the area known as Greater London, including the whole of Middlesex, and such portions of Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Herts as are within twelve miles of Charing Cross, these being divided into ten districts. The objects of the Union are to promote spiritual intercommunion between the Congregational Churches of the Metropolis, to aid such of them as are weak, and to promote church extension,

and secure their common, religious, and social interests. An annual average of about £3,500 is expended in aiding churches to support their ministers and in extending and consolidating mission work. In addition, grants are made in aid of Chapel Building, and Free Loans are granted for a term of years from a fund amounting to £11,050. About £18,000 has been raised during the last six years for children's breakfasts, and other philanthropic work. The membership of the Union consists of the representatives of affiliated churches and of ministerial, personal, and honorary members. The Council consists of sixty members; thirty ministerial and thirty non-ministerial, together with the Chairman, ex-Chairman, Chairman-elect, Treasurers, and Secretary. Each District Committee is entitled to nominate for the Council in the proportion of one member for every seven affiliated churches in the district. Fourteen members retire annually, and these are not eligible for reappointment before the following annual election. *Offices*, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. *Sec.*, Rev. A. Means.

London, Corporation of the City of, consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the City and its liberties is divided into 27 wards, including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two Cripplegate wards (which return an alderman jointly), elects one alderman and a number of common councillors varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232. An alderman is elected when a vacancy occurs, and holds office for life; the councillors are elected on St. Thomas's Day, and hold office for one year, but are of course eligible for re-election. The electors are in each case freemen, who may have obtained their freedom by birth, apprenticeship, purchase, or gift; but who must be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A liveryman is a freeman who, by payment of a fee, has entered the livery of one or other of the City companies or guilds, and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.'s for the City. The Lord Mayor is elected on Sept. 29th by the liverymen of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall, and to be eligible he must have served as sheriff (*q.v.*) of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. These two names are submitted to the general body of the aldermen, who choose usually the first, but sometimes, for a special reason, prefer the second. The Lord Mayor elect is presented to the Lord Chancellor to receive the assent of the Crown to the election; he is sworn before the retiring Lord Mayor and aldermen on Nov. 8th, and on Nov. 9th he goes in procession to the Royal Courts of Justice to be presented to the Lord Chief Justice and again sworn. The mayoralty thus commenced lasts a year, but the same alderman has in some instances been re-elected for a

second, and in ancient times for even a third period of service. His public duties absorb every moment of the Lord Mayor's time, and the £10,000 annually voted by the Corporation does not anything like cover his expenses while in office. He is expected to preside during the day over meetings for public or benevolent objects, and to take part in many important ceremonies: to open schools, distribute prizes, initiate subscriptions for relief of distress; and by night to entertain eminent and distinguished personages at his official residence. As head of the Corporation he presides at Common Hall, the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council, and may have to attend committees, and the Commissioners of Sewers; he presides at the justice room of the Mansion House, and is first commissioner of the Central Criminal Court; he is a trustee of St. Paul's and a governor of several charities. He is head of the Thames Conservancy Board. He is styled "right honourable," and, although not of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover. [The Lord Mayor's private secretary is Mr. W. J. Soulsby, Mansion House.] The alderman of the ward presides over the ward-mote for the election of common councillors. Each alderman is a justice of the peace, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. The aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit and swear brokers, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sit in the Court of Common Council, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Commons of the City of London in common council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present. The Common Council manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation, has charge of its own police (see METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE), lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. The Recorder (Sir T. Chambers, Q.C., salary £3500, and £57 as steward of Southwark) presents the Lord Mayor elect to the Lord Chancellor and to the Lord Chief Justice, is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but from and after the next vacancy he is not to exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by Her Majesty to exercise such functions. The Chamberlain (Mr. Benjamin Scott, F.R.A.S., salary £2500, who has held this office since 1858) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election. He receives the revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. The Common Serjeant (Sir W. T.

Charley, Q.C., D.C.L., salary £2000) attends the Lord Mayor on all public occasions, and is present at meetings of the Court of Aldermen or Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the judges at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder. The Town Clerk or Common Clerk (Sir J. Monckton, F.S.A., salary £3000) keeps the charters and records of the City, and attends all courts held before the Lord Mayor and aldermen. He signs documents with his surname only. The Remembrancer (Mr. G. F. Goldney, salary £2000) attends the Lord Mayor on certain days, puts the Corporation in mind of the business to be transacted, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters. The Sword Bearer carries the sword, being the emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor. The last four are appointed by the Common Council. In any future vacancy in the offices of Common Serjeant and Judge of the City of London Court, the rights claimed by the Court of Common Council to appoint to such offices are, under the Local Government Act, to cease, and it shall be lawful for the Queen to appoint a duly qualified barrister to be such Common Serjeant or Judge.

London Council (Money) Act, '89. See heading COUNTY COUNCILS.

London, County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS, SECT. 4.

"London Gazette," The. Originally a two-paged fortnightly journal—founded in 1642, and removed in 1665 to Oxford, whither the court had retired to escape from the contagion of the plague, and whence the first extant series was issued—it is the official organ for all public announcements, and is now published bi-weekly. It is Government property, and all bankruptcies, dissolution of partnerships, etc., are advertised in it. Office, 47, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

London Great Tower. During the autumn of '89 considerable interest was aroused by a statement that a project was on foot to erect a great exhibition tower in London which was to out rival the Eiffel Tower at Paris (*q.v.*), and the locality named was Muswell Hill. In October some tangibility was given to the scheme by an advertisement headed "The Tower," in which designs were invited for a structure not less than 1200 feet in height, and estimates giving the weight of the material, cost of lifts, and cost of labour in construction. A specification was to be ready by Nov. 1st. The designs to be in by the end of Feb. '90. A premium was offered of 500 guineas for the best, and of 250 guineas for the second best design and estimate. Sir E. W. Watkin's name appears at the head of the promoters' list, and the jury to decide will be Sir Frederick Bramwell, C.E., F.R.S.; Benjamin Baker, Esq., C.E.; Edmund H. Carbutt, Esq., C.E.; St. Edward Harland, Bart., M.P.; Professor Kennedy, C.E., F.R.S.; Charles Liddell, Esq., C.E.; J. F. Moulton, Esq., Q.C., F.R.S. (with power to add to their number).

London Missionary Society. See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

London Produce Clearing House Co. The object of this Company, which was launched in Feb. 1888, is to place on a secure basis, by a system of deposits, the dealing in produce for future delivery. Dealings in each article are

subject to regulations drawn up in conjunction with the leading brokers in each trade. The regulations are so framed as to avoid disclosure of the names of principals. During the first year of its existence, 2,265,500 bags of coffee and 1,277,000 bags of sugar were registered by the Company. These large operations are having their effect on the trade of the port of London, as more coffee is being attracted here in consequence. The Company is now registering dealings in China tea, silk, and wheat, as well as in coffee and sugar; but the bulk of the business is done in the last two commodities. The capital of the Company is £1,000,000 sterling, divided into 100,000 shares of £10 each, of which 100 are founders' shares.

London, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Frederick Temple, P.C., Lord Bishop of. This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers. The income of the see is £10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York. His lordship is the son of the late Lieut.-Governor of Sierra Leone, and was educated at Tiverton Grammar School and Balliol College, Oxford, graduating B.A. (double first, 42), B.D. and D.D. (58). Formerly his lordship was Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his College, and was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, Twickenham (48), resigning this appointment '55. Appointed ('58) **Head Master of Rugby School**, a member of Lord Clarendon's Education Commission (61), Chaplain-in-ordinary to Her Majesty; Bishop of Exeter (69), translated to London ('85). His lordship is the author of the opening essay, "Education of the World," in the "Essays and Reviews." This article led to numerous pamphlets attacking his lordship's position. His lordship is the author of "Sermons Preached at Rugby" ('58-65); "The Relation between Science and Religion, being the Hampton Lectures for '84" ('85); "Good Manners" ('83). He is a prominent leader of the Temperance movement. His lordship took part in the Arbitration Committee in the **Great Strike** (71.) in Oct. '83, and also presided at the great meeting convened in St James's Hall Oct. 16th, to support the **Licensing Committee** of the London County Council in their efforts to purify the **Music Halls**.

London Salvage Corps. Was established in 1866, when the London Fire Engine Establishment was transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works by the Fire Insurance Companies, and re-formed as the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The S. C. was established by and has since been maintained at the expense of the **Fire Insurance Companies**, who bear the cost rateably. It is managed by a **Committee** of the leading officials of the Companies, the **Secretary** of each of which is a member. Mr. E. Brace Hall is the **Chief Officer** of the Corps. The remainder of the Corps consists of 5 superintendents, 10 foremen, 18 first, 20 second, and 40 third class m.e.n. A good system of pensioning and insuring the lives of the members exists, somewhat similar to that of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade (77.). The number of **free** attended in '88 (latest return) by the S. C. was 1,779, at which 571 salvage services were rendered by the Corps. The number of **watching duties** performed was 18,238, which has caused the employment of temporary assistance. The receipts of the corps for '88 amounted to £24,319 13s. 1d., made up

as follows: viz., £4,500 5s. for rate in aid from the Fire Insurance Companies, £9,934 8s. 3d. for services and turn outs, £500 from the Wharf and Warehouse Committee, £1,314 18. from rents, £58 2s. 6d. from interests, and £268 12s. 5d. from watching. The expenditure was £24,319 13s. 1d.; which, among numerous other items, includes £10,860 19s. 8d. for salaries, £6,593 16s. 6d. for rents and taxes, and £1,431 16s. 9d. for coach and horse hire. The Corps has five stations, and owns a great number of salvage vans. All the stations are in communication by telephone, and with the Chief Office and superior Stations of each District of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. Headquarters of the S. C., Watling Street, E.C.

London School Board. See SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

London University is an examining body with the power of conferring degrees, which it does under its 4th royal charter, dated 1863. In '78 it received an additional charter admitting women to all degrees without exception. Besides holding examinations in London, the University extends them when required to the provinces and the colonies. From its foundation, in '36, to '89, it had examined 66,766 candidates. Lord Granville is the **Chancellor**, and Sir James Paget the **Vice-Chancellor**. **Parliamentary representative**, Sir John Lubbock, Bart. The degrees with their distinguishing hoods are:—LL.D. (*hood* scarlet cloth, with a lining of blue silk); LL.B. (*h.* black silk, with an edging of blue silk; if a member of Convocation, black silk, lined with white silk, with an edging of blue silk); M.D. (*h.* scarlet cloth, with a lining of violet silk); M.S. (*h.* black silk, with a lining of violet silk); M.B. and B.S. (*h.* black silk with an edging of violet silk; if a member of Convocation, black silk or stuff, with a lining of white silk, edged with violet silk); D.Sc. (*h.* scarlet cloth, lined with gold-coloured silk); B.Sc. (*h.* black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with gold-coloured silk, or, if a member of Convocation, lined with white silk edged with gold-coloured silk); D. Lit. (*h.* scarlet cloth, lined with russet-brown silk); M.A. (black silk, lined with russet-brown silk); B.A. (*h.* black or stuff, edged on the inside with russet-brown silk, or, if a member of Convocation, with a lining of white silk, edged with russet-brown silk); D. Mus. (*h.* blue silk, with a lining of white watered silk, or, if a member of Convocation, scarlet cloth, with a lining of white watered silk); B. Mus. (*h.* blue silk, with a lining of white watered silk). A necessary preliminary to proceeding in any faculty is the passing of the **Matriculation Examination**. For the regulations of this and other examinations apply to the Registrar, Mr. A. Milman, M.A. Univ., Burlington House, Piccadilly. Consult *London University Calendar*.

London Wesleyan Mission. The. This movement was the outcome of the interest aroused by the "Bitter Cry" issued in '85 by the Congregational Union. On March 10th, '85, a great meeting was held in the City Road Wesleyan Chapel to initiate a work amongst the outcast classes of London. A large sum of money was speedily raised, and the work was started. (1) In the **East End** by the Rev. Peter Thompson, at St. George's-in-the-East, who, assisted by several lay agents—men and women—has since extended his work to "Paddy's Goose" (a notorious old public-house in Ratcliff Highway, now used as a mission hall), Wilton's

Theatre, the Seamen's Chapel, Commercial Rd.; and Spitalfields. (2) **St. John's Square, Clerkenwell**, by the Rev. E. Smith (*q.v.*). This branch is intended as an effort amongst the working rather than the outcast classes, though both are aimed at. The chapel at St. John's Square was an old one, worked under the ordinary Wesleyan rules, with a very small congregation. In three years the congregation has been

from about 100 to 1000, and is extending on all sides, and a working men's club and girls' parlour have now been added. (3) What is known as the **West End Mission**, at St. James's Hall, Prince's Hall, Wardour Hall, Cleveland Hall, Lincoln House, Katherine House, and Wiclif House, with the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes (*q.v.*) at the head, assisted by the Rev. Mark Guy Pearce and a powerful staff of lay agents.

Orchestral and military bands are used for the musical part of the services at St. James's Hall, social and high-class entertainments at Wardour Hall, a house for the lady workers of the mission to reside in—these ladies wearing a uniform and being called "Sisters of the People"—all indicate the broad views held by the superintendent, Mr. Hughes. **Hon. Sec.**, Rev. J. Ernest Clapham; **Sec.**, Rev. W. D. Walters; **Treas.**, R. W. Perks, Esq. **Offices**, Wesleyan Mission House, Bishopsgate St., E.C. "**Longman's Magazine**" (monthly), founded Nov. 1882; contains serial and short stories, essays (especially on social subjects), popular science, and occasional poetry. Editor, Mr. O. J. Longman. **Offices**, 39, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Lopes, The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Charles, 3rd son of the late Sir Ralph Lopes, 2nd Bart., b. at Devonport 1828, and ed. at Winchester School and Balliol College, Oxford. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple ('52). Joining the Western Circuit, he soon became a leading junior. Elected to Parliament in the Conservative interest as member for Taunton ('68-74), Q.C. ('69). M.P. for Frome ('74-76). Appointed to a judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas ('76), and a Lord Justice of Appeal ('85).

Lord Campbell's Act. By this Act, passed in 1846, and more precisely entitled "An Act for Compensating the Families of Persons Killed by Accidents," it is provided that when the death of any person is occasioned by such a wrongful act or default as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to recover damages in respect thereof, then the person who would in that case have been liable shall still be liable to an action for damages, notwithstanding the death of the injured party. Every such action must be for the benefit of the wife, husband, parent, and child of the deceased, and must be brought by or in the name of his executor or administrator. The jury may give such damages as they think proportioned to the injury resulting from the death to the parties respectively for whose benefit the action is brought; and the amount so recovered, after deducting costs not recovered from the defendant, is to be divided among the parties in such shares as the verdict shall direct. No more than one action lies in respect of the same subject-matter; and every action must be commenced within twelve calendar months after the death of the injured person. The plaintiff must deliver to the defendant a full particular of the person or persons on whose behalf the action is brought, and of the nature of the claim in respect of which he seeks to recover damages. Damages under this Act can be

recovered only where pecuniary advantage or the reasonable expectation of such advantage has been lost in consequence of the injured person's death. No damage can be given for funeral expenses or the cost of mourning. On the other hand, the receipt of insurance money cannot be taken into account in reduction of damages. The Act is chiefly important in its bearing on railway accidents.

Lord Chamberlain. See CHAMBERLAIN, LORD.

Lord Mayor's Court. An action will lie in the Lord Mayor's Court when a debtor "shall dwell or carry on business within the City of London," or if the cause of action arises in the City. A question was raised (April '88) whether a solicitor's clerk engaged in the City, but living in Canonbury, "carried on business in the City" in such a way as to entitle him to bring an action in the Court. A Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division held that such a person did not carry on business in the City, and granted a prohibition to restrain the action he had commenced.

Lord Privy Seal. The, was so denominated from his having the custody of the privy seal, which was used to all charters, grants, and pardons signed by the king before they came to the great seal. Modern legislation has deprived the office of all but the most nominal duties, but the holder is fifth great officer of State, and as such takes precedence next after the Lord President of the Council.

Lords, House of, Alphabetical List of. See PEERAGE, and ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Lords Justices were appointed by William III. to govern England during his absence in 1694. Two Lords Justices, assigned to the Court of Appeal in Chancery, were selected Oct. 1st, 1851, and the salary was fixed at £6,000. There are now five **Lords Justices**—Sir H. Cotton, Sir N. Lindley, Sir C. S. C. Bowen, Sir E. Fry, and Sir H. C. Lopes, each of whom receive a salary of £5,000.

Lords of Appeal. See PEERAGE.

Lords, Privileges of. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS.

Lords Spiritual and Temporal. See PEERS.

Los Hermanos. West Indian islands on the Venezuelan coast, belonging to that State.

Lourenzo Marquez. The port and settlement in Delagoa Bay (*q.v.*). Now a rising town. Belongs to Portugal, which has a garrison there. Is the starting-point of railway to Transvaal gold-fields, and hence likely to become a place of consequence.

Low Church. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Lowell, James Russell, D.C.L., LL.D., son of Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D., was b. at Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1810. Graduated at Harvard College (1838), and at Harvard Law School (1840). Published some poems (1841) entitled "A Year's Life," another volume of poems (1844); some directed against slavery (1848); followed by the "**Biglow Papers**," a satirical essay against slavery and the Mexican war. Travelled in Europe (1851-52); delivered a course of lectures before Lowell Institute, Boston, on "British Poets" (1854-55); appointed **Professor of Modern Languages and Literature at Harvard College** (1855); spent a year at Dresden; was editor of the *Atlantic*

Monthly (1857-62), and *North American Review* (1862-72); published (1868) "Commemoration Ode" in honour of the alumni of Harvard who fell in the Civil War, and afterwards six other works; travelled again in Europe (1872-74), and received the above degrees from Oxford and Cambridge respectively. His wife, Maria W. Lowell, was a poet of considerable merit and a native of the same State. In 1880 he was appointed Minister of the United States, America, to Great Britain, from which he was recalled (1885). Under the title of "Democracy and other Addresses" Mr. L. in 1887 republished the speeches which he delivered on important occasions during his residence in this country. Mr. L. again visited England in '88, and on leaving Liverpool made the relations existing between England and America the subject of a speech conceived in his happiest vein. Another volume of poetry, entitled "Heartsease and Rue," was issued by Mr. L. in '88. In '89 he wrote an introduction to Macmillan's "Compleat Angler."

Lower Canada. The former name of Quebec (*q.v.*).

Loyalty Islands. A dependency of the French colony of New Caledonia (*q.v.*).

Lubbock, Sir John, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., b. in London, 1834. Ed. at Eton. Entered ('48) his father's bank in Lombard St., becoming a partner in '56. Sir J. L. has been a member of many Commissions, including the Public School Commission, the International Coinage Commission, and the Advancement of Science Commission. M.P. for Maidstone from '70 to '80, when he was elected by the Univ. of London, which seat he still holds. During his parliamentary career Sir John has taken an active interest in educational and financial questions, and several public measures of importance (the principal being the Bank Holidays Act and the Bankers' Books Evidence Bill) owe their existence mainly to his influence and exertions. He has recently devoted himself to the promotion of the Shop Hours Bill. Sir J. L. is also distinguished as a scientist. In '65 he published "Pre-historic Times," in '70 the "Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man," and in '88 "The Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of the Animals, with special reference to Insects," and "The Pleasures of Life." He is also the author of various works on Ants, Bees, and Wasps, besides many other valuable scientific works. He was elected first President of the Institute of Bankers, and in '81 President of the British Association. He has also been Vice-President of the Royal Society. He has received the hon. degrees of D.C.L. from Oxford and LL.D. from Dublin, and held the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. of London, which he resigned in '80, on becoming the parliamentary representative of the University. Sir John is a Liberal Unionist. In Nov. '88 he was entertained at a banquet in honour of his labours in connection with the Early Closing movement. He was returned at the head of the poll for the City Division for the London County Council Jan. 12th, '89, and was subsequently elected Vice-Chairman of that body. In April the second part of his "Pleasures of Life" was issued, and, like the first part of the interesting work, added greatly to his reputation.

Looy, Henry W., b. at Crosby, near Liverpool, Dec. 5th, 1845. Entering the journalistic profession, he was successively on the

staffs of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* ('64) and *Pall Mall Gazette* ('70). Joined the *Daily News* as special correspondent, chief of the gallery staff, and writer of the parliamentary summary ('73). He was appointed editor ('86); but in '87 resigned the editorship, and returned to his old post in the gallery. Mr. Lucy is the author of a "Handbook of Parliamentary Procedure," and "Men and Manners in Parliament," "Diary of Two Parliaments," and a novel, "Gideon Fleyce." On the death of Mr. Tom Taylor, who in succession to Mr. Shirley Brooks had written the "Essence of Parliament" for *Punch*, Mr. Lucy was invited to continue the work. This he did in a new style, now familiar as "The Diary of Toby, M.P."

Luderitzland and Angra Pequena. A German colony on the west coast of Africa. Administered by the German West African Society. Area under 100,000 sq. m.; pop. probably 100,000. Coast extends from Walfisch Bay to the Orange river. Inland it is bounded by the 20th meridian E. long., including Great Namaqualand. Angra Pequena, now called Luderitz Bight, is the port and nucleus of settlement, with Moravian missionary village of Bethany further inland. Regular sea communication with the Cape has been established. Climate favourable, but soil sterile and sandy. Water at present has to be brought from Cape Town. Natives are docile, of the Namaqua Hottentot tribes. There are copper-mines. Herr Luderitz, who is supposed to be dead, effected purchase of land from Namaquas and settled here. The German Government annexed the territory in '84-5. See DAMARALAND.

Lunacy. According to the latest returns made to H.M. Commissioners in Lunacy for England and Wales, the number of persons registered as lunatics, idiots, or persons of unsound mind, was 82,643. On January 1st, '89, the total was made up as follows:—7,795 (3,974 male and 3,821 female) private patients (excluding criminals), 74,171 (33,171 male and 41,054 female) pauper patients, and 677 (510 male and 167 female) criminal patients. These figures show an increase on the record of 1st Jan., '87, of 1 male, and a decrease of 13 female private patients, an increase of 962 male, and 766 female pauper patients, and an increase of 29 male and 7 female criminal patients. The aggregate increase for the year was 1,752 (992 males and 760 females). This considerably exceeds the average annual increase of the previous ten years (1,425), and justifies the doubt as to the permanence of the decline in the rate of increase shown by the figures of 1st Jan., '86 and '87. A remarkable fact in connection with the statistics of lunacy, is that for the four years, '85 to '88, the annual increase of males was considerably greater than that of the females while in the period ('59-'84), the proportion was almost always largely the other way.

Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, '89. See SESSION, sect. 80.

Luxemburg. The King of the Netherlands is Grand-Duke of Luxemburg, and nominates the Government; but by the Treaty of London, 1867, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory. Area, 1,706 sq. m., pop. 217,447. Capital, Luxemburg, pop. 17,064. For commercial purposes the Grand-Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 42 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years. See NETHERLANDS.

"**Lyall, Edna**" (Miss Ada Ellen Bayly), the well-known novelist, is the youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. Bayly, a barrister of the Inner Temple. She commenced her literary career at an early age, and her books have attained a very widespread popularity. They include "**Donovan**" (which inculcates the lesson of charity in religious differences), "**We Two**," "**In the Golden Days**," "**The Autobiography of a Slander**," "**Derrick Vaughan**," and her latest, "**A Hardy Norseman**," which first appeared in the pages of *Good Words*, '89. Statistics of a London public library recently disclosed the fact that Edna Lyall's books were in greatest demand in the list of fiction.

Lytton, Rt. Hon. Edwd. Robt. Bulwer-Lytton, and Baron and 1st Earl of, only son of the late Lord Lytton, the novelist and dramatist, was b. in 1831. Was educated at Harrow and the Univ. of Bonn, and early gave promise of the inheritance of his father's literary genius, by the publication of "**Clytemnestra** and other Poems," under the nom de plume of "**Owen Meredith**." He early entered the diplomatic service. In '63 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, and the following year served in the same capacity

city at Athens. He subsequently became *chargé d'affaires* at Lisbon, and at Madrid, and Vienna, and in '72 was appointed secretary of the embassy to Paris. Two years later he was sent as Ambassador to Lisbon and in '76 was appointed Viceroy of India. His vicereignty is memorable for the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, and for the declaration of war upon Afghanistan. Lord L. resigned simultaneously with Lord Beaconsfield after the defeat of the Conservative Ministry in '80. He was raised to the rank of an earl in the same year. Lord Lytton was in '87 appointed Ambassador to Paris in succession to the late Lord Lyons. In addition to the volume of poems already mentioned, Lord L. is the author of "**Lucile**," "**Tannhäuser**," "**The King of Amasas**," "**Fables and Songs**," "**Glenavril**," etc., and of a Life of his father. He is Lord Rector of Glasgow University. His lordship's absence from Paris at the time of the inauguration of the Centennial Exhibition last year gave rise to much comment. It was, however, stated that he returned to London to undergo a surgical operation. His poem entitled "**Ad Esopum**" appeared in the March No. ('89) of the *Grande Revue de St. Petersburg*.

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Macao. A Portuguese trade-port and settlement at the mouth of the Canton river, China. Has declined since the opening of the Chinese free ports. Area, 21½ sq. m.; pop. 66,036. Ceded to Portugal in 1586.

McCarthy, Justin, M.P., was b. at Cork in 1830, and educated in that city. In '53 he commenced his career as a journalist in connection with a Liverpool paper, and in '60 joined the staff of the *Morning Star* as parliamentary reporter, becoming ('64) chief editor. In '68 he severed his connection with the *Morning Star*, and subsequently visited the United States. On his return in '72 he joined the editorial staff of the *Daily News*, from which he retired in '86, but which he has since rejoined. Mr. McCarthy represented Longford '79-85. He unsuccessfully contested Derry at the general election of '85, but was returned by a large majority for Longford. In '86 he again contested Derry, against Mr. (now Sir) C. E. Lewis, who was returned by a majority of three. On petition, however, Mr. McCarthy was declared to be the sitting member. He is one of the most powerful of Mr. Parnell's supporters. Mr. McCarthy is also well known as a novelist and historian, and, besides being the author of "**A Fair Saxon**," "**Dear Lady Dindane**," "**Lindley Rochford**," "**Camola**," etc., he has written "**A History of Our Own Times**," "**The Epoch of Reform**," "**History of the Four Georges**," a volume of essays entitled "**Con Amore**," and "**Prohibitory Legislation in the United States**." In '88 Mr. McCarthy brought out "**The Right Honourable**" and "**The Ladies' Gallery**" (which latter he wrote in conjunction with Mrs. Campbell Praed); and in '89 a prose translation of "**Bubaiyat**," the work of the Persian poet Omar Khayyam.

MacCunn, Hamish, the composer, was b. at Greenock, 1868, and consequently attained his majority in '89. Gained a scholarship at the

Royal College of Music. His "**Lay of the Last Minstrel**" first brought him into public notice; and, prior to the death of Mr. Carl Rosa, he had been commissioned by that gentleman to write an opera entitled "**Waverley**." An overture by Mr. M., which was produced at the Crystal Palace in '87, has brought him much popularity. His latest work is "**The Cameronian's Dream**," which is to be given by the Glasgow Choral Union.

Macdonald, Dr. George, poet and novelist, b. 1824, at Huntly, Aberdeenshire. Educated at University of Aberdeen, and subsequently at Highbury Independent College, with the idea of becoming a Congregational minister. He afterwards, however, decided to devote himself to literature. Dr. Macdonald's works are characterised by deep poetic and religious feeling, and great power of mental analysis. His views are extremely broad and liberal, and the charm of his style has a peculiar fascination. His best known works are "**David Elginbrod**," "**Alec Forbes**," "**Adela Cathcart**," "**The Portent**, a Story of Second Sight," "**Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood**," "**The Seaboard Parish**," "**Robert Falconer**," "**The Vicar's Daughter**," "**Thomas Wingfield**, Curate," "**The Marquis of Lossie**," "**At the Back of the North Wind**," "**The Gifts of the Child Christ**," "**The Wise Woman**, a Parable," etc. Dr. M. is also an eloquent preacher and lecturer, and has during '89 frequently occupied Congregational and other pulpits.

Mackay, Charles, LL.D., b. at Perth 1814. Educated in Belgium, and witnessed the events of the Revolution of '30. In '34 he became connected with the *Morning Chronicle*, and in '44 editor of the *Glasgow Argus*. When the *Daily News* was started under the editorship of Charles Dickens, Dr. Mackay contributed to that journal the popular songs entitled "**Voices from the Crowd**." He is the author of several volumes

of poems and other works, of which "*Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions*" obtained a large circulation in its day. It is, however, as the author of "*There's a good time coming, boys*," and other popular songs, that Dr. Mackay is best known. A testimonial was presented to him in '88. He published his literary recollections under the title "*Through the Long Day*."

Mackenzie, Alexander Campbell, author of the oratorio "*The Rose of Sharon*" (written for the Norwich Festival of 1884). Was b. at Edinburgh '47. He studied and played as violinist in Germany ('57-62), when he became King's Scholar at the Royal Academy of Music, London. Since then, till his great success, his life was one of hard work, and his compositions, very scholarly and original, though few, were on a scale too small to make known the great genius he is now seen to possess. Mackenzie composed a violin concerto for the Birmingham festival of '85, which was very favourably received. He has produced two operas, "*Colomba*" and "*The Troubadour*," both brought out at Drury Lane by Mr. Carl Rosa, the last-named in the summer of '86. In the autumn of the same year his cantata "*The Story of Bayid*" was brought forward at the Leeds Festival. He was elected Principal of the Royal Academy of Music (g.v.) in Feb. '88, in succession to the late Sir G. Macfarren. His latest musical work ('89) is "*The Pibroch*," which Señor Sarasate (g.v.) played at the Leeds Festival.

Mackenzie, Sir Morell, M.D., was b. at Leytonstone, Essex, 1837. Educated at the London Hospital and the medical schools at Paris and Vienna; M.D. Univ. of London. Sir M. M. has been for some years physician to the London Hospital, and lecturer at that institution on diseases of the throat. In recognition of his services to her august relative, the late Emperor Frederick, Her Majesty conferred a knighthood upon Dr. Mackenzie in '88. Shortly before his death the Emperor also conferred upon Sir Morell the Grand Cross of the Hohenzollern Order, with the Star of the same Order. Dr. Mackenzie at first disagreed with the German doctors as to the nature of the disease from which His Majesty suffered, urging in opposition to them that there was no evidence of cancer. Difference of opinion, unfortunately led to a personal quarrel between Sir Morell and Dr. Bergmann. Serious charges were made by the former against the latter in the book, which he subsequently published, on "*The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble*" (Oct. '88). Dr. Bergmann replied by denying Sir Morell's statements, and threatening him with legal proceedings. The book in question was prohibited in Berlin ('88), but the restriction has since been removed. Sir Morell is the author of standard works on diseases of the throat, and founded the Hospital in Golden Square for the treatment of those diseases. He claims the merit of having introduced the laryngoscope into English practice. He resigned his connection with the College of Physicians at the close of '88. In '89 Dr. M. contributed to the *Contemporary Review* more than one essay on "The Voice in Singing and Speaking."

MacMahon, Ex-President Marshal Marie Emile Patrick Maurice de, Duke of Magenta, b. of an Irish family, at Sully, in France, July 15th, 1808. He was educated for the army at St. Cyr. From 1830 to 1848 Captain Mac-

Mahon was mostly engaged in the Algerian war. He distinguished himself in the storming of Constantine. Major in 1840, and Colonel of the Foreign Legion, he was made a General in the Crimean war, and succeeded General Canrobert at the head of a division. For his gallantry in storming the Malakoff he received the G.C.L.H. and K.G.C.B. In the Franco-Italian war he came unexpectedly upon the Austrians at Magenta, and defeated them. For this deed he was created Field-Marshal and Duke of Magenta. He was made Governor of Algeria in 1864. In the Franco-Prussian war he commanded the First Army Corps. He was forced to retreat before the Crown Prince after two preliminary battles, and suffered a crushing defeat, after having been severely wounded at Sedan. He was commander-in-chief of the French army at Versailles, which invested Paris under the Commune. In Nov. 1873 Marshal MacMahon was elected President of the Republic for a term of seven years, but resigned Jan. 1879. He was succeeded by M. Grévy, and has since retired from political life, although still a familiar figure in Parisian life.

Macmillan's Magazine (Bedford Street, Covent Garden, monthly) was founded October 1859. It contains articles and essays of general literary interest, and fiction. Editor, Mr. Mowbray Morris.

Macnaghten, Edward, son of Sir Edw. Macnaghten, and Bart., b. 1830. Educated at Cambridge. Called to the bar (1857); Q.C. (1880). Appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (1887), in succession to Lord Blackburn. He was returned to Parliament as Conservative member for Antrim in 1880, and continued to sit for that constituency until his appointment as a Lord of Appeal.

MacNeill, Rev. John, the successor to Rev. Dr. Oswald Dykes at Regent Square Presbyterian Church, was connected for some years with railway work—being at one time a railway porter at Inverkip. Afterwards he was engaged as a booking-clerk, but his power as a public speaker soon denoted another career for him; and in 1877 he entered Edinburgh University, and at the conclusion of his college course entered on mission work for a time. His first pastorate commenced at McCrie-Roxburgh Church, Edinburgh, where his remarkable success soon compelled the holding of the services in a circus, capable of accommodating 4000 persons. In '89 he removed to Regent Square. During the year, Mr. MacNeill has been heard on many platforms, and on more than one occasion he has occupied Mr. Spurgeon's pulpit.

Macwhirter, John, A.R.A., b. 1839, at Slateford, near Edinburgh. Elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy (1863). In the following year he came to London, and was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy (1879). Hon. member of the Royal Scottish Academy (1882). Mr. M. has painted some excellent pictures of Highland scenery. Among his recent works are "*The Three Witches*," "*Winter Morning*," "*Autumn Evening*," "*Edinburgh from Salisbury Crags*," "*Misty Gleams*," "*Harbour of Genoa*," "*Shores of Iona*," and "*Constantinople and the Golden Horn from Eyoub*," which was exhibited at the R. A. Exhibition of '88.

Madagascar. Native name *Mosaï Dambo*. A large island separated by the Mozambique Channel from south-eastern Africa. Now

virtually a French Protectorate. It is about 900 miles long by 350 broad, area 228,500 sq. m., pop. 3,500,000. Capital *Antananarivo*, a striking and well-built town of pop. 80,000, upon a lofty hill about two hundred miles inland. Ports are *Tamatave*, pop. 3,000, on E.; *Mojanga*, on N.W. An enormous mountain mass traverses the island from north to south. The soil on the eastern slopes is fertile, and the island has rich deposits of silver, copper, iron, and salt, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal is found in the north-west; cattle, hides, gum, indiarubber, wax, cotton, sugar, vanilla, rice, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. Climate very hurtful to Europeans, especially on the east coast. There are no large animals, but crocodiles abound in the rivers, and the lakes are remarkable for their enormous harvests of fish, which, with rice, are chief articles of diet amongst the poorer classes. Immense herds of cattle roam over the grassy plains. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations. Government an absolute monarchy, the Queen (*Ranavalona Manjaka III.*) being assisted by a Council of nobles and heads of clans chosen by herself. Power really in the hands of Prime Minister (*Rainilaiarivony*), who is husband of the Queen. By treaty, December 1885, a French Resident, with military escort, resides at the Court and controls foreign relations. The standing army consists of 20,000 men, armed with modern weapons; during the war 30,000 were mobilised and trained by English officers. Christianity has taken firm root amongst the Malagasy, and a system of national education has been introduced with marked success. Total imports and exports before the war with France valued at £800,000 annually, official returns. The trade of the island has, in consequence of the war, suffered considerably. Manufactures consist of ornaments, hardware, beautifully dyed textiles made of the fibre of the palm, silk and woollen weaving. The ruling and most civilised section of the Malagasy are the Hova (central province). Other tribes are the *Betsimisaraka* (east coast), *Sakalava* (north and west coasts). They are an intelligent, industrious, and progressive people, speaking Malay dialects, and though black, are believed to be chiefly of Malayo-Polynesian origin. There are Arabs and Africans in the island, and probably some admixture. Since 1642 France has made repeated efforts to obtain a footing in Madagascar, and has long held some small islands on the coast. In 1883-5 regular conquest was attempted, but failed, a desperate resistance being offered. But the Malagasy, being unable to find any Power to aid them against the invader, were obliged to cede *Diego Suarez Bay*, to be formed into a French naval station, to pay £800,000 war indemnity, and to enter into a treaty giving France the control of foreign relations. Early in 1887 French troops withdrawn. During the year rupture of French Resident with Hova Government on account of alleged British encroachments. Peaceable solution of difficulty. A most successful journey was during '89 made right across Madagascar, from *Tamatave*, *via* *Antananarivo*, to *Majunga*, by Colonel and Mrs. Colville. This was the first time that any lady had accomplished such a journey. They received unequalled kindness and assistance from the French Resident-General, who accompanied them to the capital, and finally placed a French

man-of-war at their disposal to convey them to Mozambique. Consult *Sibree's "Great African Island"*; *Shaw's "Madagascar and France"*; *Leroy's "Les Français à Madagascar"*; and the *Antananarivo Annual*.

Madeira Islands. A group off N.W. African coast, belonging to Portugal, and regarded as an integral part of the kingdom. Area, 505 sq. m., pop. 132,223. Capital and port *Funchal*, a fine town of 20,000. Climate and scenery renowned. Products, wine, fruit, sugar, coffee. People Portuguese. A celebrated sanatorium. Wine has lost its former excellence, and trade is not what it was. The group consists of the two islands of *Madeira*, and *Porto Santo*, and the three islets called the *Desertas*. Discovered 1420. Consult "Reports of H.M.'s Consuls, '82, Part ix., and '84, Part vii. (*Madeira*)."

Madras. See *INDIA*. For Ministry, etc., see *DIPLOMACY*.

Magdala. A hill-fort in *Abyssinia* (*g.v.*), taken and destroyed by a British force, '68.

Magenta, Duke of. See *MACMAHON*.

Mahaffy, Rev. John Pentland, D.D., was b. in Switzerland, 1839. Received his early education in Germany, but at the age of seventeen matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in '59 with high honours both in Classics and Philosophy. Since '71 he has held the chair of Ancient History in that college. In '82 he was elected an honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. Prof. M. is a kind of "Admirable Crichton," being an excellent musician, an expert angler, a crack shot, and an accomplished cricketer, as well as an eminent scholar and philosopher. He was for some time precentor of the Chapel at Trinity College. He is the author of many learned works, amongst which the best known are those illustrative of old Greek life. He has recently contributed, with the collaboration of Mr. Arthur Gilman, "Alexander's Empire" to "The Story of the Nations" Series. For Professor Knight's series of "Philosophical Classics for English Readers" Professor M. has written "A Sketch of the Life and Teaching of Descartes."

Mahé. Chief of the *Seychelles Islands* (*g.v.*).

Maintenance. Word used in law to signify the illegal helping of one person as against another in carrying on a law-suit.

Malacca. A town and territory of the *Straits Settlements* (*g.v.*).

Maldivé Islands (The Thousand Islands). An extensive chain of coral islets, 500 m. due west of Ceylon, forming seventeen atolls, each enclosing deep lagoons fringed with reefs. Richly clothed with cocoanut palms. Sultan pays yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government.

Mallock, William Hurrell, was b. 1849. Graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, and obtained second-class honours in the Final Classical School; Newdigate prize (1871). Mr. Mallock is a frequent contributor to the monthly magazines, especially to the *Nineteenth Century*. Among his published works are "The New Republic," "The New Paul and Virginia," "Is Life Worth Living?" ('79), "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century" ('85), "Property and Progress" ('84), "Atheism and the Value of Life" ('85), "The Old Order Changeth" ('86), in each of which he, in one form or another, propounds his political and social views, which may be termed philosophical conservatism. In Nov. '89 there appeared Mr. M.'s experiences

in Cyprus, under the title of "In an Enchanted Island."

Malta. Anciently *Malta*. Situated in the Mediterranean, 56 miles south of Sicily. Is a British Crown colony and stronghold. With lesser islands, Gozo and Cumino, area 177 sq. m., pop. 160,679, exclusive of garrison, about 10,000.—**Capital** *Valetta*, a fine city, impregnable fortified, commanding a noble harbour. It is a great naval station, with dockyards and arsenals, and seat of some commerce. To the west of *Valetta* is *Porto de San Paolo*, the traditional scene of St. Paul's shipwreck.—Originally barren rock, Malta has been fertilised, water stored in vast reservoirs, and is now highly cultivated. It yields fine crops of grain, cotton, vegetables, fruit, etc., and has extensive pastures. Climate dry and healthy.—**Executive** in the hands of a military Governor and Executive Council.—**A New Constitution** was provided for by letters patent issued in Dec. '87. Legislative Council to consist of Governor as president, without vote; 6 official members; 4 members who will represent clergy, nobility, landowners, the University, and merchants, on basis of £60 franchise; and 10 members elected by present electorate, but for single constituencies instead of *scrutin de liste* as formerly. Elected members to have full control of finance and local matters, and 3 of them to be salaried members of Executive Council. Right of veto reserved to Governor; right of legislation by letters patent or order in council reserved to Crown. Salaries and pensions provided for by permanent civil list of £38,000. A **Royal Commission** to divide the dependency into electorates was appointed.—The forts require 25,000 men to man them in case of siege. There is a regiment of Malta Fencible Artillery. For financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, etc. (table). Gardening, agriculture, pastoral farming, and fishing, are the pursuits of the people, who are of African origin, with Italian and English admixture.—In 1522 Malta came into the hands of the Knights of St. John. It was taken from the Order by Bonaparte in 1798, and was captured from the French by the British in 1800, assisted by the Maltese. Finally annexed 1814. The central position of Malta in the Mediterranean makes it an important commercial depot, and an invaluable naval station. Accordingly the British have provided it with excellent docks and strong fortifications. A serious disturbance occurred in April, '89, between soldiers and civilians, five men on each side being wounded. Steps were taken to prevent a recurrence of the disturbance. For Governor, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.

Mammoth Hunters' Steeplechase. See **TURF**.

Man. See **ISLE OF MAN**.

Manchester Grammar School. Founded in 1575 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and others. The school has three main branches, classical, modern, and scientific. Three scholarships of the value of £35 each are given yearly to boys going to the University; and the school has a number of close scholarships at Wadham and Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge. **Head Master**, M. G. Glazebrook, M.A. **Motto**, *Sapere aude*. **Alumni**—De Quincy, Harrison Ainsworth, James Bradshaw (the Manchester Martyr), General Drinkwater, John Byrom, Prebendary Smith.

Manchester New College, founded in Manchester 1786, now at Oxford, "exists for the

purpose of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." No subscription or doctrinal statement is required either of trustees, professors, or students. Exhibitions and free admission to lectures are given to students for the ministry, without restriction as to the sect in which they will minister. The lectures are open to all persons on payment of fees. **Principal**, Rev. James Drummond, LL.D. The centenary of the institution of the College was celebrated in '86.

Manchester November Handicap. See **TURF**.

Manchester, Rt. Rev. James Moorhouse, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded 1847; income £4,200. His lordship was b. at Sheffield, 1826. Educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, graduated B.A., Sen. Opt., 1853, M.A. 1860, D.D. *jura dig.* 1876. Was ordained deacon 1853, and priest 1854, by the Bishop of Ely. Consecrated Lord Bishop of Melbourne 1876, where he succeeded Dr. Perry, and translated to Manchester 1886. Formerly curate of St. Neots 1853-55, Sheffield 1855-59, Hornsey 1859-61; perpetual curate of St. John, Fitzroy Square, 1861-67; vicar of Paddington and rural dean 1867-76; Warburtonian Lecturer 1874; chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen, and prebendary of Coddington Major in St. Paul's Cathedral 1874-76. His lordship is also known as the author of "Nature and Revelation—Four Sermons," 1861; **Hulsean Lectures** ("Our Lord Jesus Christ the Subject of Growth in Wisdom") 1865; "Jacob—Three Sermons before the University of Cambridge," 1870; and "The Expectation of Christ." Dr. M. presided at the **Oxford Congress (q.v.)** held at Manchester, Sept. '88.

Manchester Ship Canal. This great engineering scheme, which is to convert the cotton metropolis, Manchester, into a seaport, was introduced in the shape of a parliamentary bill early in the session of 1883. (For early history of this scheme, the original project, and the amended plan, with details of progress to Jan. '88, see ed. '88.) On Nov. 11th, '87, the works were commenced at **Eastham Ferry**, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey. Two articles on the general subject of the Canal appeared in the *Times* of June 6th and 7th, '89. It was asserted that the appearance of things seemed to point to the waterway, etc., being ready for traffic by Jan. 1st, '92. The half-yearly report presented at the meeting in August '89, after dealing with financial matters, which were in a satisfactory condition—in all the expenditure had been £5,427,231 and the receipts £5,565,496—continued by stating that during the half-year good progress had been made with the works, and at the present rate the contractor would be able to complete in time. There were then on the works 163 locomotives, 566 waggons, 96 steam navvies, 121 steam cranes, and 32 steam pile engines; 20½ miles of temporary railway had been made, and there were upwards of 12,000 men and boys and 173 horses at work. At the meeting on Aug. 26th Lord Egerton of Tatton, the chairman, said that at the rate they were going on the whole of the excavations would be complete in three years from the commencement.

Manchester (Thirlmere) Water Supply. This great work has been commenced, the idea being to convey to Manchester the waters of Thirlmere, in the Lake district. The contracts for the first part were let towards the end of 1885,

the **last works** consisting of some $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of tunnelling and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of open cutting. The aqueduct is to convey 50,000,000 gallons of water daily. After leaving the tunnel, the aqueduct, it is arranged, will appear in the valley leading to Grasmere, keeping to the high land above Rydal and Windermere, and passing under Chapel Green, Nab Scar, and Skelgill Wood. After crossing Troutbeck, the water, passing through inverted iron siphon pipes, covered with earth, will pass behind several residences by means of a tunnel, leaving Windermere railway station two miles to the east. Then the valleys of the rivers Kent, Lune, and Ribbles will be crossed by inverted siphon pipes, and the rivers by bridges, till the neighbourhood of Bolton is reached; when the water will pass through cast-iron pipes chiefly laid along main roads to the Manchester reservoirs. It is calculated that there will be nearly thirty-three miles of 40-inch cast-iron siphon pipes, nine miles of 36-inch piping, and about eighteen miles of 33-inch. The works are still in progress.

Manilla. Capital of the Spanish colony of the Philippine Islands (*q.v.*); pop. 182,242.

Manisty, Sir Henry, b. in 1808 at Edlingham, of which parish his father was vicar. Educated at Durham Grammar School. Practised as a solicitor ('30-42). Called to the bar at Gray's Inn ('45). He rapidly acquired an extensive practice, Q.C. ('57). Appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice ('76). Sir H. M. has given during '89 many important decisions.

Manitoba. A province of the Dominion of Canada, formerly known as the **Red River Settlement**; entered the Dominion in 1870. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. Area, 73,720 sq. m.; pop. 130,000. Capital Winnipeg, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. Province divided into counties, which are grouped into eastern, central, and western. District of Keewatin now under government of Manitoba. General surface a level prairie, 80 feet above Lake Winnipeg and 700 feet above the level of the sea. Principal stream the Red River, which rises in Minnesota, U.S., flows north through the province for 140 miles, and empties itself into Lake Winnipeg. Climate healthy, but great extremes of temperature. Owing to dryness of atmosphere, winter cold not felt severely, snow falls lightly, and horses winter on the prairies without shelter. Soil very fertile, wheat being staple crop, and yields abundantly, twenty-five bushels to the acre being commonly raised. All other cereals, roots, and fruits of Europe thrive well. Flax and hemp have also been grown with success. The prairie grasses furnish excellent pasturage and good hay. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. Wood is scarce, and is chiefly confined to narrow strips along the Red and Assiniboine rivers. Principal trees are elm, oak, maple, and poplar, spruce, cedar and fir also occurring; the ash-leaved maple yields sugar. Rivers and lakes swarm with fish of several kinds. Game is plentiful, and coal abounds throughout the province. Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and an Executive Council, consisting of 5 members, with a Legislative Assembly, numbering 31 members, elected by

districts for four years. Three members are called to the Dominion Senate, and five elected to the House of Commons. Religion and education are provided for in Winnipeg and other centres. Laws are enacted to protect and further agriculture, and stringently enforced. Grain-growing and other kinds of farming are the main industries. The Canadian Pacific Railway (*q.v.*) traverses the province; there are local branches, a junction with the United States systems, and a line is to be built through Keewatin to Hudson Bay. Serious disputes with the Red River Railway Co. took place in '88. Quarter section of square mile = 160 acres, free grant. Lands reserved to support free education. Many half-breeds among the population. In August '89 the Government issued its official bulletin, stating that the yield of wheat from that province was estimated to average fourteen bushels an acre, which was below the average; this was due to the great drought which had been experienced. See CANADA; and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Bryce's "Manitoba," Macoun's "Manitoba and the Great North-West," etc.

Manning, His Eminence Henry Edward, Cardinal, Archbishop of Westminster, was b. 1808. Educated at Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Graduated (1830), and became Fellow of Merton Coll. Rector of Lavington and Graffham, Sussex (1834-40); Archdeacon of Chichester (1840-51). Resigned these preferments (1851) and joined the Church of Rome. He was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church (1851), and appointed rector of St. Helen's and St. Mary's, Bayswater, where he founded a congregation entitled the "Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo." The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Rome. On the death of Cardinal Wiseman he succeeded him as Archbishop of Westminster (1865); Cardinal (1875). Besides numerous volumes of sermons, he has written a large number of works on the doctrines of the Church of Rome and its relations with civil society, including "The Temporal Power of the Pope," a reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Exposition," as to the Vatican Decrees (1875), "The True Story of the Vatican Council," etc. Cardinal Manning takes a leading part in all the social (see STRIKES) and philanthropic movements in the Metropolis; and is also an earnest supporter of temperance, being President of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross.

Mansfield College, Oxford. Established for the education of men for the Nonconformist ministry, but its classes are open to all persons possessed of the requisite academic qualifications. It is purely theological, and its students must, before entering on its distinctive studies, be graduates of some recognised university, or undergraduates of Oxford who have passed Moderations. It has two kinds of **Scholarships**: (1) Arts, value £60 a year, tenable by undergraduates at any college in Oxford (other than Mansfield); (2) Theological, value £60 a year, with tuition free, tenable during the course at Mansfield, which extends over three years. The staff consists of five Professors and as many Fellows. The lectures have been held in temporary premises, but handsome buildings in the early Perpendicular style, from designs by Basil Champneys, Esq., were opened on Oct. 15th, '89, when most cordial wishes for the success of the College were expressed by many distinguished heads of colleges and others.

Mansion House Conciliation Committee. See STRIKES.

Manlaughter. See CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Manufacturing Inventions, '89. See INVENTIONS.

Margarine Act, '87 (see PARLIAMENTARY SESSION, ed. '87), enacts that substances, whether compounds or otherwise, prepared in imitation of butter, and whether mixed with butter or not, shall only be sold under the name of "Margarine"; and every package, whether open or closed, containing that substance shall be branded or durably marked "Margarine" on the top, bottom, or sides, in printed capital letters not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. square; there is to be attached to each parcel exposed for sale by retail, and in such manner as to be clearly visible to the purchaser, a label marked in printed capital letters not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. square "Margarine"; and the paper wrappers in which the article is delivered to the purchaser are to have the word printed on them in capital letters not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. square. The Act came into force Jan. 1st, '88.

Margarita, or Nueva Esparta. An island off the coast of Cumana, Venezuela, to which it belongs. Formerly the seat of extensive pearl fisheries.

Marianne Islands, or Ladrões. A group in N. Pacific, east of the Philippines, discovered by Magellan, 1521. Capital, San Ignacio de Agaña, which serves also as a penal settlement. Area 440 sq. m., pop. 8,665. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Mario-galante. A West Indian island in the Leeward group. A possession of France, included in colony of Guadeloupe. Area 60 sq. m. Is hilly, producing a little cotton and coffee.

Marine Biological Laboratories. Institutions near the sea-shore, provided with dredging apparatus, tanks, and scientific instruments, for scientific study. The object is the study of marine animals, for the twofold purpose of gaining information as to the habits of our food fish and extending our knowledge of marine zoology and botany. They are thus of commercial and scientific importance. On the European and American coasts several laboratories are in existence. Of the former the one on the Mediterranean at Naples, founded by Dr. Dohrn, is the most important. Its cost has been about £20,000, and its annual expenses are about £4,000. A marine laboratory has recently been established in Japan, under Professor Mitsukuri. The United States Fish Commission have erected several small laboratories, and are now laying out £10,000 on one at Wood's Hole, and £20,000 on fishponds protected by piers of masonry. This Commission has received in all from the Imperial revenue some £300,000. In England a Marine Biological Association has been founded, towards which a site at Plymouth, a sum of money, and an annual income has been granted by the Government. The Fishmongers' and other City Companies, the leading English scientific societies, and private individuals have subscribed. Altogether above £15,000 has been raised. The Laboratory was formally opened on June 30th, '88, and soon afterwards naturalists began to make use of the facilities afforded by it for research. The record of work done in the Laboratory is to be found in the *Journal of the Association*, published at Plymouth. Pres., Professor Huxley; Hon. Sec., Professor Ray Lankester; Sec. and resident director, Mr. G. C. Bourne.

Marine Insurance, '89. See INSURANCE.

Market Rights and Tolls, Royal Commission on, was appointed in '87 to inquire as to the extent to which market rights are in the hands of (1) local authorities; (2) trading companies; and (3) private persons or bodies of persons other than trading companies; and to inquire generally how and under what authority such rights are exercised; what are the revenues in respect of those rights (distinguishing the receipts from tolls, rents, stallages and other dues from other sources of receipt); what is the accommodation given in return for the charges levied; in what ratio market tolls and dues stand to the value of the marketable commodities on which they are levied, and how far market rights, market by-laws and regulations, market tolls, rents, stallages, and dues and tolls affecting market towns are restrictive of trade; and to report as to the advisability of local authorities acquiring existing market rights, and the arrangements desirable for that purpose, and as to the advisability of prohibiting the farming by local authorities of market tolls, rents, stallages and other dues, and the placing of restrictions on the sale of goods outside the market that may be lawfully sold in the market, and also of providing that the tolls, etc., of markets held by local authorities shall from time to time be revised with the view to their being regulated by the necessary expenditure in connection with the markets, and that such markets shall be free and open when the capital charges in respect of them have been paid off by the incomes from the markets or otherwise; and also to report generally as to the existing law relating to markets, having due regard to the interests of those concerned. The Commissioners are Lord Derby (chairman), Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. Childers, M.P., Sir J. P. Corry, Bart., M.P., Sir T. Martineau, and Messrs. C. J. Elton, M.P., F. W. Maclean, M.P., Spencer Charrington, John J. Harwood, William C. Little, J. A. Pictou, Pierce Mahony, M.P., and H. A. P. Rooke (secretary). The Commission issued their first Report in October '88. It contains much interesting information respecting the markets under the control of the Corporation of the City of London.—The following is a schedule of the inquiries held up to 31st Oct., '88 (according to vol. iv. of the Commissioners' Report, issued Sept. '89) by Mr. Cecil M. Chapman, Assistant Commissioner:—Banbury, Bedford, Berwick-on-Tweed, Bradford, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Croydon, Darlington, Durham, Faringdon, Guildford, Halifax, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Hull, Hungerford, Kingston-on-Thames, Leeds, Leighton Buzzard, Luton, Middlesbrough, Newbury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Oxford, Penrith, Pontefract, Reading, Scarborough, Sheffield, South Shields, Spennymoor, Stockton, Sunderland, Wakefield, West Hartlepool, Whitby, York.

Markets and Fairs, Weighing of Cattle Act, 1887, enacts that in or near to every market and fair in which tolls are taken, accommodation for weighing cattle shall be provided. The Local Government Board may exempt any market or fair where the sale is likely to be so small that it is inexpedient to enforce the Act.

Mark Twain. See CLEMENS.

Marks, H. Stacy, R.A., whose pictures in the Royal Academy have constantly been among the most popular of those exhibited there of later years, was elected R.A. in '79.

His subjects have not infrequently partaken of a humorous nature, and an adaptation of one of his pictures to the purposes of advertisement is too well known to be specified.

Marlborough, Rt. Rev. Alfred Earle, D.D. Bishop of, Suffragan Bishop of London, was b. 1832. Educated at Oxford, and ordained deacon in '58 by the Bishop of Sarum. Was for some time vicar of Marlborough, and afterwards of West Alvington, in the diocese of Exeter. Appointed Archdeacon of Totnes in '72, and Canon Residentiary and Prebendary of Exeter in '65. His recent appointment as rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, and Bishop Suffragan of London, under the title of Bishop of Marlborough, was made, it is understood, on the strong recommendation of Dr. Temple, the Bishop of London, with whom Dr. E. actively co-operated at Exeter. The living of St. Michael's, Cornhill, is worth £1,500 a year. Dr. E. is a moderate High Churchman.

Marlborough College. Wiltshire. Founded 1843, incorporated by royal charter 1845, received additional charter 1853. Exhibitions to Universities, one each of £50, £40, and £30 for three years, offered annually, and every three years the "Old Marlburian," £50, the Council Exhibition £30, and Leaf Exhibition £22 10s., fall vacant. Pupils, 580. Head Master, Rev. G. C. Bell, M.A.

Marquesas Islands. A Polynesian group belonging to France. Area 478 sq. m., pop. 5,776. Chief island Nukahiwa. Mountainous, picturesque, fertile. Natives handsome, warlike, barbarous. Consult Bonwick's "French Colonies," Wallace's "Australasia," etc.

Marriage-Rate. See POPULATION RETURNS. **Marriages, Jan. 1st to Nov. 21st, '89.** The following is a list of some of the more important marriages of the year:—

Abraham, Charles Arthur, 2nd s. late Canon and Hon. Mrs. Abraham—Mary Hyde, 5th d. Sir William Parker, Bart. (April 25)

Agnew, Andrew Noel, J.P. Wigtownshire, *e. s.* Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart.—Gertrude, *y. d.* late Hon. Gowran Chas. Vernon (Oct. 15)

Amherst, Earl—Alice, Countess of Lisburne (Sept. 25)

Anstruther, H. T., M.P. St. Andrews, and s. late Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart., M.P.—Hon. Eva Hanbury-Tracy, *e. d.* Lord Sudeley (Aug. 24)

Appelwhite, Col., late commanding 4th Battn. Norfolk Regt.—Mary Florence, *y. d.* Joseph Truman Mills, J.P. (April 30)

Armstrong, William H. Watson—Winifreda, d. d. Gen. Sir John Adey, late Governor of Gibraltar (June 15)

Arnold, Rev. Chas. Lowther, s. Lady Arnold and g.s. 3rd Marquis of Cholmondeley—Mary Delamere Tyler (Nov. 14)

Arnes, Earl of—Hon. Mrs. John Montague Stopford, Lady-in-waiting to Princess Christian (July 29)

Ashburton, Lord—Hon. Mabel, e. d. Viscount Hood (July 25)

Austria, Archduke Leopold Salvator of—Princess Blanche de Castille, at Vienna (Oct. 24)

Baillister, Herbert, B.A., Pemb. Coll., Oxon.—Lilian Flora Buxton, 3rd d. Major-Gen. E. Melville Lawford, 4th Madras Cav. (Feb. 27)

Barry, A. H. Smith, M.P.—Mrs. Post, wid. Arthur Post (Feb. 28)

Barton, Francis Saville, Scots Guards—Mabel Mary, 3rd d. late Capt. Frederick Sayer (Jan. 8)

Battenberg, Prince Alexander of—Fraulein

Loisinger, operatic singer of the Darmstadt Court Theatre, at Darmstadt (Feb. 6)

Bell, William—Annie, n. late Benjamin Webster (July 25)

Blake, Gilbert Gordon—Mabel Augusta, d. late Admiral Keith Stewart (Dec. 12, '88).

Blessard, Robert—Hon. Katherine Frances, y. d. Visct. and Viscountess Chetwynd (June 6)

Bragg, William Henry, M.A., Elder Prof. of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy, Adelaide Univ.—Gwendoline, 3rd d. Charles Todd, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Postmaster-Gen. and Govt. Astronomer of S. Australia, at Adelaide (June 1)

Brassey, Hon. Thomas Allnutt, s. and h. Lord Brassey—Lady Idena Mary Nevill, d. M. of Abergavenny, K.G. (Feb. 28)

Brooklebank, Frederick Charles H., 3rd s. Sir T. Brooklebank—Isabel Katherine, d. late Capt. P. C.G. Webster, 8th Hussars (June 25)

Brooks, Marshall J., 2nd s. Thomas Brooks—Florence Margaret, e. d. Frederick F. Thomas, and g. s. Viscount Hampden (April 29)

Brown, John A., Bengal C.S.—Mary, y. d. Major-Gen. de Symons Barrow, Madras S.C. (retd.), late Insp.-Gen. Oudh Police (May 21)

Browne, Cecil Seymour, s. late Major the Hon. G. Browne—Miss Crosbie, only d. late Sir William Crosbie (Oct. 31)

Bryce, Prof., M.P.—Elizabeth Marion, d. Thos. Ashton, at Geecross, nr. Manchester (July 23)

Capel-Cure, Edward Henry, e. s. Rev. Capel-Cure, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to H.M., Canon of St. George's, Windsor, and rector of St. George's, Hanover Sq.—Muriel, e. d. P. D. N. Oxenden, J.P. (July 16)

Carr, Lloyd James—Jane Emma, e. d. Sir Henry St. John Midway, Bart. (April 24)

Cary-Elwes, Gervase Henry, e. s. Mr. V. Dudley Henry Cary-Elwes, F.S.A.—Lady Mary Winifrede Elizabeth Fielding, d. E. of Denbigh (May 12)

Casa-de-Agrede, Count de—Mrs. George L. Lovillard, of New York, at Torquay (Feb. 11)

Cavanagh, Wentworth Odianre, Capt. 1st Beds Regt., s. Gen. Orfeu Cavanagh, K.C.S.I.—Marion, d. Gen. Sir Julius Glyn, K.C.B., at Epsom Parish Church (July 30)

Oecil, Lord Edgar Algernon Robert Gascoyne, 3rd s. M. of Salisbury, K.G.—Lady Eleanor Lambton, 3rd d. late E. of Durham, and sis. of present peer, n. M. of Lansdowne (Jan. 22)

Chapman, Gen. Sir Frederick E., G.C.B., R.E.—Matilda Sara, d. late Benjamin Wood, wid. John Rapp, formerly agent and Consul-Gen. in London for Switzerland (May 23)

Charrington, Charles E. N., only s. late Charles Charrington—Monica, d. Count and Countess de Lepasture (March 19)

Chenevix-Trench, Philip—Gwendoline, and d. Sir John Heron-Maxwell (July 16)

Cheney, Edward Henshaw—Georgina Agnes, e. d. Judge Beresford, at Temple Ch. (Feb. 19)

Chetwynd, Hon. Richard Walter, only s. Visct. Chetwynd—Florence Mary, only d. Col. Naylor-Leyland (Jan. 8)

Chevellier, Comdr. Barrington H., R.N., e. s. B. Chevellier, M.B.—Janet, 3rd d. Joseph Fison, at Ipswich (Aug. 13)

China, Emperor of (Feb. 26)

Chisholm, Edward C.—Arabella, e. d. Capt. Windsor Cary-Elwes (Oct. 5)

Christie, Arthur, Capt. 1st Royal Lancers, e. s. late Robt. Christie—Lina, only d. N. Trübner, and g.w. Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala (Feb. 27)

Colebrooke, Edward Arthur, *s. s.* Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Lord-Lieut. Lanarkshire—**Alexandra**, *d. late* Lord Alfred Paget, many years Clerk-Marshal and god-daughter Prince and Princess of Wales (June 17)

Ogiller, Hon. John—Ethel Gladys, 5th *d.* Prof. Huxley, F.R.S. (Sept. 1)

Ogilva, Elliot Graham, Bengal C. S.—Ethel Clive, *s. d.* Hon. Sir Stewart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal (Dec. 6, '88)

Corry, W., only *s.* Sir James Corry, Bart., M.P.—Miss Fenton, only *d.* Sir Myles and Lady Fenton (Oct. 31)

Courage, Charles Michell, *s. s.* Robert Courage—**Camilla**, *y. d.* late William Beardmore (Dec. 18, '88)

Cross, Hon. John Edward, and *s.* Visct. Cross—Katherine Ellen, and *d.* Rev. F. Haden Cope, M.A., domestic chaplain to Viscount Mountgarrett, and vicar of North Malvern (July 31)

Crowder, Augustus George—**Louisa** Isabella, *d. late* Hon. Henry Spencer Law, 4th *s.* Lord Ellenborough (Oct. 26)

Curry, Rev. J. G., rector of Holy Trinity, Southwark—Elizabeth, *d. late* Rev. J. F. Dimcock, rector of Barnburgh, Yorks, prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral (May 28)

Cust, Major Mitford, and **Queen's**—Ethel, *d.* Gen. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E. (Dec. 8, '88)

Daahwood, Sir Edwin Abercromby, Bart.—**Florence**, only *d.* Frederick Norton, J.P., at Auckland, New Zealand (Aug. 24)

De Butte, Arthur John, *s. s.* late Major-Gen. J. C. B. De Butte, R.E.—**Alice** Lowther, *c. d.* Lt.-Col. B. H. Martindale, C.B. (May 11)

De Lisle, Edwin J., Leslie March Phillips, M.P. Mid-Leicestershire—**Agnes**, *s. d.* Mr. Andrian Elias Hope, at Loughboro', Leic. (Aug. 26)

Diak, Lennard Edward, Comdr. R.N.—**Florence** Goddard, *c. d.* John T. Soltan (April 25)

Deadaworth, Sir Charles, Bart.—**Blanche**, 3rd *d.* Hon. George Lascelles (March 5)

Demville, Sir William Cecil Henry, Bart.—**Anne** Josephine Moselle, *y. d.* late Henry Metcalfe Ames (Dec. 29, '88)

Douglas, Capt. G. Sholto, of the Cameronians, only *s.* Admiral the Hon. G. H. Douglas—**Hon. Laura Mary** Wentworth Fitzwilliam, *s. d.* late Viscount Milton (April 30)

Douglas, Greville, *s.* late Sir Charles Douglas—**Lady Margaret** Browne, only *d.* Earl and Countess of Kenmare (Feb. 27)

Douglas, Rev. Sholto Douglas Campbell—**Violet** Mary, and *d.* late Lord Alfred Paget, at Hampton-on-Thames (Oct. 22)

Douglas, William Douglas Robinson—**Constance**, *d. late* Sir Thos. Proctor Beauchamp, Bart. (July 31)

Duke, Sir James, Bart.—**Marion** Hill (June 17)

Dun-Waters, James Cameron—**Alice** Isabel, *y. d.* late Charles William Orde (Dec. 11, '88)

Eden, Thomas Bainbridge, M.A. Oxon., and *s.* late Rev. Charles Page Eden, vicar of Aberford and Canon of York—**Horatia** Katherine Frances, 3rd *d.* Rev. A. Gatty, D.D., vicar of Ecclesfield and sub-dean of York (April 27)

Ewart, Herbert, *s.* Governor of Jersey—**Lady Mary Napier** Gore, *d.* late Earl of Arran (July 30)

Ferguson, R. C. Munro, M.P. Leith Burghs, *s. s.* late Col. Munro Ferguson—**Lady Helen** Blackwood, *c. d.* Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, at Bangor, near Belfast (Aug. 31)

Field, Rev. J. W., rector of Braybrooke, Northampton—**Ethel** Maud, *y. d.* Major-Gen. H. Miller, late Staff Officer Pensioners (May 27)

Fife, Duke of—**Princess Louise** of Wales, *c. d.* H.R.H. Prince of Wales, at Buckingham Palace Chapel, attended by Her Majesty the Queen and many Royal personages (July 27)

Figg, William Frederick—**Rosina** Augusta Eleanor Maud, *y. d.* Sims Reeves (June 8)

Finch, Lt.-Col. Arthur Wynne—**Lady Margaret**, *d. late* Hon. Richard Charteris (Oct. 29)

Fitzgerald, Eustace, *s.* Baron Fitzgerald, Lord of Appeal—**Maud**, *c. d.* Hon. Walter Barrington, at Buckland, Berks (Aug. 6)

Fitzgerald, Francis, *s. s.* Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, Member Legislative Council Victoria, Australia—**Hon. Maria Susan Georgina**, *c. d.* Lord North (Jan. 23)

Fox, Arthur, *s. s.* late Wilson Fox, M.D., Phys. in Ordinary to H.M.—**Alice** Theodora, *c. d.* Rt. Hon. H. C. Raikes, M.P., Postmaster-General (April 25)

Fraser, Alistair Gilian, and *s.* late Arthur Fraser—**Hon. Edith** Caroline Waldegrave, *c. d.* Lord Radstock (April 10)

Fullerton, Capt. G. F. D., Royal Irish Rifles—**Leila Minna** Gertrude, only *d.* Major Anthony Morris Storer (Jan. 15)

Gadon, Hans—**Clara** Maud, *c. d.* Sir George Paget, K.C.B., at Penmaenmawr (July 27)

Gill, Philip Lytleton—**Hon. Edith** Brodrick, 3rd *d.* Viscount Midleton, at Godalming (July 25)

Glyn, Hon. Pascoe Charles—**Hon. Winifred** Harbord, *d.* Lord Suffield (July 20)

Gordon-Gilmore, Robert, Grenadier Guards—**Lady Susan** Lygon, and *d.* Earl Beauchamp, at Madresfield, Worcester (Oct. 19)

Gough, Hon. Hugh, *s. s.* Viscount Gough—**Lady Georgiana** Frances Henrietta Fakenham, *c. d.* late Earl of Longford (Oct. 5)

Graham, Sir Richard—**Lady Mabel** Cynthia Duncombe, *d.* Earl of Faversham (June 27)

Grant, Alastair Grant, of, *s.* of Hon. Lewis Alexander Grant, of Grant—**Hilda**, *d. late* Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, F.C., Chief Justice of Bombay (Oct. 30)

Grant, John Macpherson, *s.* Sir George Macpherson Grant—**Mary** Dennistoun (June 26)

Grant, W. A., late 13th Hussars—**Edith** Lyall, 3rd *d.* W. J. Ford (June 3)

Greece, Duke of Sparta, *s. s.* King George I. of—**Princess Sophie** of Prussia, *d.* late Emperor Frederick, at Athens (Oct. 26)

Griffin, Sir Lepel Henry, K.C.S.I.—**Marie** Elizabeth, *d.* Ludwig Leupold, of Cornigliano, Genoa (Nov. 9)

Griffiths, Dr. Philip Rhys, of Cardiff—**Florence** Alice, and *d.* late S. W. Kelly, J.P. Glamorgan (Aug. 28)

Griffiths, Major H. W., 23rd Royal Welsh Fusil.—**Victoria** Sayer, *c. d.* Mrs. Chaine, of Kensington Palace (July 23)

Grove, Archibald, editor of the *New Review*—**Mrs. Edmund** Gurney (Nov. 14)

Gurney, Reginald—**Maud**, and *d.* late William Robertson, and *c. d.* of late Rt. Hon. Thomas Milner-Gibson, at Hamstead, Suffolk (Oct. 31)

Hall, Henry Tausley, *y. s.* Henry Hall—**Kathleen**, *d.* Sir R. W. Rawson, K.C.M.G. (July 17)

Hallman, Edward—**Helen**, *c. d.* Sir Digby Murray, Bart. (Sept. 17)

Hanbury, Ashley Anthony, *y. s.* Robert Culling Hanbury, M.P.—**Amy** G. Hancock (April 11)

Hanbury, Osmond Beauchamp—**Flora**, only *d.* late Major Francis Towner, J.P. Essex, at Stansted, Essex (Oct. 17)

Hart-Smith, Frank Chamberlain, F.R.C.S. London—Margaret Elizabeth, *s. d.* J. A. Parry (April 27)

Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, Prince Francis de, *s.* Prince Alfred de Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, and *s.* Count Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador—Clara Elizabeth, *d.* of Collis P. Huntington, of New York (Oct. 28)

Hay, Harry Claude, and *s.* Col. the Hon. Chas. R. Hay—Lepel Sayer, *y. sis.* Mrs. Chaine, of Kensington Palace (July 25)

Hayter, Rev. William Thomas Baring—Maud, *y. d.* late Sir Thos. Beauchamp, Bart. (May 7)

Heard, Richard—Hope Glenn, vocalist (May 17)

Heigham, Capt. Clement John, *e. s.* Major Heigham—Mary Ruth Macgillicuddy, *sis.* the Macgillicuddy of the Reeks, at Fermoy Church (Oct. 5)

Helpman, John Henry, of Middle Temple, Capt. 4th Bat. Royal Fusiliers—Amy Rudyerd, *y. d.* Sir Richard Henry Wyatt (Nov. 8)

Hemans, Lt.-Col. W. B., R.A., *g. s.* Mrs. Hemans, the poetess—Ella Laura Catherine, *d.* Major-Gen. Eardley Maitland, C.B., R.A. (Jan. 14)

Henderson, David Mair—Edith Lillian Firmin (April 23)

Higson, William Rigby—Violet Elsie, *d.* William Curling Anderson, J.P. Kent and Middlesex (Sept. 26)

Hill, Sir Clement, M.A., K.C.M.G.—Mrs. Chas. Waring, at British Embassy, Paris (May 15)

Hogg, Hon. James McGarel, *e. s.* Lord Maghera—Lady Evelyn Harriet Ashley, *d.* late Earl of Shaftesbury (Oct. 23)

Hole, S. H. Franklin, only *s.* Dean of Rochester—Geraldine Markham (April 25)

Holmes, Harry—Grace Isabel, and *d.* Mr. and Mrs. Francis Tress Barry, at Clewer (June 5)

Hughes, Col. Edwin M.P.—Mary Adèle Elliott, *d.* late George Miller Gibbs (May 13)

Hutton, Lt.-Col., King's Royal Rifles—Eleanor Mary, *d.* Rev. and Lord Chas. Fawcett (June 1)

Inman, Ernest Stobart, *e. s.* late William Inman, pioneer of the Inman Line—Rose, only *d.* late Edward Foster (Oct. 24)

Isaacs, Philip David, *e. s.* late David Isaacs—Annie, 4th *d.* Israel Cohen (Jan. 29)

Jacks, Rev. Laurence Pearson, minister of the Renshaw St. Chapel, Liverpool, successor to the celebrated Dr. Beard, and 2nd *s.* late Jabez Jacks, of Nottingham—Olive, 4th *d.* Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, M.A., of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury (July 29)

James, William—Evelyn, *e. d.* late Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. (March 5)

Jamison, Col. Benton J., of Philadelphia—Jean, and *d.* Charles Duane Willard, of Washington, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy (May 23)

Johnston, C. Laurence—Ellen Stormonth, *y. d.* James McKie, at Castle Douglas, N.B. (March 20)

Jolley, Rev. William Rowe, M.A., deputy Clerk of the Closet and rector of Huggate, Yorks—Charlotte, *e. d.* late Admiral the Hon. Arthur Duncombe (April 27)

Judd, Frank—Lady Ellen, widow of Lord St. John (Oct. 29)

Kelly, Col. D. F., Royal Sussex Regt., S. Africa—Mary Champion, at N. Ockendon, Essex (July 10)

Kennan, Thomas Ponsonby, dep. Commissioner of Basutoland—Emily, *wid.* late Hans Kler, of Hong-Kong, at East London, S. Africa (April 25)

Keppel, Colin, R.N., only *s.* Admiral of Fleet

Hon. Sir Henry Keppel—Henrietta, only *d.* Col. Richard Blundell, D.A.G. (June 6)

Kerr, Arthur H., *e. s.* Admiral Lord and Lady Frederick Kerr—Mildred, and *d.* Sir James and Lady Walker, at Sand Hutton (July 24)

Kirby, Rev. Murdoch Charles, of Fort William, Canada—Gertrude Frances, *e. d.* Hon. and Rev. Henry Bligh, vicar of Hampton Hill, Middlesex, at Hampton Hill (Aug. 6)

Langdon, Frederick G. C., Lieut. R.N., comdg. H.M.S. *Bramble*, *y. s.* late Capt. William Langdon, R.N.—Constance Edith, *y. d.* George Franklin Collier (May 22)

Larnach, James—Lady Isabel Boyle, *y. d.* Earl and Countess of Cork (June 29)

Lawson, Andrew Sherlock, J.P. N. and W. Riding and D.L. W. Riding of York—Elinor, *e. d.* Hon. Henry Edmund Butler, *g. d.* Viscount Mountgarrett (Feb. 28)

Leigh, Rev. Augustus A., Provost King's Coll., Camb.—Florence, *d.* J. B. Austen Leifroy (July 9)

Lennox, Lord Walter Gordon, M.P., *s.* Duke of Richmond and Gordon—Alice Ogilvie Grant (July 6)

Lethbridge, Sir Wroth Acland, Bart.—Gertrude Elizabeth, *d.* Rev. Charles Theodore Mayo, at Hillingdon (May 4)

Lever, Ellis, of Bowdon, Cheshire—Ada Mary Wormald, *d.* Sir Henry De Burgh Lawson, Bart., at Llandrillo, Denbigh (July 6)

Lewis, Dr. Tarver, Bp. of Ontario—Ada Leigh, founder of British Free Episcopal Church, a British Orphanage and Home for British governesses, and others, in Paris; at the British Embassy, Paris (Feb. 20)

Little, Charles Hope, *s.* Gen. Sir A. Little, G.C.B.—Mildred Dora, *d.* Rev. P. Seth Ward, vicar of Hemel Hempstead (May 30)

Littledale, Willoughby Aston—Violet, *e. d.* Sir John Hardy Thurstby (Feb. 19)

Lonsdale, Rev. John Henry—Katherine Carr, *d.* Capt. Carr Stuart Glyn (Dec. 18, '88)

Lowther, Hon. Lancelot Edward, *br. and h.* E. of Lonsdale—Sophia Gwendoline, *e. d.* late Sir Berkeley Sheffield, Bart. (April 24)

Lund, Capt. Alfred, 3rd Battn. Royal Fusiliers—Emily Caroline Shewell, *d.* Edward Brooke, High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire, at Conway, North Wales (Sept. 24)

Mainwaring, Comdr. Guy, R.N., *s.* late Admiral Rowland Mainwaring—Gertrude Henrietta, *d.* Michael Henry Williams, D.L. and J.P. Cornwall (July 10)

Mant, Rev. Newton John, B.A., vicar of Sledmere, York—Margaret, 4th *d.* late Rt. Hon. Alex. James Heresford, H.P.C., LL.D. of Cambridge and D.C.L. of Oxford (Jan. 3)

McCarthy, Michael, T. M.D., R.N.—Cecil Mary, and *d.* His Honour late Judge Bere (June 25)

McGunn, Hamish, Scottish composer—Allison Quiller, only *d.* Mr. Pettie, R.A. (June 3)

McDougall, Archibald Blair, M.A., minor canon of Ely—Ada Mary, *d.* late John Croome Lane (April 30)

McRae, John, of Black Watch—Ellen, and *d.* George Gilstrap, *n.* Sir William Gilstrap, Bart. (March 4)

Metaxas, Dr. Themistocles, *n.* Dr. Stavros Metaxas, the famous oculist of Marseilles—Mary Eumorfopoulos, *d.* Greek merchant in London, and *n.* Mrs. John Ralli, at "Aglia Sophia," Bayswater (June 15)

Mildmay, Capt. Wyndham P. St. John, *e. s.* Rev. Arundel St. John Mildmay—Hon. Alice Hamilton Russell, *e. d.* Visct. Boyle (July 27)

- Miller**, John A., *y. s.* late Sir William Miller, Bart.—*d.* late Capt. William Mitchell-Innes, at Ayton Castle, Berwick (Sept. 30)
- Mitchell**, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Bullen Hugh, K.C.M.G., late Royal Marines—Eliza Conway, and *d.* Rev. J. J. Wellدون, D.C.L., vicar of Kennington, and Hon. Canon of Canterbury (Jan. 10)
- Moltano**, Percy A., *s.* late Sir John Moltano, First Premier of Cape Colony—Miss E. M. Currie, and *d.* Sir Donald Currie (Sept. 18)
- Moreton**, Lord, *e. s.* Earl of Ducie—Ada, *e. d.* Dudley Robert Smith (Dec. 18, '88)
- Morley**, A. Noce—Jessie M. J. Ford (Oct. 24)
- Morris**, Edward Ashurst, M.A.—Minnie, *e. d.* Sir John Puleston, M.P. Devonport (July 2)
- Morris**, George Lockwood, *n.* Sir John Armie Morris, Bart.—Elizabeth, 3rd *d.* Thomas Cory, colliery proprietor (March 5)
- Mulholland**, Alfred—Mabel, *e. d.* Mr. and Lady Rachel Sanderson (June 1)
- Murdoch**, Capt. John Burn, R.E.—Maud, *wid.* late Hon. William Forster, agent-general for New South Wales, at Sandhurst (Aug. 6)
- Naylor-Leyland**, Herbert, and Life Guards—Jeanie, and *d.* Mr. W. S. Chamberlain, of Cleveland, U.S. (Sept. 5)
- Nevell**, Lord William, *y. s.* M. of Abergavenny—Milla, *d.* Marquis de San-turce (Feb. 12)
- Newcastle**, Duke of—Kathleen Florence, *d.* Major and Hon. Mrs. Candy, at All Saints', Margaret St. (Feb. 20)
- Nisbett**, North More, *s.* Mr. and Lady Agnes More Nisbett—Hon. Mary, *g.d.* Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, Constable of the Tower (May 21)
- Nordheimer**, William—Ethel Maud Parkinson, *e. d.* James Parkinson Taylor (Jan. 16)
- Oakeley**, Charles John, *e. s.* Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart.—Enily, *d.* Col. Andrew Green, late Rifle Brigade, and R. H. Chelsea (Aug. 13)
- Oliver**, Henry St. John—Edith, *y. d.* Dr. Edward Stewart, M.R.C.S. (Nov. 2)
- Orde**, Somerville, J.P. Suffolk—Margaret Susan, 4th *d.* Rev. James Stracey, M.A. (April 25)
- Orr-Ewing**, C., *s.* Sir Archibald Orr-Ewing, Bart., M.P.—Hon. Beatrix, *d.* Lord Ruthven (Dec. 5, '88)
- Perrett**, M.—Mlle. Carnot, *n.* M. Carnot, French President (Jan. 9)
- Phillips**, Edgar Vaughan, M.R.C.S.L., L.R.C.P.—Mary Louisa, *e. d.* Thos. Macaulay (Jan. 8)
- Pitt**, A. Fox, *s.* Gen. Pitt-Rivers—Alice Ruth, *d.* Lord Henry Thynne (April 25)
- Portland**, Duke of, Master of the Horse—Dallas Yorke, only *d.* Thomas Yorke Dallas Yorke (June 11)
- Powell**, Henry Lloyd, Royal Horse Artillery—Mildred Eileen May, 4th *d.* late Col. Patrick Lewis Cole Paget, at Farnham (Oct. 12)
- Pratt**, George—Florence Dickenson, *n.* Colonel North (Aug. 31)
- Primrose**, George Anson, R.N., 4th *s.* Hon. B. F. Primrose, C.B.—Mary Cecilia, *e. d.* Thos. E. Kenny, of Halifax, Nova Scotia (April 30)
- Prussie**, Prince Frederick Leopold of—Princess Louisa of Schleswig-Holstein, at Berlin (June 24)
- Pulleine**, Rt. Rev. John James, Bp. of Penrith—Louisa, 3rd *d.* Rev. Penrynman Warton Worsey, canon resid. Ripon Cathedral and rector of Little Ponton, Grantham (April 24)
- Ralkas**, Henry St. John Digby, *e. s.* Postmaster-Gen.—Linda, *d.* late Gen. Dan. H. Mackinnon (July 25)
- Ramsden**, Major H. T. Smyth, Madras S.C., 3rd *s.* Rev. C. H. Ramsden, M.A., vicar of Chitham, Canterbury—Hon. Edwyna S. E. Fiennes, and *d.* Lord Saye and Sele (Aug. 20)
- Reeks**, Rev. Charles, *e. s.* C. F. Reeks—Edith, 5th *d.* Lt.-Gen. Hill (April 30)
- Richards**, Herbert Melville—Evelyn Augusta, *d.* Rev. Rolla C. M. Rouse (Feb. 28)
- Roche**, Hon. Alexis Charles Burke, 3rd *s.* late Baron Fermoy, and *br.* present peer—Maude Goschen, *e. d.* Chancellor Exchequer (April 24)
- Roope**, Percy Lens, C.E., P.W.D., *y. s.* Capt. Roope, late Rifle Brigade—Alice Nancy, *e. d.* T. B. Royden, M.P. (June 27)
- Routledge**, Leonard Arthur, and *s.* Col. Robert Routledge—Mabel Kate, and *d.* Mr. Walter Gilbey (July 3)
- Rowley**, Major the Hon. W., *br.* Lord Langford—Mabel, *d.* William Leigh (July 24)
- Russia**, Grand Duke Paul of—Princess Alexandra of Greece, at St. Petersburg (June 15)
- Russia**, Grand Duke Peter of, *s.* Grand Duke Nicholas, *br.* of the Tzar—Princess Militza, and *d.* Prince of Montenegro, at the Imperial Castle, Peterhof (Aug. 7)
- Savage**, Rev. E. Sydney, vicar of St. Mark's, Barrow-in-Furness—Sybil, 4th *d.* Ven. Archdeacon Farrar (June 25)
- Schreiber**, Actor Lemuel, Lieut. Roy, Engineers—Evelyn Amy, 4th *d.* Col. E. D'Arcy Hunt (June 18)
- Scott**, Hon. John, *s.* Lord Montagu—Lady Cecil Victoria Kerr, *d.* Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian (June 3)
- Shaw**, John—Emma Alderson Wilberforce Wistar (April 23)
- Skelmersdale**, Lord, Royal Horse Guards, *e. s.* Lord Chamberlain and Countess of Lathom—Lady Wilma Pleydell-Bouverie, only *d.* Earl of Radnor, at Britford, nr. Salisbury (Aug. 15)
- Skelton**, Tom, well-known steeplechaser—Helen Trevor, 3rd *d.* Councillor Joseph Trevor, ex-Mayor of Lichfield (Jan. 3)
- Smith**, Abel Henry, *e. s.* Abel Smith, M.P.—Hon. Isabella Anna Brownlow, 4th *d.* late Lord Lurgan, and *sis.* of present peer (July 17)
- Smithett**, Lieut. Henry Cecil East, 1st York and Lancaster Regt.—Coralie Charlotte Moore-Harrington (Nov. 11)
- Smythe**, William Grenville, J.P. and D.L. Lincs.—Annie Lillie, *e. d.* Cosmo Gordon (Feb. 6)
- Spencer**, Capt. J. Trevor, Essex Regt.—Lilian, *d.* Robert Gordon (Jan. 23)
- Stafford**, Edward Tytler Stafford Howard, *e. s.* Sir Edward Stafford, G.C.M.G.—Teresa Enriqueta Carmen, *e. d.* Don Federico Kruls, of Buenos Ayres (Dec. 22)
- Stanley**, Hon. Edward George Villiers, Gren. Guards, *e. s.* Lord Stanley of Preston, Gov. Gen. of Canada—Lady Alice Montague, *y. d.* Duke of Manchester (Jan. 5)
- Strahan**, James Andrew, M.A., LL.D., of Mid. Temple, bar.-at-law, Regius Prof. of English Law, Queen's Coll., Belfast—Emma, only *d.* Baron William Pergler von Perglas, and *g.d.* Rev. Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. (Dec. 29)
- Sutherland**, Duke of—Mrs. Mary Caroline Blair, *m.* at Church of Good Shepherd, Dunedin, Florida, U.S.A. (March 4)
- Swinburne-Banham**, J. C.—Marion, 3rd *d.* Sir Spencer Wells, Bart. (Nov. 2)
- Swire**, John—Emily Hamilton Campbell Kidston (April 4)
- Sykes**, Dudley Whitworth—Harriett A. F. Stead (June 1)

Templer, Major James Broke Lethbridge, *c. s.* late J. A. Templer, Master of H.M. Court of Exchequer, N.R.R. Instr. of Ballooning—Florence Henrietta, 3rd *d.* John Saunders Gilliat, M.P. (Jan. 13)

Thomson, Basil Hume, *s.* Archbishop of York—Grace Indja, only *d.* of Felix Webber (Nov. 1.)

Thomson, Remington White, Eton Coll.—Hon. Theodora Scater-Booth, and *d.* Lord Basing (April 11)

Thornton, Edward, *s.* Sir E. Thornton—Emma Jessie Ranson, at Slangham, Sussex (June 25)

Tredcroft, Lt.-Col. Lennox—Hon. Mary Fitzalan, *d.* late Lord Howard of Glossop (March 4)

Trench, Benjamin Bloomfield, *y. s.* late Henry Trench—Dora, *y. d.* Mr. and Lady Caroline Turnor (July 25)

Truthbeck, Rev. Dr., Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen, and minor canon of Westminster (July 25)

Tuzle, Major William G., late 60th Regt.—Florence Caroline, *c. d.* late Sir Charles Wheatstone, at St. Leonards (Nov. 14)

Waetjen, Carlos A. Piero, *c. s.* C. J. Waetjen, Consul-General for Venezuela in Algiers—Violet Vaughan, 4th *d.* Mitchell Henry, formerly M.P. for Galway (Nov. 30)

Wainwright, William—Lady Bagge, *wid.* Sir Ernest Bagge (July 30)

Walker, James Heron, *c. s.* Sir James and Lady Walker—Maud, *c. d.* Major-Gen. and Hon. Mrs. Cecil Ives (June 12)

Wala, Alex.—Agnes Hedenström, founder and head of the Scandinavian Sailors' Temperance Home, West India Docks (Jan. 21)

Wentworth, C. B. Beaumont, *c. s.* Wentworth Beaumont, M.P.—Lady Aline Vane-Tempest, *d.* late Marquis of Londonderry, and *sis.* of present peer (Nov. 12)

Whatman, Capt. William Douglas, 20th Hussars—Anna Mildred, and *d.* S. Gurney Buxton, at Old Clatton, Norfolk (Sept. 5)

Whitehead, Arthur—Olivia Lucy Annette, *c. d.* Sir F. Darnley, Chief Justice of New South Wales, at Woolahra, Sydney (March 29)

Whitehead, George Hugh, *c. s.* Lord Mayor of London (Ald. Whitehead)—Gertrude Grace, 3rd *d.* Wm. Ascroft, J.P., at Preston (Sept. 5)

Whittok, Samuel Henry Pemberton, vicar of Heywood, Wilts—Nina Hastings, *y. d.* Sir Thomas B. Dancer, Bart., at Bath Abbey Church (July 25)

Wightwick, Dr.—Helen D'Alton, the well-known contralto singer (Aug. 14)

Wilkinson, Rev. R. W. M.A.—Florence Edith, and *d.* Col. Edmond D'Arcy Hunt (June 18)

Williams-Drummond, Hugh Henry John, Lieut. and Battn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—Gertrude Emily, *c. d.* Hon. Mark Rolle (May 18)

Willoughby, Hon. Alexander Hugh, *y. s.* 8th Lord Middleton—Mary Selina Honoria, only *d.* late Gen. the Hon. James Macdonald (Aug. 14)

Wingfield, Henry Jocelyn, *y. s.* late Capt. Edward F. Wingfield, and Life Guards—Sybil Mary Kerr, and *d.* Vice-Admiral Mark Pechell (June 12)

Wodehouse, Hon. Armine, and *s.* Earl of Kimberley—Eleanor, *d.* late Matthew Arnold (June 6)

Wray, Philip Bourchier, and *s.* Sir Henry Bourchier Toke Wrey, Bart.—Alice Mary, *d.* late Capt. Borton, R.A. (Aug. 15)

Wylie, Capt. John Alfred, Madras S.C.—Amy, *c. d.* Sir Charles Munro (Jan. 22)

Marriage with Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. See Session, sect. 91.

Married Women (Maintenance in case of Desertion) Act, '86. This Act provides that it shall be lawful for any married woman deserted by her husband to summon him before two justices in petty sessions or a stipendiary magistrate. If satisfied that the husband, being able partly or wholly to maintain his wife, or wife and family, has wilfully neglected to do so, and has deserted his wife, the justices or magistrate may order him to pay to her such weekly sum not exceeding £2 as may be considered to be in accordance with his means and any means the wife may have for her support, the payment to be enforced in the same way as the payment of money under an affiliation order. The order may be varied by the justices or the magistrate upon proof given that the means of husband or wife have varied since the order was made. No order for payment shall be made in favour of a wife proved to have committed adultery, unless such adultery has been condoned; and any such order may be discharged upon proof that the wife since the making thereof has committed adultery. The Act does not extend to Scotland.

Married Women's Property Act, '82. A short historical preface is necessary to the explanation of this Act. At common law the husband and wife were regarded as one person. By marriage the woman was merged in the man. He became entitled to all her personal property and to the rents and profits of her real property. He also became answerable for her debts. In equity a married woman was always regarded as capable of holding property, and the word and thing "separate estate" owe their origin to the Court of Chancery. The chief sources of the separate estate have been settlements, devises and bequests to the separate use of married women. Over this separate estate the married woman enjoyed all the rights of an owner, save that in gifts to her separate use it has always been usual to insert a proviso against anticipation of income. This anomalous proviso has been enforced by the courts upon a consideration of the strong pressure which may be put upon a married woman improperly to anticipate her income. In this way the common law became in a great degree obsolete in so far as it affected women of the richer class, who have been almost invariably protected by settlements. But it continued to press hardly upon married women in other classes; and the Married Women's Property Act 1870, amended by the Married Women's Property Act 1874, was designed to protect married women in the enjoyment of several important kinds of property. Both of these Acts have been repealed by the Married Women's Property Act 1882, the effect of which may be summed up by saying that it almost altogether annuls the effect of marriage upon a woman's right of property. In the case of all marriages contracted after the last day of 1882, the married woman, the *feme covert*, has the same rights of acquiring, holding and transmitting property which are possessed by the spinster or widow, the *feme sole*, or by the man. In the case of all marriages contracted before that day the married woman has the same rights in reference to all property accruing to her after that day. In respect of her separate estate the married woman has all the means of redress by civil or criminal pro-

readings which are enjoyed by any other owner of property. She is also liable in every respect as though she were unmarried; she is liable for her ante-nuptial debts, and to the parish for the maintenance of her husband and children. Such, subject to judicial construction, is the general effect of this statute. It provides no restraint upon the anticipation of her income by a married woman; nor does it annul such restraint, thus leaving marriage settlements nearly as useful as ever. It provides that money lent by the wife to the husband shall in the event of his bankruptcy be treated as assets, and shall not be recoverable by the wife until all other creditors have been satisfied. It does not allow husband or wife to take criminal proceedings against each other so long as they are living together. It protects as a trust in favour of wife and children a *bona-fide* insurance by the husband of his life for their benefit, and a similar insurance by the wife.

Marshall, William Calder, R.A., b. in Edinburgh 1813, and received his training under Chantrey and Bailey. First exhibited at the Royal Academy in '35; removed to London '39; R.A.A., '44; R.A., '52; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour '78. He has chiefly devoted himself to classical and poetical subjects. Many commissions have been received by Mr. Marshall from the Art Union, whose prize of £500 was rewarded to him for his "Dancing Girl Reposing." His "Sabrina" and "First Whisper of Love" are amongst his best known works executed for the Union. The statues of Lord Clarendon and Lord Somers were executed by him for the Houses of Parliament, and those of Sir R. Peel in Manchester and Jenner and Campbell in London are from his chisel. In '57 he was awarded the first prize of £700 for a design for a national memorial of the Duke of Wellington. Mr. M. has not recently exhibited at the Academy.

Martin, Sir Theodore, K.C.B., b. in Edinburgh 1816. Educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, subsequently practising as a solicitor in that city. In '46 he removed to London, and in '58, under the *nom de plume* of "Bon Gaultier," published, with the assistance of the late Professor Aytoun, his "Book of Ballads," and a translation of the "Poems and Ballads of Goethe." His "Life of the Prince Consort" was written by command of her Majesty, who, on the completion of the work in '60, created him a K.C.B. The most important of his other works are translations of "Odes of Horace," the Complete Works of Horace, Schlegel's dramas, *Corregio* and *Aladin*, Goethe's *Faust*, the "Vita Nuova" of Dante, and Henrik Hertz's drama *King René's Daughter*, and a "Life of Lord Lyndhurst." In '51 he married the celebrated actress Helen Faucit. Sir T. M. was elected Reader of the University of St. Andrews in '80. His latest publications include a book on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, and a translation of Schiller's "The Song of the Bell." During the visit of the Queen to Wales in the early part of '89 Sir Theodore was constant in his attendance on Her Majesty.

Martineau, Rev. James, D.D., LL.D., comes of an old Huguenot family. He is a brother of the late Harriett Martineau, and was b. at Norwich 1805. Educated at Norwich Grammar School, Dr. Lant Carpenter's School at Bristol, and Manchester New College (q.v.). He entered the Unitarian ministry in '28. After officiating for some years as minister in Dublin and

Liverpool, accepted the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy at Manchester New College '41. Was minister of Little Portland Street Chapel '59, and Principal of Manchester New College '68. Many eminent men, including Darwin and Lyell, were occasional worshippers at Little Portland Street Chapel during Dr. M.'s pastorate. He retired from the ministry in '73, and from the professorate in '86. Dr. M. is a voluminous writer on ethical and theological questions, and amongst the best known of his works are "Studies of Christianity," "Modern Materialism," "Ideal Substitutes for God Considered," "Hours of Thought on Sacred Things," "Types of Ethical Theory," and "Study of Religion" ('88). Dr. M. is hon. LL.D. Harvard and D.D. Leyden and Edinburgh, and D.C.L. Oxford, '88. He is at present engaged on a critical work on the Gospels.

Martinique. A West Indian island of the Windward group. It is a French colony. Area 379 sq. m.; pop. 169,322. Fort Royal (or Fort de France) is the seat of government; St. Pierre, pop. 18,000, the principal town. Interior high and rocky, of volcanic origin. There are many streams. Lowlands very fertile; cultivation of sugar, coffee, cacao, and cotton largely carried on. The colony is governed as a French Department. Trade amounts to over £1,000,000. Originally settled by France in 1635, it has several times been in English hands, but was finally confirmed to France in 1814. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS; and consult Vignon's "Les Colonies Françaises," Norman's "Colonial France."

Marvin, Charles, author and journalist, b. 1854. Spent his early life in Russia; entered the English Civil Service '75. The untoward disclosure of the Anglo-Russian Agreement led to his retirement from the Foreign Office, in '78. His first work, "Our Public Offices," attracted considerable attention; this was followed by "The Russian Campaign against the Turcomans." A series bearing upon the Russo-Asian question succeeded, of which the best known is "The Russians at the Gate of Herat." Sent on a mission to Russia by Mr. J. Cowen, late M.P. for Newcastle, to ascertain Russian views of Central Asia. Accompanied the English mission to the Czar's coronation ('83), and subsequently travelled in the Caucasus and the Caspian district. His latest works include the "Moloch of Paraffin" and "English Africa" ('88).

Mass, Days of Attending. See DAYS.
Massey, Gerald, poet and lecturer, b. at Tring 1828. His parents being very poor, his childhood was passed under all the distressing circumstances to which children were liable previous to the adoption of the Factory Acts. At the age of fifteen he obtained a situation as errand boy at Messrs. Swan and Edgar's, Regent Street, and picked up his education by reading at the second-hand bookstalls at such odd moments as he could spare. He subsequently became editor of a Radical paper, the *Spirit of Freedom*, and in '54 published the "Ballad of Babe Christabel and other Poems," which attracted the attention of Walter Savage Landor, who pointed out the great promise which the young poet gave in this volume. Mr. M. subsequently published other poems, which won for him great popularity; and for some years he wrote the poetical criticisms for the *Athenaeum*. Mr. M. has also devoted much attention to the subject of spiritualism, and has lectured with great success in England,

America, and the Colonies. Mr. M. was some years ago placed as a pensioner on the Civil List in recognition of his services to literature as "a poet sprung from the people." He has recently completed his new work on *Shakespeare*, and published "*My Lyrical Life*," 99.

Massowah. An island and town at the entrance of a bay on the African coast of the Red Sea, about 330 miles N. of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. It is the natural port and commercial outlet for Tigré and Northern Abyssinia. Was an Egyptian possession till 1885-6, when taken possession of by Italy. War with Abyssinia soon broke out, and some reverse was at first experienced by the Italians, who, afterwards reinforced, have effectually made good their position, and have occupied territory to some distance inland, through which they are now pushing a railway. Massowah has been fortified, and its development as an Italian dependency may be anticipated (see ITALY).

Master and Servant. Servants are practically of two kinds—domestic servants or menials (Lat. *intra mania*, within the walls), and labourers or workmen employed with a view to profit. Domestic servants, in the absence of express stipulation, are understood to be hired for the year, subject to a month's notice by either party. They are entitled to proper lodging and food, but not, as a rule, to medical attendance. Illness and consequent incapacity to work does not render them liable to be dismissed without notice; but wilful neglect or disobedience does. On leaving service they cannot claim a character from the employer, or obtain damages for an unfavourable character which he may give *bona fide* to a person having a right to ask for information. But they can obtain damages for an untrue character maliciously given. The relation between employers on the one hand, and on the other labourers or workmen, has been regulated by many statutes. In the first place the employer in getting servants must not transgress the Factory or Elementary Education Acts. In the next place the *Truck Act* compels the employer in all the more important trades to pay his workmen in current coin, and not otherwise; and an *Act* of 1883 forbids him to pay his workmen in any premises used for the sale of intoxicating liquor. Thirdly, a variety of Acts give to the county courts and to the justices a certain jurisdiction in disputes between employer and workman, and provide for the appointment, by consent of both parties, of arbitrators and boards of conciliation, whose awards the law will enforce. As a rule, breach of the contract of service by either party now gives ground for a civil action only. But as regards merchant seamen, the captain, the employer's agent, is necessarily invested with extraordinary powers of discipline. A workman is criminally liable for a wilful breach of contract in cases where he has reasonable ground to believe that the result of such breach would be to stop the public gas or water supply, or to occasion serious injury to life or property. But in the prosecution of a trade dispute any number of persons may combine to do anything which, if done by one person, would not constitute a crime. A master is not criminally liable for any act of his servant; but he is civilly liable for everything done by his servant in the course of service. A master is now

civilly liable to one servant for injuries inflicted by the negligence of another servant. A master may bring an action for any injury done to his servant whereby he loses the benefit of the service—e.g., an assault, a seduction, etc. A master may justify an assault committed in defence of his servant, and *vice versa*. A master may maintain, i.e. aid and abet, his servant in an action—a thing generally unlawful. If any one wilfully entice a servant to quit his master's service, the master has an action against him and the servant. Formerly it was only by apprenticeship that persons could qualify themselves to exercise a trade. But at the present day the necessity of serving an apprenticeship survives only to a limited degree. The apprentice was an infant bound out by indenture for so many years to serve a master, who undertook to maintain and teach him, and exercised over him a parental authority. The children of parents unable to maintain them may still be apprenticed till the age of twenty-one years by the guardians or overseers to persons willing to take them. In all cases the infant's consent is necessary.—*Law* on, in '89. Cases under the Employers' Liability Act have continued to occupy the attention of the courts, which have laid down that where a person is engaged to perform dangerous work, and takes the risk of the danger, he cannot recover for an injury caused by such dangerous work. Moreover, it is incumbent upon the plaintiff to show negligence on the part of the defendants causing the injury. (*Smith v. Baker*, Court of Appeal, May 30th.)—[It has been held, in the case of *Tarmouth v. Franco*, that a man who is injured by a vicious horse, as to the conduct of which he has complained to his master, is entitled to damages.—When a cab driver hires a horse and cab by the day from a cab proprietor, the latter is deemed to be his master, and to be responsible for the negligence of the driver. (*King v. The London Improved Cab Co.*, Court of Appeal, June.)—The question whether an employer is liable for the criminal act of his servant in causing smoke to issue from a furnace in the Metropolis was raised in the Queen's Bench Division (April), in the case of *Chisholm v. Doulton*. It was the first case of the kind under the 16th & 17th Vict., c. 128, sect. 1. The Court held that no negligence had been proved on the part of Sir Henry Doulton, and that he could not be held liable for the criminal negligence of his servant.

Master and Servant Act, '89. See *Session*, sect. 92.

Master of Faculty. See *DEANS*.

Master of the Rolls. See *ROLLS*.

Matabeland. An extensive country in South Africa between Limpopo and middle Zambesi rivers, north of Transvaal and Bechuanaland. Is mountainous, and has been famous from a very early age for its productive gold mines. Ancient ruins of unknown origin have been seen here by Mauch, who passed through the country. Was conquered fifty years ago by King Moselekatsé and a Matabelé army, the native tribes, Mashona and Makalaka, subdued and incorporated, and a military despotism set up on the model of Chaka's in Zululand. This endures under Lo Benguela, successor of Moselekatsé. Its proximity to the British Protectorate, and its auriferous wealth, are also likely to bring Matabeland into public attention ere long. The Matabelés (near kinsmen of the Zulus) are numerous, warlike, drilled in

regiments, every able-bodied man a soldier, and they are said to be well armed. The king is an absolute autocrat, possessing unquestioned authority. It is announced that arrangements are being made for the establishment of a postal service by native runners, between British Bechuanaland and Matabeleland (Sept. '88).

Mathew, Sir James Charles, was b. in 1830. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was **Senior Moderator** and **Gold Medallist**. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn ('54). He was a member of the South-Eastern Circuit, and, like Lord Justice Bowen and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, had not taken silk when he was appointed a Judge of the **Queen's Bench Division**. Just previously Mr. Mathew had acted as a member of the Committee on the subject of the "Costs of Legal Proceedings." Mr. Justice Mathew was the third Catholic judge appointed since the Catholic Emancipation Act, the two previous ones being Mr. Justice Shee and Mr. Justice Hayes.

Matthews, Rt. Hon. Henry, M.P. for East Division of Birmingham, and Home Secretary, is the son of the Hon. Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of Ceylon, where he was born in 1826. He was educated partly on the Continent and partly in England. Having graduated at the Univ. of Paris B.A., he studied at Univ. Coll., London, and subsequently graduated B.A. and LL.B. at the London Univ., where he obtained the Univ. Law Scholarship of £50 a year for three years. In the same year he was appointed a Fellow of Univ. Coll., the only other Fellow of the year being Bagehot the economist. In '45, when he was only eighteen, Mr. Matthews was admitted at Lincoln's Inn, and in '50 he was called to the bar. Eighteen years later he took silk, was elected a Bench of Lincoln's Inn, and was returned to the House of Commons as Liberal member for Dungarvan. From '72 to '76 he acted as **Examiner in Common Law** to the Council of **Legal Education**. In '85 he unsuccessfully contested North Birmingham as a Conservative. In July '86 he contested East Birmingham, and by the fusion of the Unionist Liberals with the Conservatives was returned. When Lord Salisbury formed his second administration after the general election, Mr. Matthews was appointed **Home Secretary**. He has been connected with several *causes célèbres*, notably the *Borghese case*, the *Slade case*, *Lyon v. Home* (the spiritualist), *Boulton and Park*, the *Tichborne case*, *Armstrong case*, *Crawford divorce case*, *Cass case*, the *Trafalgar Square riots*, etc. His refusal to offer a reward for the discovery of the perpetrator of the *Whitechapel murders* gave rise to much comment. In the celebrated *Maybrick case* (q.v.) Mr. M. in the exercise of his official jurisdiction commuted the sentence of death to penal servitude for life, '69.

Matterson, Nell (Australian Sculler). See **AQUATICS**.

Mauritius. So named by the first Dutch occupiers in 1598, after Prince Maurice of Holland. An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2,000 miles from India, and 2,300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. Area 708 sq. m., pop. 368,145. The island is divided into nine districts. Capital and chief port is **Port Louis**, pop. 30,000, connected with other centres by lines of railway and excellent macadamised roads. Dependent appanages of the colony, under the administra-

tion of its governor, are various groups in the Indian Ocean. The *Seynells*, *Rodrigues*, the *Amirantes*, *Diego Garcia*, and the *Chagos Islands*, are the chief of them. Total area about 350 sq. m., pop. 16,000. **Mauritius** is mountainous, the highest peaks attaining 2,700 feet. It is well watered and fertile, vegetation luxuriant and scenery charming. Climate of the uplands delicious, that of the lowlands hot and unhealthy. Violent, frequent and destructive hurricanes. Some uncleared forest still remains, in which are deer and game. A unique native bird, the dodo, was exterminated by the Dutch. Barrier reefs surround the shore. A Governor presides over administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils, both of Crown nominees. Staple industry is cultivation of sugar-cane. Cotton, coffee, indigo, tortoise-shell, ebony, vanilla, and aloë-fibre are also exported. For financial statistics, see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, etc. (table). The capital is strongly defended, but former large garrison now reduced to 400. There is a constabulary of about 1,000. The Church of England and the Roman Catholic bodies receive some State aid. There is a Royal College, and also many Government and other schools. Many of the people are of African, Hindoo, Chinese, and Malagasy race. Among the whites is a preponderance of French blood. **Mauritius** is the scene of St. Pierre's tale of "Paul and Virginia." The Dutch abandoned the island in 1710. In 1721 the French took possession, and the island was then called *Ile de France*. Its prosperity was founded by the French Governor, *Mahe de Labourdonnais*. A British force under *Abercrombie* captured **Mauritius** in 1810, since when it has remained a colony of England.—In 1886 the Governor (Sir John Pope Hennessy) became involved in serious disputes with the people. The Governor of Cape Colony was sent to investigate matters, as Royal Commissioner, and he exercised the authority delegated to him by suspending Sir J. P. Hennessy (q.v.), who was ordered home for further inquiry (see **DIPLOMATIC**). This resulted ('87) in Sir John's acquittal and reinstatement as Governor.—'89. Sir J. Pope Hennessy, in opening the session of the Legislative Council at Port Louis, announced a further extension of local government, and said that the sugar crop and financial position of the country were satisfactory; its assets being twenty lakhs of rupees in excess of its liabilities. Consult *Fleming's "Mauritius"* and "Her Majesty's Colonies."

Maybrick Case. Undoubtedly the most important criminal trial during the year '89 was that of Mrs. **Maybrick**, a lady residing at Aigburth, near Liverpool, who was charged at the Liverpool assizes with the crime of poisoning her husband. The facts were that the prisoner, who is of American origin, was married to an English gentleman, a good many years her senior, and it was apparent from the correspondence disclosed that she had been carrying on an intrigue with a person named *Brierley*. The case for the prosecution was that Mrs. Maybrick had administered poison in the shape of arsenic to her husband, and so caused his death; and in support of this contention evidence was adduced as to the finding of arsenic on the prisoner's dressing-gown and handkerchief, the presence of arsenic in a bottle of meat juice she had sent to her husband, and the purchase of fly-papers. The motive suggested for the crime was her intrigue with

Brierley, and her consequent desire to get rid of her husband. On the other hand, the amount of arsenic found in the body of the deceased was comparatively small, and the symptoms which invariably present themselves in cases of arsenical poisoning were not all manifested. Moreover, there was evidence as to the habit of the deceased man to dose himself with various kinds of medicines and stimulants. There was no question that there was little, if any, concealment on the part of the prisoner as to her dealings with poisons and the purchase of the fly-papers; but, on the other hand, a phrase used in a letter to Brierley contained the expression, "My husband is sick unto death," and this, it was argued, indicated a criminal knowledge on the part of the prisoner. In the result, after a long trial, Mrs. Maybrick was found guilty, and sentenced to death. The verdict excited a good deal of popular indignation, and, as the *Times* claimed, not one in three persons was prepared for such a result. A formidable agitation was at once commenced; public meetings were held, and petitions were signed, calling not merely for a reprieve, but for the free pardon of the convicted woman. In the newspapers the circumstances of the case, both medical and legal, were discussed with great force. The Home Secretary, Mr. Matthews, in the end came to the conclusion that, although there was some doubt as to whether the death of the deceased was due to the poison administered by the prisoner, yet there was no doubt she had attempted the destruction of her husband's life by administering poison to him. He therefore advised the Crown to commute the sentence to one of penal servitude for life.

Mayotta. One of the Comoro Islands (*q.v.*).

Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Act, '86. The occasion for this Act was in the passing of the Representation of the People Act of the same year, which assimilated the borough and county franchises. It was found that in rural districts many persons who would otherwise have obtained the franchise under that Act were regular recipients of medical relief given by the poor-law authorities, and would be disqualified from voting by the rule until then maintained, that by receipt of poor-relief within a certain time of the elections an elector lost his right to vote. The Act therefore provides that no person shall lose his right to be registered or vote at any parliamentary or municipal election because he has received for himself or his family any medical or surgical assistance, medicine, etc., at the expense of the poor-rate.

Medical Women. Medical degrees are granted to women by the London University and by the Royal University of Ireland, and medical diplomas by the following corporations: (1) The Apothecaries' Society of London; (2) The Conjoint Board in Scotland formed by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Edinburgh and the Faculty of Physicians of Glasgow; (3) The Conjoint Board of the King's and Queen's Colleges of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. These degrees and diplomas are only granted after satisfactory examinations are passed, similar to those which must be passed by male students before these qualifications are awarded. As no person is allowed, according to the regulations of the General Medical Council, to be registered as a medical student unless he or she shall have

passed a preliminary examination in subjects of general education as specified in a list mentioned by the Council, such examination must be passed by all ladies who intend to become registered medical practitioners. The subjects are English language, Latin, Elements of Mathematics, Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids, and one of the following optional subjects: viz., Greek, French, German, Italian, or any other modern language, Logic, Botany, Zoology, or Elementary Chemistry. If the student desires to obtain the degree of the University of London, or of the Royal University of Ireland, which give a higher professional status than the diplomas, she will, after passing the matriculation, have to devote a year to the study of Science, after which the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination of the University of London must be passed by her before beginning her medical studies or the First University Examination and First Examination in Medicine of the University of Ireland. To gain one of these degrees a lady must devote five years after matriculation to a systematic course of training. As no proper opportunities for receiving medical education by women to qualify themselves for the degrees and diplomas referred to exist in schools for male students in the United Kingdom, these deficiencies are well supplied by the London School of Medicine for Women, 30, Handel Street, W.C., of which Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., is the Dean, and by the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women, Surgeon Square, of which Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake is the Dean. At both of these schools a full course of instruction can be begun in any year. Lectures are given by eminent authorities in both schools upon all subjects connected with medicine and surgery. Both institutions contain rooms for lectures, reading, dissecting, and the study of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, etc. There are prize scholarships connected with these schools. The students of the London School of Medicine for Women are admitted to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, and the students of the Edinburgh School of Medicine to the Leith Hospital, for their practical instruction. Complete medical education for the before-mentioned degrees and diplomas can be obtained at both schools in about four years. The total fees for school hospital instruction are £105 for the London and £80 for the Edinburgh school. Students are not admitted to these schools under the age of eighteen. The winter sessions begin in October and the summer sessions in May. In Ireland lady students are admitted to the school of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. Within the last few weeks Queen's College, Belfast, has also been thrown open to women, who are admitted to the ordinary classes in all subjects. The average fees for the whole course amount to about £45. The instruction there is in mixed classes, except parts of the few courses. The cost for full medical education in Ireland is 95 guineas. Students who wish to follow their studies in Dublin can obtain the necessary information from the Secretary of Council, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Some of the medical women who have passed examinations entitling them to be entered on the British Medical Register have gained high distinction. Mrs. Scharlieb, who obtained the M.B. and B.Sc. degrees at the London University in '82, passed its M.D. examination in

December last, being the first lady who has done so. In July last Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, Dean of the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women, passed with great distinction her examinations as lecturer in the Extra-Mural School of Edinburgh. She is now one of the recognised lecturers on Midwifery of that School. The press commend this appointment, as it marks a new and very significant stage in the medical education of women movement, being the first instance of the admission of a lady as lecturer in a public school of medicine. Several medical institutions in London and the provinces for women and children are officered by registered medical women; and other public appointments, some of which are lucrative, are held by them in this country. Several lady doctors, who have qualified for the British Medical Register, are also employed by the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, organised by Lady Dufferin in '85. The Schools of Medicine for Women in London and Edinburgh have also the advantage of the services of eminent lady doctors as lecturers.

Meissonier, Jean Louis Ernest. A French painter, b. at Lyons, 1811. Came to Paris in 1830 to study. He made very rapid progress in his art, and being gifted with an original order of talent, he adopted a particular branch of art—namely, that of painting pictures of very small size, but remarkable for the truth and correctness of the figures, the extreme fineness of touch, and precision of detail. He sent some works to the "Salon" in 1836, which attracted much attention and won high approbation. From that time till 1855 he continued to devote himself to the small works above mentioned, imparting such truth to his figures that they almost wore the semblance of life. In 1855 he received the cross of the Legion of Honour in 1845, and the grand medal of honour at the Universal Exhibition of 1855, the cross of Officer in 1856 and Commander in 1867. He was elected a member of the Academy "des Beaux Arts" in 1861. In 1864 he adopted a new branch of art, painting historic subjects in the same small dimensions. Among his famous paintings are "Napoleon and his staff, 1814," the "Battle of Solferino," etc., and he has recently completed an enlarged copy in water-colours of his famous picture "1807."

Melbourne. Capital of Victoria (q.v.), on Port Philip; pop. 380,000.

Melkite Church. See COPTIC CHURCH.

Members of Parliament, Privileges of. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS AND MEMBERS.

Merchandise Marks Acts, '87. (consolidates and strengthens the law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise. The Act is applied to watches; and every person who sends or brings a watch-case, whether imported or not, to any assay office in the United Kingdom for the purpose of being assayed, stamped, or marked, shall make a declaration as to what country or place the case was made in, and if the case was made in some country or place outside the United Kingdom, the assay office is to place on the case a mark differing from the mark placed by the office on a watch-case made in the United Kingdom. All goods which if sold would be liable to forfeiture

under the Act, and all goods of foreign manufacture bearing any name or trade mark being or purporting to be the name or trade mark of any manufacturer, dealer, or trader in the United Kingdom, unless such name or trade mark is accompanied by a definite indication of the country in which the goods were made or produced, are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom. There is a provision in the Act which renders any person who falsely represents that any goods are made by a person holding a royal warrant, or for the service of the Queen or any of the royal family or any Government department, liable to a penalty not exceeding £20. Consult the treatise by Mr. Howard Payn of the Secretary's Department of the Board of Custom.

Mercantile Marine of the World. The total number of steamships and sailing vessels in the world, of 100 tons register and upwards, in '89, is 32,863, and their estimated tonnage about 21,048,704 tons. According to Lloyd's Universal Register of Shipping, from which the following statistical tables are taken, the number of such ships belonging to the different countries in the world are as follows, viz. :—

Countries.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage net of sailing vessels and gross of steamers.
United Kingdom	8,930	9,425,183
Colonies	3,087	1,404,019
Total	12,017	10,829,202
America (United States)	3,573	1,918,175
Argentine	104	36,913
Austro-Hungarian	380	276,294
Belgian	88	111,934
Bolivian	5	3,803
Brazilian	501	144,649
Chilian	143	91,253
Chinese	42	45,188
Columbian	5	986
Costa Rican	3	816
Danish	794	259,400
Dutch	539	356,081
French	1,410	984,946
German	1,932	1,409,838
Greek	949	291,120
Hawaiian	29	22,544
Haitian	13	4,390
Italian	1,662	846,901
Japanese	322	174,747
Mexican	25	7,416
Montenegrin	14	2,164
Norwegian	3,258	1,456,264
Peruvian	1	88
Portuguese	36	13,182
Roumanian	214	77,808
Russian	3	599
Sarawak	1,217	417,653
Siamese	6	2,217
Spanish	24	10,318
Swedish	954	537,781
Turkish	1,460	462,392
Uruguayan	875	217,068
Venezuelan	23	8,227
Zanzibar	13	3,758
Other Countries	6	4,723
	22	16,177
Total	32,863	21,048,704

The number of sailing vessels of all countries is 22,402, with a net tonnage of 9,496,003 tons. The number belonging to the above-mentioned nations and our Colonies are given in Table B. The number of steamships in the world is 10,900, having a gross tonnage of 11,558,101 tons. Of these steamers, the numbers owned by the before-mentioned countries are given in Table C. Table D. shows the number and tonnage of all ships of 100 tons and upwards built by each

iron and steel ships, though Sweden and Norway construct what merchantmen they require. There is but little for British shipbuilders to fear from competition with France, but much from Germany, as the latter is fast becoming a shipbuilding country, and now builds about two-thirds of her large requirements. No nation, however, except the United Kingdom, can now supply a demand for shipbuilding beyond itself. Much improvement in the British

TABLE B.

Countries.	No. of Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage Net.
British { United Kingdom	3,798	2,535,007
Colonies	2,305	989,380
Total	6,103	3,524,387
America (United States)	3,148	1,401,924
Argentine	60	19,938
Austro-Hungarian	255	127,062
Belgian	8	4,154
Bolivian	5	3,803
Brasilian	386	81,680
Chilian	114	62,363
Chinese	9	2,007
Columbian	5	986
Costa Rican	1	288
Danish	598	119,373
Dutch	390	165,526
French	920	244,621
German	1,292	683,794
Greek	805	219,241
Hawaiian	12	6,939
Haytian	5	989
Italian	1,461	562,532
Japanese	150	40,280
Mexican	14	2,993
Montenegrin	14	2,464
Norwegian	2,929	1,270,865
Persian . . . . .	...	...
Peruvian	32	9,481
Portuguese	184	48,553
Roumanian . . . . .	...	...
Russian	997	278,247
Sarawak	1	347
Siamese	20	8,865
Spanish	574	139,048
Swedish	1,029	298,929
Turkish	791	153,264
Uruguayan	8	2,404
Venezuelan	7	1,123
Zanzibar . . . . .	...	...
Other countries	15	8,133
Total	22,402	9,496,003

TABLE C.

Countries.	No. of Steamers.	Tonnage Gross.
British { United Kingdom	5,132	6,890,176
Colonies	782	414,639
Total	5,914	7,304,815
America (United States)	425	535,951
Argentine	44	16,975
Austro-Hungarian	125	149,322
Belgian	80	107,780
Bolivian . . . . .	...	...
Brasilian	115	62,969
Chilian	29	28,800
Chinese	33	43,181
Columbian . . . . .	...	...
Costa Rican	2	528
Danish	196	140,036
Dutch	149	190,553
French	490	740,325
German	640	726,044
Greek	84	71,779
Hawaiian	17	15,605
Haytian	8	3,401
Italian	201	284,369
Japanese	172	134,467
Mexican	11	4,423
Montenegrin . . . . .	...	...
Norwegian	329	185,399
Persian	1	838
Peruvian	4	3,701
Portuguese	30	29,957
Roumanian	3	529
Russian	220	139,406
Sarawak	5	1,870
Siamese	4	1,453
Spanish	380	398,733
Swedish	431	163,463
Turkish	84	63,804
Uruguayan	15	6,523
Venezuelan	6	2,635
Zanzibar	6	4,723
Other countries	7	8,044
Total	10,900	11,558,101

of the several countries of the world during '88, as recorded in the "Universal Register." Table E. shows the material of construction of which vessels of 100 tons and upwards are built in the world in '88, and their tonnage. Table F. gives an account of the number of ships classed by each of the principal classification societies of the world.—The late Liverpool Underwriters' Registry is now amalgamated with Lloyd's Register. The figures stated above as to the latter do not include ships classed in the Society's Yacht Register. Germany and France are the only two foreign nations which build any appreciable number of

Mercantile Marine has been influenced in '88, as in the three or four previous years, by triple expansion engines, whereby much economy in fuel is effected. During the last six years first-class ocean passenger ships have been better constructed than previously, both for safety and speed, while the comfort of passengers has been further improved, and especially in the enlargement of cabins, and better food and sanitary accommodation, and the installation of the electric light, which has made great advance. As regards the extraordinary speed of ocean steamers during '88, the most noteworthy are those between Queenstown and New York and Southampton and New York. In May last the

City of Paris, of the Inman and International Line, made a voyage between Queenstown and

running was 6 days 1 hr. 47 min. The following are the daily runs of these four passages, viz. :—

TABLE D.

Country in which built.	Whether sail or steam.	No.	Ton-nage.
United Kingdom .	Sail . . .	62	77,380
	Steam . . .	422	699,617
	Total . . .	484	776,993
British Colonies .	Sail . . .	50	12,241
	Steam . . .	18	4,865
	Total . . .	68	17,106
America (U.S.) .	Sail . . .	45	22,702
	Steam . . .	28	15,406
	Total . . .	73	38,198
Austro-Hungary .	Sail . . .	2	720
	Steam . . .	3	4,318
	Total . . .	5	5,038
Denmark . . .	Sail . . .	1	219
	Steam . . .	4	5,502
	Total . . .	5	5,721
France . . .	Sail . . .	4	1,098
	Steam . . .	10	9,023
	Total . . .	14	10,721
Germany . . .	Sail . . .	4	6,160
	Steam . . .	33	33,814
	Total . . .	37	39,994
Greece . . .	Sail . . .	15	3,086
	Steam . . .		
	Total . . .	15	3,086
Holland . . .	Sail . . .	1	1,007
	Steam . . .	2	4,149
	Total . . .	3	5,156
Italy . . .	Sail . . .	5	703
	Steam . . .	3	1,095
	Total . . .	8	1,798
Norway . . .	Sail . . .	15	8,691
	Steam . . .	4	2,742
	Total . . .	19	11,433
Russia . . .	Sail . . .	5	1,083
	Steam . . .	2	630
	Total . . .	7	1,713
Sweden . . .	Sail . . .	4	1,115
	Steam . . .	11	2,073
	Total . . .	15	4,088
Other countries .	Sail . . .	4	1,663
	Steam . . .	8	3,815
	Total . . .	12	5,478
Totals . . .	Sail . . .	217	137,868
	Steam . . .	548	788,655
	Grand Total .	765	926,523

Sandy Hook, near New York, in 5 days 23 hrs. 7 min., a distance of 2788 knots. In July she made the passage in 5 days 23 hrs. 10 min., and in the following month the time of her passage was reduced to 5 days 19 hrs. 13 min., but she ran 102 less knots than in the previous voyage. For three consecutive days on this last voyage she steamed more than 500 knots, or nearly 21 knots an hour. The fastest voyage of any of the other Atlantic liners on the Queenstown route is that of the *Etruria*, of the *Omard* Line, made in June '88, when the time of

	City of Paris.			Etruria.
	May.	July.	August.	1888.
First day .	445	438	432	455
Second „ .	445	500	493	458
Third „ .	492	491	502	496
Fourth „ .	504	496	506	485
Fifth „ .	505	492	509	503
Sixth „ .	398	380	346	457

In the voyage from Queenstown to New York in August last, the *City of New York*, also of the Inman and International Line, was 6 days, 14 hrs., and the *Teutonic*, the new steamer of the White Star Line, 6 days 14 hrs. 20 min. in making the run. The former, however, of these last-named ships steamed 10 knots farther. As their engines are newer than those of the *City of Paris*, an attempt has not yet been made to drive the two former steamers at their highest rate. On the Southampton route the fastest voyage made was by the new Hamburg-American liner *Columbia*, which went from New York to Southampton, a distance of 3049 knots, in 6 days 19 hrs. She also went from Southampton to New York, 3049 knots, in 6 days 18 hrs. 20 min. These performances much surprised the shipping community, as it was thought that the North-German Lloyds liner *Larhin* was the fastest steamer on this route. The best speed record, however, of this ship is only 6 days 21 hrs., which was from Southampton to New York in August last. The *Augusta Victoria*, of the Hamburg-American Company, maintained a speed of 19 knots an hour between Hamburg and Southampton on her voyage to New York in

TABLE E.

Material of construction.	Whether sail or steam.	No.	Ton-nage.
Steel . . .	Sail . . .	43	58,944
	Steam . . .	408	721,552
	Total . . .	451	780,496
Iron . . .	Sail . . .	18	24,359
	Steam . . .	88	51,023
	Total . . .	106	75,382
Wood and Compo-site . . .	Sail . . .	156	54,565
	Steam . . .	52	16,080
	Total . . .	208	70,645
Total . . .	Sail . . .	217	137,868
	Steam . . .	548	788,655
	Grand Total .	765	926,523

May last. On a test of her speed at Stokes Bay she went over the measured mile six times, and made over 19 knots an hour against the tide. The best steaming time between England and the Cape has been done by Donald Currie & Co.'s *Castle Line*. In August and September the *Roslin Castle* was driven from Plymouth to Cape Town, *via* Lisbon and Madeira, in 17 days 13 hrs.; while her fastest steaming time on the homeward passage

on the same route was 16 days 18 hrs. 45 min. The quickest steaming time of the ships of the *Union Line* on the same route also, and which run from Southampton, was as follows: Outward, *Moore*, September, 17 days 23 hrs. 45 min.; *Mexican*, September, 17 days 22 hrs. 55 min. Homeward, *Moore*, May, 17 days 5 hrs. 6 min.; *Tartar*, 17 days 6 hrs. 11 min. The outward passage of the *Moore* would have been much better had it not been for the very strong S.E. trades experienced during the last five days of the voyage. The engines were also driven slowly for ten hours during the fog in the Channel and Bay of Biscay. The voyage to Southampton from Table Bay is 94 knots more than to Plymouth; therefore, if the *Moore* and *Tartar* on their homeward voyages had gone to that port, their steaming time would have been under 17 days, though their speed would have then been eclipsed by the *Roslin Castle*. In April and May the *Arawa*, of the *Shaw, Savill and Albion Line*, made the fastest passage on record between New Zealand and England. She had previously made the fastest passages, but on the last voyage her run was 4 hrs. 26 min. sooner, her nett steaming time being 34 days 23 hrs. 18 min., including stoppages at Rio de Janeiro and Teneriffe, only 36 days 11 hrs. 48 min. The new steamer *Magdalena*, of the *Royal Mail Line*, was a few weeks ago propelled from Lisbon to the River Plate in 14 days; and the *Duc de Braganca*, of the *French General Transatlantic Co.*, from Marseilles to Algiers at the rate of 18 knots an hour. Liberal subsidies have been given for the encouragement of the building of steamships capable of being converted into cruisers during war by Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States. The following is a list of the *Royal Naval Reserved Merchant Cruisers* held by the owners for the use of the Admiralty, viz.:-

Name.	Owners.	Gross Tonnage.	Average Ocean Speed.
<i>Etruria</i> . . .	Cunard Co.	7,718	18½
<i>Umbria</i> . . .	" "	7,718	18½
<i>Aurania</i> . . .	" "	7,269	16½
<i>Victoria</i> . . .	P. & O. Co.	6,300	15½
<i>Britannia</i> . . .	" "	6,300	15½
<i>Oceana</i> . . .	" "	6,300	15½
<i>City of Paris</i> . . .	In. & Int. Co.	10,500	19
<i>City of N. York</i> . . .	" "	10,500	19
<i>Majestic</i> . . .	W. Star Co.	10,000	19
<i>Teutonic</i> . . .	" "	10,000	19
<i>Britannia</i> . . .	" "	5,004	15
<i>Germania</i> . . .	" "	5,008	15
<i>Adriatic</i> . . .	" "	3,888	14
<i>Celtic</i> . . .	" "	3,867	14
<i>Servia</i> . . .	Cunard Co.	7,392	17
<i>Gallia</i> . . .	" "	4,809	15
<i>Arcadia</i> . . .	P. & O. Co.	6,300	15½
<i>Valetta</i> . . .	" "	4,911	15½
<i>Massilia</i> . . .	" "	4,908	15½
<i>Rome</i> . . .	" "	5,013	15
<i>Carthage</i> . . .	" "	5,013	15
<i>Ballarat</i> . . .	" "	4,752	14½
<i>Farramatta</i> . . .	" "	4,759	14½
<i>City of Berlin</i> . . .	In. & Int. Co.	5,491	...
<i>City of Chicago</i> . . .	" "	5,202	...

In the two new *White Star* ships their construction has been specially considered with

regard to their protection during war. They are divided by longitudinal and transverse bulkheads running the entire length of the ships above the water-line. They are propelled by twin screws. The steering gear, engines and boilers are below the load water-line, and will be protected by the coal in the bunkers. They are universally admitted to be the best merchant ships which have yet been built to comply with Admiralty requirements as cruisers. The *Teutonic* took part in the *Naval Review (q.v.)* at Spithead. She was fitted with four 5-in. guns out of her total armament of twelve guns. She is 582 feet long, 57 feet broad, and 39 feet 4 in. deep. Her sister ship, the *Majestic*, will very soon be ready for sea. There are about four hundred or more large steamers on the Admiralty list complying with Admiralty conditions, but which are not retained by the Government for national service. They are suitable for receiving an armament. Their owners, however, are promised that preference will be given to these ships for occasional State employment. Of the more important new ocean liners which have been built in '89 are the

TABLE F.

Name of Classification Society.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.	Total No. of ships classed in each Register.
Lloyd's Register . . .	3,546	4,771	8,317
Bureau Veritas . . .	5,202	1,067	6,269
Germanischer Lloyd . . .	1,385	277	1,662
Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Assuradeurs	1,361	799	2,160
Norske Veritas . . .	2,820	285	3,105
Record of American and Foreign Shipping } Registro Italiano . . .	1,965	188	2,153
Veritas Austro-Ungarico	876	125	1,001
Veritas Ellenico . . .	1,215	25	1,240
	277	6	283

Teutonic of the *White Star Line*, by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast; the *Columbia* for the *Hamburgh-American Co.*, by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead; the *Augusta Victoria*, by the *Vulcan Shipbuilding Co.*, at Stettin. These are for the *Atlantic service*. For the *Indian service*, the P. and O. Co. have had delivered to them two fine boats of about 5000 tonnage, called the *Peninsular* and *Oriental*, from the building yard of Messrs. Caird & Co., of Glasgow. The *Atarato* and *Magdalena*, two 17-knot boats, have been constructed by Napier & Co., of Glasgow, for the *West India and River Plate service* of the *Royal Mail Co.* The *Naval Construction and Armaments Co.*, of Barrow, have built for the *Pacific Steam Navigation Co.* the *Oruba*, for employment in their trade between Liverpool and Valparaiso. It is a 16-knot boat of 6000 tons gross, and is the fastest employed in the Pacific South American trade. The *Vulcan Steamship Co.*, of Stettin, have also built for the *North German Lloyd Co.* a splendid steamer christened the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, of 6600 tons, for their Australian service. She is expected to reduce the mail time between London and Adelaide to twenty-six days. An 18-knot steamer has been built for the *French General Transatlantic Co.* at their works at St. Nazaire for voyages between Marseilles and Algiers. Of the *higher speed*

liners building are the following: (1) For Transatlantic service, the *Majestic* for the White Star Co., 10,000 tons, and 19 knots speed; *La Touraine* for the French General Transatlantic Co., 8,000 tons and 18 knots speed; the *Spre* for the North German Lloyd's Line, 9,000 tons and 18 knots speed; and another steamer not yet named, but rather larger and faster; the *Normanne*, of 10,000 tons and 18½ knots speed, for the Hamburg-American Co., and another of the like size and speed not yet named. The *Friesland*, of 6,700 tons and 17 knots speed, for the Belgian-American Navigation Co., commonly called the Red Star Line. (2) For the India, China, and Australian services: *The Australien*, *Polynesien*, *Tasmanien*, and *Malaisien*, of about 5,500 tons and 17 knots speed, by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at their works at Marseilles. (3) For the Cape Service: a steamer not yet named of about 5,000 tons and 16 knots speed, for Donald Currie & Co.'s Castle Line. (4) Brazil and River Plate Service: *The Thames* and *Clyde* for the Royal Mail Co., of 5,600 tons and 17 knots speed. (5) Liverpool and West Coast of South America Service: the *Oratava* and two other steamers not yet named, of 6,000 tons and 16 knots speed for the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. (6) For the Vancouver, Yokohama, and Hong Kong Service: three steamers not yet named, of 7,000 tons and 18 knots speed, for the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. One of the main objects of this company is to provide another and a much faster route to Japan and China from the United Kingdom, and also an alternative means of communication between this country and India and Australia, if the Suez Canal should be blocked during war or from other causes. (See CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.) Steps have been taken to shorten the time of transit between Great Britain and the Far East by the before-mentioned order of three fast ships which has been given in pursuance of a contract made on the 15th of July, '89, between the Postmaster-General and the Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Company for the conveyance of mails, troops, and stores between Halifax, Quebec, and Hong Kong. The company have by this contract agreed, for a subsidy of £60,000 per annum, £15,000 of which will be paid by the Dominion Government, to provide a monthly mail service between Halifax or Quebec, according to the season, and Hong Kong. The steamers between this last named port and Vancouver will call at Shanghai and Yokohama, and take mails and passengers to and from these ports. The times of passage between Halifax or Quebec and Hong Kong are not to exceed 684 hours from April to November, or 732 hours from December to March, including stoppages. The three steamers are to be built according to Admiralty requirements, in order that they may be suitable for cruisers or transports; and the Admiralty are empowered to purchase or hire them. The contract is to last for ten years from the departure of the first of the new steamers from Hong Kong. Although no definite arrangements have been published for an improved Atlantic service in connection with the new line of steamers to Japan and China from Vancouver, satisfactory assurances have been given by the Canadian Government that an accelerated Atlantic service of steamers would be secured. They will sail to and from Quebec in the summer, and to and from Halifax in the winter, and will be able to

cross from port to port in about five days. It is expected that, when fast steamers are run on both oceans in connection with express trains on the railway, the mail service which is now performed *via* Brindisi and Suez between England and Hong Kong in 33 to 36 days, Shanghai in 38 to 41 days, and Yokohama in 42 to 45 days, will be done *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway in 34 to 36 days, 27 to 29 days, and 23 to 25 days respectively. If this new service succeeds a further one will probably be provided in the near future between Vancouver and Brisbane *via* Honolulu, whereby the passage between Great Britain and Queensland may be reduced to about 26 days.—Much difference of opinion exists respecting forced draught, and it is a question far from being satisfactorily settled. In the mercantile marine its successes and failures are about equal. An excellent paper was read on the subject at the Institution of Marine Engineers on Oct. 19th last, and several cases were mentioned in which, owing to lack of attention to details, faulty design of boilers, or inferior arrangement of forced draught, bad results had followed. It was, however, stated by the chairman, in summing up the arguments, that with a few improvements and the construction of boilers to meet the conditions of forced draught, its general introduction in the merchant service would be accepted without question. Shipbuilders have been very busy this year, both in British and Irish ports, in construction and repairs. In October prices of steamers further advanced for new and second-hand tonnage, and a large number of purchases have been made at from £9 to £10 7s. per ton for early delivery of new steamers, and proportionate prices for second-hand ships. Both builders and engine-makers are now very full of work, and few take new contracts under £10 per ton dead weight, ordinary specification, and late delivery. The cost of labour and materials continues to advance without any prospect of a check for some time. During the year freights have been fairly good, but they have given way between several ports during the early part of November. From North America all freights for prompt loading have kept up well, and cotton freights are firm. To third-class or emigrant traffic to Australia from the United Kingdom a great impulse has been given by the reduction of fares of foreign steamship companies, who take passengers from London *via* Antwerp. In July last, however, a remarkable change was made for the better accommodation of third-class passengers. A regular line of steamers to Australia *via* the Suez Canal was then started from Hamburg for the conveyance of third-class passengers only every four weeks from that port and Antwerp. The passengers are not only berthed on the main deck in the poop, where saloon passengers are carried on other lines, but have the use of the upper promenade deck, which is 186 feet in length. Each of these steamers is fitted throughout with the electric light. The sleeping compartments for the passengers are very spacious compared with those generally provided for emigrant or third-class passengers. The ventilating and sanitary arrangements of these steamers are also excellent. Passengers from London for embarkation on the steamers of this and two other foreign shipping companies at Antwerp for Australia, and other ports, are conveyed

by the Great Eastern Railway Co. from Liverpool St. station to Harwich, and then by its steamers to Antwerp. A few weeks ago a new arrangement was made for taking third-class passengers by the North German Lloyd's steamers from Antwerp. This is to convey them there by the London, Chatham & Dover Railway *via* Dover and Ostend. All fares and expenses are included in the passage money. An important experiment was tried by the Great Western Railway Co. in October, with the view of causing Milford Haven to become a port of call for Atlantic liners. It was arranged that the Anchor Line steamer the *City of Rome*, which left New York on Oct. 10th, should land its passengers, all of whom were members of Barnum's company, at Milford, and that they should be taken to London by a special express train. The steamer anchored at Dale Road, one of the inlets within Milford Haven, at 5.30 p.m. on the 24th of that month. After landing the run from Milford to London was made in 6 hrs. 30 min., over a distance of 270 miles, with only two stoppages between the termini. Inside Milford Haven the finest steamers in the world space can be securely berthed, and its advantages as a port of call are likely to be very great. Although it is 130 miles farther from New York than Queenstown, it is ten hours nearer London, and will avoid the tedious and costly journey from Cork to Dublin. Milford might become an important port of call for the new line of steamers to Canada, which is expected to start in about a year and a half hence from Plymouth, and also for the steamers of the North German Lloyds and the French General Transatlantic Company for taking up London mails and London passengers. It is further stated, and with good reason, that Milford may become an important rival with Liverpool for the passenger steamship traffic of the whole of the north of England. A new daily service of steamers commenced running in August last between Weymouth and the Channel Islands (except Sundays) belonging to the Great Western Railway Co.—Oceanic passenger traffic in sailing vessels is now practically limited to the carriage of first and second class passengers to Calcutta, Bombay, and the Antipodes, to whom economisation of time is no object. Since '68 these vessels have not been constructed for speed; the new type of such have been built for carrying larger cargoes. There are now several four-masted vessels capable of transporting five thousand tons of cargo. A contract has recently been placed on behalf of a French firm for the construction on the Clyde of a five-masted steel sailing ship to carry 6000 tons dead weight. She will be the first five-master built, and will be the largest sailing vessel in the world. The fastest long distance voyages by sailing vessels were made by the *Crusader*, belonging to the Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co.'s Line, about twelve years ago, and by the *Thermopylae*, of the Aberdeen Line in '68. The former vessel performed a voyage from London to New Zealand in 65 days, and the latter a passage between London and Melbourne in 60 days. In one day the *Thermopylae* made 335 knots on the voyage, and she ran at the rate of 17 knots an hour for a few hours consecutively. The *Patriarch*, *Pericles*, and *Aristides*, belonging to the same line, have performed voyages nearly as quickly.

—One of the more important events in the year connected with the mercantile marine is the growth and power of the Seamen and Firemen's Union, started in '88. Its first annual congress was held at Cardiff on Oct. 8th. It has now more than 60,000 members and 35 branches. Mr. Plimsoll is its chairman. The officers of the Union assert that under its influence British seamen have been benefited to the extent of a million and a half pounds. The opinion among the shipping community is that it will do considerable good by causing an intelligent expression of opinion by seamen upon the grievances of their position and the means of getting rid of or diminishing them. A deputation of the members waited upon the President of the Board of Trade concerning the representation of seamen upon Local Marine Boards, and succeeded in obtaining it. At the next election, therefore, in Jan. '90, they will for the first time send representatives. The questions of marked freeboard, seamen's diet, and an extension of employers' liability to seamen, are now mostly engaging the attention of the members of this Association. The congress lasted for four days, and was a great success.

Merchant Taylors' School, London. Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The company remains the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. In 1875 it was reorganised, enlarged, and removed from Suffolk Lane to its present site in Charterhouse Square. Amongst the famous scholars of Merchant Taylors' are Edmund Spenser, author of the *Faerie Queene*; Archbishop Juxon; Bishop Lancelot Andrewes; Bishops Wren and Buckeridge of Ely; Dove, Bishop of Peterborough (called by Queen Elizabeth "the Dove with the silver wings"), and many other bishops and church dignitaries; James Shirley, the dramatist; Lord Olive, founder of the Indian Empire; Charles Ewing, the tragedian; Charles Mathews, the elder and younger; Albert Smith; and Edward Bond, late of the British Museum. Amongst alumni recently deceased: Edward Hawkins, Provost of Oriel; Dean Mansel; Dr. Samuel Birch; Sir Charles Bright; Bishop Woodford (Ely). Twenty-six scholarships, and exhibitions of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £50, to Cambridge—altogether 39. Pupils 500; on entrance must be over nine and under fourteen. **Head Master**—Rev. W. Baker, D.D. Sec., C. Waters, M.A. **Motto**—*Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum*. It has recently been determined to found a Merchant Taylors' School Mission in some poor parish in the north or west of London, but the locality is not yet determined upon.

Merchants' Lecture, The. Was established (1672) during the reign of Charles II., by the Presbyterians and Independents conjointly, at Pinners' Hall, being supported by contributions from the principal merchants of the City of London. Its professed design was "to uphold the doctrines of the Reformation against the errors of Popery, Socinianism, and Infidelity." From Pinners' Hall it was removed (July 1778) to New Broad Street Chapel, and thence to the Poultry Chapel (1844), Weigh House Chapel (1869), and Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields (1883). The lecture is delivered

every Tuesday morning (12 to 1). A course of lectures by Rev. A. Rowland, LL.B., entitled "Ecce Homo," was delivered in '89.

Meredith, George, poet and novelist, is a native of Hampshire, and was b. 1828. After studying for some time in Germany he commenced his literary career with the publication of a volume of poems in '51. This was followed by the "Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment" ('55), "Farina, a Legend of Cologne" ('57), "The Ordeal of Richard Feveril" ('59), "Modern Love: Poems and Ballads" ('62), "Emilia in England" ('64), "Rhoda Fleming" ('65), "Vittoria" ('66), "The Adventures of Harry Richmond" ('71), "The Egoist" ('79), "The Tragic Comedians" ('81), "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth" ('83), and "Diana of the Crossways" ('85). His novel, "The Journalist," is promised for early publication, and is eagerly looked for. By some of the best critics, including Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. M. is regarded as a novelist of the first rank.

Mersey and Birmingham Canal. This is a scheme which is supported by the Manchester Ship Canal and the local authorities in the neighbourhood, besides those who would be most interested in its success at Birmingham. It is proposed to construct an entirely new canal from Birmingham, through the iron and coal centres of Staffordshire and the Potteries to the Weaver Navigation at Winsford, and finally connect it with the Manchester Ship Canal and the Mersey, the differences of level being met by hydraulic lifts. The proposed width is 72 feet, for vessels of 500 tons, and the capital outlay is estimated at £3,000,000. In Sept. '89 it was stated that a Parliamentary Bill would shortly be promoted.

Mersey Railway Tunnel. The. This is a passage constructed under the river Mersey, to connect the two shores at Liverpool and Birkenhead, for railway purposes. On Feb. 13th, '85, the tunnel was formally opened; but, of course, much work had to be done before traffic could be commenced, and the actual inauguration was eventually fixed for the end of Jan. '86, when the Prince of Wales performed that ceremony. The length of the tunnel, including the approaches, is $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There are two stations in the city, a lift being used at one of them (James Street) calculated to raise 230 passengers to the road level in 40 seconds; on the Birkenhead side there are four. The height between the bed of the river and the roof of the tunnel is given as about 30 ft., the tunnel itself being 21 high and 26 wide. Alongside the tunnel is the ventilation heading, 7 ft. 4 in. in diameter, and there are ventilating fans 40 ft. and 30 ft. in diameter. It may be added that 100 ft. below is the drainage heading driven to test the strata beneath the river. On the day of opening it was stated that the expenditure was £1,250,000 sterling. (For further details see our previous editions.) In the session of Parliament for '89 the Company introduced a bill having for its object the making of agreements with other lines, the idea being to have a combined agreement to bring goods—chiefly South Wales coal—through the tunnel. The occasion for the Bill was primarily the approaching completion of the Dee Bridge (q.v.).

Merv. An oasis in Central Asia, situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. In ancient times the city of Merv, now in ruins, was famous for its

vast size, magnificence, and prosperity. The locality became notorious when Russia, having conquered Khiva in 1873, threatened to occupy the oasis. The oasis has an area of 1,600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans. There is no town of Merv; the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. Outside the country is not desert in the usual sense of the term, but consists of good clay soil, which fails to grow vegetation because the water supply is too limited to irrigate it. The Russians, however, are rapidly enlarging the cultivable area by extensive irrigation works, and have successfully introduced the culture of American cotton. The Transcaspian Railway (q.v.), which is to connect the Caspian with the Amu-Daira, was completed in July '86 to Merv. About 10,000 troops are maintained in the oasis, distant 200 miles from Herat, and also including in its administrative area Penjdeh, half that distance from the key of India. The Turcomans of Merv are considered the bravest and best mounted horsemen in Central Asia.

Meteorological Society, The Scottish. See BEN NEVIS OBSERVATORY.

Metrical System. This is based upon the length of a quarter of a terrestrial meridian. A *metre* is the ten-millionth part of this arc, and was selected as the unit of measures of length. The cube of its tenth part has been chosen as the unit of capacity, and is called a *litre*. A *kilogramme* represents the weight of a *litre* of distilled water at its greatest possible density; and the thousandth part of a kilogramme represents the unit of weight, and is known as a *gramme*.

Metropolitan Asylums Board. See POOR LAW.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade (established Jan. 1st, 1866). During the twenty years of its existence the strength and appliances of the Brigade have been more than quadrupled, although no material alteration has been made in the constitution of the force. The chief officer, Captain Shaw, who has had the command of the Brigade since its commencement, is now assisted by a second officer, Mr. J. S. Simonds, appointed 1881. The area protected by the Brigade is about 122 square miles, including the City of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works district, and extends from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Rochampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. An excellent system of Fire Alarm telegraphs and telephones between fire stations, and to police stations and to public and other buildings, is provided. At the end of 1886 every land station had an appreciable method of fire alarm which gave about 350 call points within the Brigade area. The substitution of telephones for telegraphs is now completed throughout the whole of the system. The total annual expenditure of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade is about £113,000. Of this sum the fire insurance companies contribute £26,000; the Government £10,000, for the protection of the public buildings; and the ratepayers £77,000—being the amount realised at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound on the estimated gross ratable value of the Metropolis. In Aug. '89 a detachment of English firemen visited Paris, in connection with the Fire Congress, and a return visit was paid by some members of the French Fire Brigade. Head Quarters, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund.

For a long period it has been customary on the Continent to make a special collection on one Sunday in the year in the churches for the hospitals in the district. The practice is now pretty general in this country. The **Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund** was started in '73 by the late Dr. James Wakley, editor of the *Lancet*, and by the then Lord Mayor, Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart., who is still its Vice-President. The total sum collected on behalf of the Hospital Sunday Fund during '89 was £41,744. Report of the Council is published in the third week of December. Sec., H. N. Custance; address, Mansion House, E.C. There are also one or more days set apart, as the delegates of the Hospital Saturday Fund (which is quite distinct from the Hospital Sunday Fund) may from year to year determine, for collection in aid of Hospitals and Dispensaries under the auspices of the **Hospital Saturday Fund**. The total collected in '89 by the street collection amounted to £5080. The offices of the latter fund are at 41, Fleet St., E.C. Sec., R. Frewer. Consult, in reference to hospitals generally, the *Hospital* (weekly).

Metropolitan Police. Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police area includes nearly 700 sq. miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which is protected by its own police. The Metropolitan police district consists of twenty-two land divisions, in addition to its jurisdiction on the river Thames. Every land division is under the immediate charge of a superintendent, and the subdivisions under that of two or four inspectors. A certain number of beats are provided in each subdivision to be patrolled by constables, and are visited by sergeants who have sections of beats allotted to them for this purpose, and who report to their inspectors the occurrences thereon. The sections are also supervised by the inspectors both day and night, and very frequently by the superintendent. The former officers send reports daily to their superintendents respecting public matters in their subdivisions, and the superintendent furnishes diurnal reports to the Commissioner concerning occurrences in the division under his charge. Each subdivision has a station house in charge of inspectors, who are sometimes assisted by sergeants. Mounted police patrol the more distant parts of the outer subdivisions. In each division there are from thirty to forty men selected as a reserve force to carry out special duties, headed by an inspector and assisted by several sergeants. The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is under a Commissioner appointed by the Home Secretary. The former is empowered to make rules and regulations for the service, subject to the approval of the latter. The superior officers under the Commissioner are three Assistant Commissioners, five Chief Constables, and two Assistant Chief Constables. The latest returns give the strength of the force as 14,261, comprising 30 superintendents, 837 inspectors, 1,369 sergeants, and 12,025 constables. There is also a receiver, a chief surgeon, two surveyors, and about thirty Civil Service clerks. There are local surgeons of the police in divisions. The

most important branch of the police not engaged in ordinary divisional duty is the **Criminal Investigation Department**, started in 1878. It is now under the immediate direction of Dr. Anderson, assistant commissioner, who is assisted by Chief Constable Williamson. A part of this service is the Scotland Yard department, and consists of a superintendent, five chief and three first-class inspectors, seven second-class inspectors, and about fifteen sergeants. There is also a branch of the Criminal Investigation Department in each division, under the charge of an inspector. The number of members belonging to each branch is regulated according to local circumstances. The **Convict Supervision Office**, established in 1879, is in connection with the Criminal Investigation Department. It registers the names and particulars of discharged convicts on licence, and persons sentenced to police supervision in England, and retains photographs and marks of these persons, under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act of 1871. Among other departments of the Metropolitan police are the executive branch, the public carriage branch, the lost property branch, and the common lodging-house branch. Satisfactory provisions are made for rewards for diligence and praiseworthy acts by the police, as well as for punishment for breach of discipline. Appreciable regulations also exist for promotion and testing by examination the qualifications of members to fill the higher offices. A **superannuation fund** for pensioning the police is made up from various sources, the great bulk of which comes from the Metropolitan Police Fund. No member of the Metropolitan police is entitled to retire on a pension in any grade under sixty years of age unless certified by the chief surgeon of the force to be unfit for further work. For grave misconduct a member of the force may be deprived of a pension which he otherwise would receive. Nearly one-half of the funds required for the expenses of the police is from the money voted by Parliament, but the greater amount is from parochial rates. A report is presented annually by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan police to the Home Secretary as to the result of its operations. Mr. J. Monro, C.B. (q.v.), was (Nov. '88) appointed Chief Commissioner.

Metropolitan Public Gardens. The invasion of bricks and mortar at almost every point of the green border-land of London, and the increasing congestion of the population within, have made the provision of Metropolitan recreation grounds necessary for sanitary, if for no other reasons. The difficulty of securing breathing spaces for the people in the overcrowded districts, however, is annually increasing; and would probably be insurmountable, but for the action of the **Metropolitan Public Gardens Association**. Much of the income of the Association is subscribed on the condition that it should be expended in wages to the "unemployed." Last year the income was increased by subsidies received from Mansion House funds raised for the benefit of the unemployed. The provision of seats in thoroughfares, the planting of trees, the formation of public gymnasia and the opposing of illegal encroachments upon commons, burial-grounds, etc., are among the several undertakings carried out by this society. Chairman, the Earl of Meath; Sec., Basil Holmes. Office, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

Mexican (Gulf and Pacific) Railway. It was reported from Philadelphia Sept. 9th, '88, that Mr. Joseph Pool, of an English-American syndicate, proposed to construct a railway across Mexico from the Gulf to the Pacific, stating that he had obtained a subsidy from the Government for the purpose. The western terminus was fixed at Tonalá, and the eastern at San Juan Baptista, on the river Grijalva, 200 miles from the Gulf. The river, it was calculated, would take vessels drawing 25 ft. up to the terminus of the line. The railway would be 225 miles long, the necessary capital had been subscribed, and President Díaz was said to be actively interested in the scheme. The route from the western point to New York would be shorter by 800 miles than that *via* Panama.

Mexico. A country forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. Area, 747,791 sq. m.; pop. 10,447,974. Capital Mexico, pop. 300,000. Chief ports on Gulf of Mexico are Vera Cruz, Campeche, and Tampico; on the Pacific, Mazatlan and Guaymas. Besides these some twelve important cities. Divided into twenty-seven states, one territory, and one district.—The country is an elevated plateau, varied in contour, with volcanic peaks, Popocatepetl, etc., attaining nearly 18,000 feet. There are three great divisions: the torrid regions, chiefly on the coast, very unhealthy at some seasons; the temperate regions, occupying the lower slopes of the mountains, limited in extent, agreeable, humid, and prolific; and the cold regions, not less than 5,000 feet above sea-level. With the exception of the Río Grande del Norte, which is the boundary of the United States, rivers are few and unimportant. There are lakes, some large, mostly impregnated with sodic carbonate. Resources enormous, but, from political and social causes, inadequately developed. All cereals, fruits, and vegetable produce of southern Europe thrive in Mexico. Wheat, barley, maize, pulse, pepper, sugarcane, potatoes, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, etc., are the chief crops. The forests abound in valuable timber, mahogany, rosewood, ebony, caoutchouc, the maguery (from which a sort of wine is produced), fibre-plants, etc. The flora and fauna are rich and profuse, the bird and insect tribes being especially notable for beauty and variety of colouring. Vast herds of cattle are bred, but the sheep are of inferior breed. Horses, of a fine description, are wild in great numbers, and even beggarly. Mules, of a beautiful and vigorous breed, are raised in large numbers. The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. The Republic is governed by a President and Ministry. There is a Senate, each state electing two members, and a House of Representatives elected by universal suffrage. The states have also their individual autonomous local governments. Prevailing religion Roman Catholic; but all sects tolerated, and none state-aided or allowed to possess land. Primary education nominally compulsory, but the law is not enforced. There are some 9,000 schools publicly supported. There is an army of 28,000 on the peace footing, raised to 160,000 in time of war. The navy consists of five small gunboats.—Industries comprise

mining and smelting of silver and other metals, agriculture, and cattle-herding. From 1821-80 the mines produced £180,000,000 of silver, and £968,200 of gold. Estimated revenue ('88), \$32,800,000; expenditure, \$36,765,906; debt about £42,000,000; exports ('88), \$49,500,000. There are 3,703 miles of railway. Capital joined to New York by rail. Of the inhabitants 19 per cent. are Europeans or of European origin, 38 per cent. are Indians, and 43 per cent. are of mixed race. Proclamation of independence, 1810; Emperor Hurbide shot and republic proclaimed, '24; Emperor Maximilian shot and republic again proclaimed, '67. Of late years there has been decided progress and less disorder. The opening of railways and spread of education are aiding in the development of this fine country. During '89 the Mexican-British Extradition Treaty was ratified by both Governments in February. Signor Sebastian Lerdo de Tajuada, ex-President of Mexico, died in April. A serious flood, causing the loss of many lives, occurred throughout the country in August. Count St. Foix, the new French minister to Mexico, presented his credentials in September. A cyclone of unprecedented violence visited the island of Carmen, in the Gulf of Mexico, in October. Twenty-seven vessels were wrecked, 125 houses damaged, and there was a heavy loss of life. Intelligence was received at New York (Oct. 13th), from Sonora, Mexico, that two companies of Mexican soldiers, while bathing, were massacred by a number of the Yaqui Indians, and that the Mexican Government had despatched a punitive expedition of 4000 men against the aggressors, who inhabit a tract of country in the State of Sonora, in the extreme north-west of Mexico. The bodies were terribly mutilated. The Indians are believed to be rapidly retreating northwards towards Arizona. In November General Corona, Governor of Jalisco, was assassinated, and it was stated that letters found on the body of the assassin indicate that the outrage was of a Nihilist character. Signor Mariano Bascaña had been appointed to act as Governor for the late Governor's unexpired term. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Hamilton's "Mexican Handbook," Conkling's "Mexico and the Mexicans," etc.

Middlesex, County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

Milan Obrenovitch I., ex-King of Servia, b. 1854, at Jassy, in Moldavia. He studied at Paris, at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand. The assassination of his cousin, Prince Michael, caused his recall to Servia, where he was proclaimed prince at the age of fourteen. A Council of Regency administered the government till the Prince came of age (1872). In 1875 he married the Princess of Stourdza, from whom he is now divorced, and by whom he has a son, Prince Alexander. Much attention was attracted to King Milan in '88, owing to his summary treatment of Queen Natalie. Owing to the troubles arising out of his quarrel with the Queen, he abdicated in favour of his son March 6th, '90, but retained the command of the Army. See SERVIA.

Milais, Sir J. Everett, Bart., R.A., was b. at Southampton 1829. At the age of eleven he became a student at the Royal Academy, gaining the principal prizes for drawing. His first picture "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru," was exhibited at the Academy (1846). In conjunction with Dante Rossetti and Holman Hunt he set up a school of painting from nature, which

obtained the title of "pre-Raphaelite" (*q.v.*), and published a periodical entitled "The Germ, or Art and Poetry," in support of this school (1850). Their views were afterwards supported by Mr. Ruskin (*q.v.*) in the *Times*, as well as in a pamphlet on pre-Raphaelitism, and in "Lectures on Architecture and Painting." He was elected an A.R.A. (1853) and became R.A. (1863). He has exhibited a large number of pictures up to the present time. A large and representative collection of his works, embracing from his earliest to his latest styles, and illustrating his emancipation from the trammels of "pre-Raphaelitism," was exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery in '87. Sir J. E. M. was decorated with the "Legion of Honour" (78), and a baronetcy was conferred upon him (85). He is chiefly distinguished for his portraits and exquisite delineation of child faces. His portrait of Mr. Gladstone is considered one of his finest efforts. In '89, Sir J. E. M. contributed to the Royal Academy "The Old Garden," "Murthly Water," and "Mrs. Paul Hardy." He also exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery a picture of a maiden "Shelling Peas."

Military and Naval Men Deceased (Dec. 5th, '88, to Nov. 21st, '89). See OBITUARY.

Military Ballooning. See BALLOONING.

Military Engineering. The principal changes in this science are the provisions made for the first line of defence of important cities and towns, which are required to be placed much further out, owing to the increased range and accuracy of modern ordnance and larger machine guns (see ARMOUR PLATES AND ORDNANCE, and ARTILLERY). The penetrative power of projectiles has so greatly advanced, that iron-plated forts or turrets have been specially constructed in positions likely to be attacked at close quarters; while iron-shields are fixed into granite forts to narrow the embrasure and provide against splinters. All important regular armies have each a distinctive and scientific body of specially trained officers and men for its military engineering services. The professional duties of these persons include the preparation of plans and designs for, and the execution of, fortifications, roads, bridges, barracks, storerooms, magazines, and other military works and buildings belonging thereto; the conservation of these erections and War Department lands, the making and working of railways, the construction and superintendence of electric and visual military telegraphs, siege-works, surveys, land and submarine mining, ballooning, and such additional engineer duties as the general or other officer, under whom they are serving, may direct. Until 1763 military engineering in the United Kingdom was performed by officers taken from the regular army. In that year a corps of engineers was formed. In 1783 it was made a Royal corps. In 1812 several companies of artificers were converted into sappers and miners, and placed under the engineers. The non-commissioned officers and men were called sappers and miners until 1850. This designation was then abolished, and they became the Royal Engineers. The Indian Military Engineers in 1861 were amalgamated with the Royal Engineers, and became one regiment, or corps. In time of peace the officers are all over the world. As the purchase system has never

been introduced into this branch of the service, promotion is by seniority. The officers, except on permanent retirement, receive no half-pay; nor have they an unemployed list. Their regular pay is equal to that of other active officers of similar rank; but the foremen alone receive beyond this remuneration extra pay, which is one-half of their ordinary pay when on duty at home, and equal to their ordinary pay when engaged abroad or in the London district. The non-commissioned officers and privates are nearly all workmen who have learned some mechanical trade, and they are therefore skillful in constructive operations. They are specially selected with the view to their various duties. Beyond their ordinary remuneration they receive "engineer" pay, varying from about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour when doing duty on the piece-work system. **Military Foremen of Works** are selected from the most competent non-commissioned officers. **Military Mechanists** have also very important work to perform in connection with repairing of marine engines and other steam machinery, hydraulic and hoisting machinery, the repair of telegraphic and submarine mining instruments, the erection of electric-light installations connected with submarine mining defences, the working and testing of all electrical appliances and arrangements in relation thereto, or steering or taking charge of "miners," etc. None but highly-qualified non-commissioned officers, or men of the R.E., or specially enlisted civilians, are appointed as Military Mechanists. There are about 900 officers in all ranks of the R.E. Nearly all of them are engaged in detached duty in various parts of the British Empire. On account of their high scientific knowledge numbers are employed in purely civil vocations requiring this qualification. All persons before becoming officers of the R.E., except officers of the Coast Battalion of Submarine Miners and the quartermasters, who are promoted from the ranks, must pass through the **Royal Military Academy at Woolwich**, or the **Royal Canadian College, as Cadets**. Admission to the former is granted to successful candidates between the ages of 16 and 18 at an open competitive examination on subjects of sound general education. They will then undergo a course of instruction for two years, divided into four terms. At the end of each term they will have to pass an examination. The subjects for such examination include mathematics, military topography, artillery, French or German, chemistry and physics, model and freehand drawing, tactics, military administration, and military law. **Cadets** who have passed these examinations are entitled to commissions as second lieutenants. The terms of payment at the Academy differ very much, and depend upon the position held by the father of the cadet in the service of the Government or otherwise, and vary from £40 to £150 yearly. On joining the corps the officers will be required to undergo a special course of training at the **School of Military Engineering at Chatham**, which is the headquarters of the corps and the leading scientific military school in Europe. There are about 3000 non-commissioned officers and men in the corps, consisting of 22 companies, 1 field telegraph battalion in 2 divisions, 1 bridging battalion in 2 troops, and a field depot at Aldershot, and 1 Coast Battalion of Submarine Miners. The **Ordnance Survey**, whose head office is at Southampton, is also carried out. In India there are 23

companies of native sappers and miners: Bengal has 10 companies, with 1000 members; Madras 10 companies, with 1050 members; and Bombay 5 companies, with 400 members. Several of the before-mentioned 52 companies are stationed at the Colonies. Chatham is the place, however, where most of them are stationed. The **Militia and Volunteer Engineers** are affiliated to the R.E. The **Militia Engineers** consist of 2 regiments of fortress engineers and 6 divisions of submarine miners. The **Volunteer Engineers** have 22 regiments of fortress and railway engineers, 1 of railway transport, and 9 divisions of submarine miners. The whole force is under the **Inspector-General of Fortifications and of Royal Engineers**. In concert with the Quartermaster-General he prepares the annual estimates for R.E. services. He is assisted by two deputies. The responsibility for R.E. works, in each district at home and at each station abroad, is vested in the general or other officer commanding. Certain districts are divided into sub-districts, the duties in which may be carried on by officers as sub-district commanding R.E., or by officers acting under the commanding R.E. of the district. The charge of the works in a district or sub-district, or at a station, will be split up into different divisions, each of which will, when practicable, be under the charge of an officer. According to the **Regulations for R.E., '88**, there will, during war, be an **Engineer-in-Chief**, with an army in the field. With each **Army Corps** there will be a chief engineer, and a staff engineer to each division when it has to act independently. There will be a staff engineer in the line of communications, where heavy engineering work is expected. These several engineers will, however, have no executive command. A director of railways and a director of telegraphs will also assist the army in maintaining the efficiency of the railway and telegraphic service respectively. The **R. E. Institution** was formed at Chatham in 1873. It contains an excellent library, and publishes annually a volume of professional papers, with the view of notifying to its members the information and experience acquired by the officers in the corps. Consult Porter's "History of the Royal Engineers" ('89); Conolly's "History of the Royal Sappers and Miners"; Clodes' "Military Forces of the Crown"; "Regulations for Royal Engineer Services" ('89); *The Monthly Army List*, etc.

Militia. See ARMY.

Mill Hill School. Situated in the N.W. district of London, founded 1807, reconstituted '69. Awards the "Bousfield" scholarship of about £50, tenable either at University College or New College, London, for three years. Pupils, 150. The society of "Old Mill-Hillians" is in a very prosperous state. **Head Master.** C. A. Vince, M.A.

Missionary Societies. The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. The **Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts** was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV. of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth

century. The **Moravian Church** was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, and at Labrador. Norway sent missionaries to Greenland in 1721, where work has since been carried on successfully ever since. The **Baptist Missionary Society** was founded in 1793, the **London Missionary Society** in 1796, the **Church Missionary Society** at the commencement of the present century, and the **Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society** in 1814. The following details are extracted from the last published reports of each society. — **Baptist Missionary Society.** Received on behalf of the Society during 1888-9, £80,818; deficiency on the operations of the year £2,863. In India operations are carried on in Western India, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces; there are 162 stations and sub-stations, 55 European missionaries, and 103 native evangelists. In China the principal stations are in Shansi and Shantung; there are 60 stations and sub-stations, 21 European missionaries, and 5 native evangelists. Japan has a station at Tokio, and 18 sub-stations; there are 3 European missionaries and 6 native evangelists. In Palestine the chief station is at Nablous, and there are 3 sub-stations and 1 European missionary. Africa has 5 stations on the Lower Congo and 3 on the Upper Congo. There are 22 European missionaries at work, and 1 female school teacher. Mission work is also carried on in the island of Ceylon; in the West Indies; at Jamaica; and in Norway, Brittany and Italy. The statistics for 1888-9 summarised show the following results: missionaries, 129; self-supporting churches, 62; evangelists, 581; baptised, 2,871; number of members, 47,133; day-school teachers, 371; Sabbath-school teachers, 2,225; day-scholars, 16,381; Sabbath-scholars, 26,870. **Mission House**, 19, Fournival Street, Holborn, E.C. — **Church Missionary Society.** Amount raised in 1888-9 £250,016. The Society labours in West Africa (Sierra Leone, Lagos and Yoruba country, and the Niger); in Eastern Equatorial Africa (Mombasa, Taita and Chagga, Usagara, Unyamwezi, etc., and Uganda). Palestine (Jerusalem, Nazareth, Salt, Nablus, Jaffa, Gaza, and Hauran). In India it has five missions, having headquarters in Calcutta, Lahore, Bombay, Madras, and Travancore and Cochin. Besides these, mission work is carried on in Egypt, Arabia, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, New Zealand, North-west America, and the North Pacific. The summary of the work shows the following results:—Stations, 305; Missionaries in holy orders, including European, Eurasian, and native clergymen, 560; European laymen, female teachers, and native unordained teachers, 3,790; native adherents, the great majority baptised, 188,037; native communicants, 47,754; schools, 1,768; scholars, 73,036. **Mission House**, Salisbury Sq., London. — **London Missionary Society.** Amount received in 1888, £125,250 ss. 11d. Mission operations carried on in China, at Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Peking. In India at Calcutta, Berhampore, Benares, Mirzapore, Kumaon, Almora, and Rancee Khet, in the north; and at Belgaum, Bellary, Gooty, Cuddapah, Bangalore, Tripattoor, Madras, Travancore, and other places in southern India. In Madagascar 28 principal stations are sustained. In South Africa there are 11 and

in Central Africa 3 stations. Mission work is also carried on in the West Indies and Polynesia. A general summary shows that the Society has 190 European missionaries and 5,504 native agents; 74,127 Church members, and 316,355 native adherents, while they conduct 2,005 native schools, with 110,027 scholars. The total amount raised and appropriated at mission stations was £14,294 6s. 2d. **Mission House:** 14, Blomfield Street, London Wall, E.C.—**Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.** The total sum received in 1888 (last statement to hand) from the home districts amounted to £105,020 18s. 7d., Ireland £4,690 1s. 1d., foreign districts £4,678 9s. 7d.; these sums, with a number of extraordinary receipts, amounting to £35,974 12s. 6d., made a total of £150,364 1s. 9d. The expenditure was £142,877 os. 5d., leaving a deficiency, inclusive of the debt of 1887 (£16,866 7s. 8d.), of £9,382 6s. 4d. Mission operations carried on in France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and Malta; in four districts of Ceylon, seven districts of India, two districts in China, in Southern and Western Africa, and in the West Indies. The summary of the year gives the following results:—Circuits, 1,955; chapels and preaching places, 8,005; missionaries, 1,810; other paid agents, 9,143; unpaid agents, 31,813; full church members, 226,521; on trial for church-membership, 23,450; scholars, 81,229. **Mission House,** Bishopsgate Street Within. In June '88 an interesting **International Missionary Conference** was held in Exeter Hall; also an important gathering in celebration of the **centenary** of Protestant Missions. The discussion on missionaries subsided during '89. Consult Johnson's "Report of International Missionary Conference," and "Handbook of Foreign Missions."

Ministry. When a Ministry reigns it is the function of the Sovereign to call upon some person to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses. If the individual chosen undertake the task of forming a ministry, he commences by nominating his Cabinet, taking himself the principal position, which is variously designated as head of the Government, or First Minister, or Prime Minister, or Premier. The offices which invariably give the holder **Cabinet rank** are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty. The **Prime Minister** usually takes the office of First Lord of the Treasury himself, but Lord Salisbury has twice given that position to another member of the Cabinet, and associated with himself the office of Foreign Secretary; or the Prime Minister may be First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal. The other offices, the holders of which may or may not be in the Cabinet, include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster General, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Local Government Board. **Appointments** to all these offices, and to many others, a full list of which follows this article, are made by, or on the recommendation of, the

new Prime Minister, and each person so appointed may hold office as long as he does. **Cabinets** vary in number from eleven or twelve to sixteen or seventeen; their members are necessarily **Privy Counsellors**, and their deliberations are confidential. If a cabinet minister was in office before election there is no re-election necessary, as there is when the acceptance of office comes after a general election. Ministers on going from one office to another do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a ministry but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is placed in a minority there upon some question of importance. In such a case the **Prime Minister** either places his resignation in the hands of Her Majesty, or asks leave to appeal to the country, and should the latter course be decided upon a general election follows. If the elections go against the Government it is now the custom for the ministry to resign and a new administration to be formed before the meeting of the new Parliament. The chief **Executive power** (see Crown), though theoretically vested in the Crown, is actually exercised by the Cabinet, which is responsible to Parliament, and to the House of Commons more especially, for all its acts. While each minister conducts the ordinary business of his own office without reference to his colleagues, the most important business of every office is brought under the consideration of the whole Cabinet, who in Parliament are bound to act together on all executive questions. From an early period the kings of England were advised on public affairs by a **privy council**; matters of state being discussed in the sovereign's presence, and the result determined by vote subject to his pleasure. The selection by the sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says Macaulay, that the interior council began to attract general notice. "It at length drew to itself the chief executive power, and has now been regarded, during several generations, as an essential part of our polity. Yet, strange to say, it still continues to be altogether unknown to our law; the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who compose it are never officially announced to the public; no record is kept of its meetings and resolutions; nor has its existence ever been recognised by any Act of Parliament." The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council. "The Cabinet," says Mr. Gladstone ("Gleanings of Past Years"), "is the threefold hinge that connects together for action the British constitution of King or Queen, Lords and Commons. . . . Every one of its members acts in three capacities: as administrator of a department of State, as member of a legislative chamber, and as a confidential adviser of the Crown. Two at least of them add to those three characters a fourth; for in each House of Parliament it is indispensable that one of the principal ministers should be what is termed its leader." On the next pages is given a full list of all those who go out of office at a change of ministry, and under corresponding headings throughout this work will be found a summary of the powers and duties exercised by most of them, whether they be ministers or officers of the Royal Household. See CROWN, PARLIAMENT.

President of Local Gov. Board	£2,000	*Mr. Dodson (3). *Sir C. W. Duke.	Mr. Arthur Bal- four.	*Mr. Chamberlain. *Mr. Stansfeld.	Mr. Ritchie.	*Mr. Ritchie. *Mr. H. Chaplin.
President of Board of Agriculture, £2,000.						
Postmaster-General	£2,500	*Mr. H. Fawcett. *Mr. J. G. Shaw Lefevre.	Ld. Jno. Manners.	Ld. Wolverton.	Mr. Raikes.	Mr. Raikes.
Vice-President of the Council (Education.)	£2,000	Mr. A. J. Mun- della.	*Mr. Stanhope. *Sir Hy. Holland.	Sir Lyon Playfair.	Sir Hy. Holland.	Sir W. Hart-Dyke.
First Commissioner of Works	£2,000	Mr. W. P. Adam. *Mr. J. G. Shaw Lefevre.	Mr. David Plun- ket.	E. of Morley. E. of Elgin.	Mr. David Plunket.	Mr. David Plunket.
Junior Lords of Treasury (3)	£1,000 each	*E. of Rosbery. Sir A. D. Hayter. Mr. H. B. Jones. Mr. C. C. Cates. Mr. H. Gladstone. Mr. R. W. Duff.	Mr. Charles Dal- rymple. Mr. Sidney Herbert. Lt.-Col. Walrond.	Mr. Cyril Flower. Mr. G. Leveson- Gower. Sir Edward Reed.	Lt.-Col. Walrond. Mr. Sidney Her- bert. Sir Herbert Max- well.	Lt.-Cl. Sir Wm. Walrond. Mr. Sidney Herbert. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Financial Sec. to the Treasury	£2,000	Ld. F. Cavendish Mr. L. H. Courtney. Mr. Hubert.	Sir Hy. Holland. Sir M. W. Ridley. Mr. W. L. Jackson.	Mr. Hy. Fowler.	Mr. W. L. Jack- son.	Mr. W. L. Jackson.
Patronage Sec. to the Treasury	£2,000	Ld. R. Grosvenor (4).	Mr. Akers Douglas.	Mr. Arnold Morley.	Mr. Akers Douglas.	Mr. Akers Douglas.
Paymaster-Gen.	(unpaid)	Ld. Wolverton.	E. Beauchamp.	Ld. Thunlow.	E. Beauchamp.	(Vacant).
Judge-Advocate-Gen.	£2,000	Mr. O. Morgan.	Mr. Marriott.	Mr. J. W. Mellor.	Mr. Marriott.	Sir W. T. Marriott (6).
Naval Lords of the Admiralty		Adm. Sir A. C. Key. Vice Adm. Lord John Hay. Adm. Ld. Alcester. Vice-Adm. Sir W. Hewitt. Rear Adm. Sir F. W. Richards. Rear Adm. A. H. Hoskins. Rear Adm. T. Brandreth. Mr. G. W. Rendell. Sir Thos. Brassey. Mr. W. S. Cairns.	Vice Adm. Sir Arthur Hood. Vice Adm. Sir An- thony Hoskins. Vice Adm. Bran- drecht. Capt. William Cod- rington.	Adm. Ld. Jno. Hay. Vice Adm. Sir An- thony Hoskins. Vice Adm. Graham. Rear Adm. Erskine.	Adm. Sir Arthur Hood. Vice Adm. Sir A. Hoskins. Vice Adm. Graham. Capt. Ld. Charles Beresford.	Adm. Sir R. Vesey Hamilton, K.C.B. Rear-Adm. H. Fairfax, C.B. Rear Adm. John Om- maney Hopkins. Rear Adm. Hotham, C.B.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	£1,000		Mr. Ashmead Bart- lett.	Mr. R. W. Duff.	Mr. Ashmead Bart- lett.	Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.

(1) Now Viscount Cross.
(2) Now Lord Stanley of Preston.
(3) Now Lord Monk-Bretton.
(4) Now Lord Skelbridge.
(5) Now Lord Knutsford.
(6) No provision was made in the Estimates for '88-9 and
'89-90 for a salary to the holder of this office.
(7) Now Duke of Rutland.

OFFICE AND SALARY.		Ld. Salisbury's 1st Administration (June 85—Jan. '86).	Mr. Gladstone's 2nd Administration (Apr. '86—June '88).	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (Jan.—July '86).	Mr. Gladstone's 3rd Administration (Jan.—July '86).	Ld. Salisbury's 4th Administration (formed July '86).	Ld. Salisbury's and Ad. as at present constituted (Nov. 20th, '89).
Sec. to the Admiralty	£2,000	Mr. J. G. Shaw Lefevre. Mr. G. O. Trevelyan. Mr. Campbell- Bannerman. Sir T. Brassey. A. W. Peel. Mr. L. H. Courtney. E. of Rosebery. Mr. Hibbert. Mr. H. Fowler. Sir C. W. Dilke. Ld. E. Fitzmaurice.	Mr. Ritchie.	Mr. Hibbert.	Mr. Forwood.	Mr. Forwood.	Mr. Forwood.
Under Sec. Home	£1,500	Mr. C. Stuart Wortley.	Mr. C. Stuart Wortley.	Mr. Broadhurst.	Mr. C. Stuart Wort- ley.	Mr. C. Stuart Wort- ley.	Mr. C. Stuart Wortley.
Under Sec. Foreign	£1,500	Mr. Robt. Bourke (now Lord Con- nemara).	Mr. Robt. Bourke (now Lord Con- nemara).	Mr. Bryce.	Sir Jas. Fergusson.	Sir Jas. Fergusson.	Sir James Fergusson.
Under Sec. Colonial	£1,500	Mr. M. E. Grant Duff. Mr. L. H. Courtney. Mr. E. Ashley.	E. of Dunraven.	Mr. Osborne Mor- gan.	E. of Dunraven E. of Ouseley.	E. of Dunraven E. of Ouseley.	Baron H. de Worms
Under Sec. for War	£1,500	V. Bury.	V. Bury.	Ld. Sandhurst.	Ld. Harris.	Ld. Harris.	E. Brownlow.
Under Sec. for India	£1,500	Ld. Harris.	Ld. Harris.	Sir U. Kay-Shu- teworth. Mr. Stafford Howard.	Sir John Gorst.	Sir John Gorst.	Sir John Gorst.
Under Sec. for Ireland	(unpaid)	—	—	—	Col. King-Harman (app. April '87, died '88).	Col. King-Harman (app. April '87, died '88).	Office not since filled up.
Sec. to the Board of Trade	£1,000	Mr. E. Ashley. Mr. J. Holms.	Baron Henry de Worms.	Mr. Charles Ac- land.	Baron H. de Worms E. of Ouseley.	Baron H. de Worms E. of Ouseley.	Lord Balfour of Burleigh
Sec. to Local Gov. Board	£1,200	Mr. J. T. Hibbert. Mr. G. W. E. Russell. Gen. Sir J. M. Adye. Mr. H. Brand.	E. Brownlow.	Mr. Jesse Collings. Mr. Borlase.	Mr. Walter Long.	Mr. Walter Long.	Mr. Walter Long.
Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance	£1,500	Mr. Campbell- Bannerman. Sir A. D. Hayter. Sir H. James. Sir F. Herschell. Mr. J. McLaren. Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. Guy Dawnay.	Mr. Woodall.	Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote (11).	Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote (11).	Office abolished.
Financial Sec. to War Office	£1,500	Mr. Campbell- Bannerman. Sir A. D. Hayter. Sir H. James. Sir F. Herschell. Mr. J. McLaren. Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. Henry North- cote.	Mr. Herbert Glad- stone.	Mr. W. St. John Brodrick.	Mr. W. St. John Brodrick.	Mr. W. St. John Brod- rick.
Attorney-General	£7,000	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Sir Rich. Webster.	Sir Charles Russell.	Sir Rich. Webster.	Sir Rich. Webster.	Sir Richard Webster.
Solicitor-General	£6,000	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Sir John Gorst.	Sir Horace Davey.	Sir John Gorst.	Sir John Gorst.	Sir Edward Clarke.
Lord Advocate	£2,388	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. J. H. A. Mac- donald.	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. J. H. A. Mac- donald.	Mr. J. H. A. Mac- donald.	Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	£955	Mr. J. B. Balfour. Mr. Asher.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. Asher.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. J. P. B. Robert- son.	Mr. M. T. Stormonth Darling.

Attorney-General for Ireland	£5,000	Mr. H. Law. Mr. W. M. Johnson. Mr. A. M. Porter. Mr. A. Naish. Mr. S. Walker.	Mr. Hugh Holmes. Mr. J. G. Gibson.	Mr. Walker.	Mr. Hugh Holmes. Mr. J. G. Gibson.	Mr. Serjeant Madden.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	£2,000	Mr. W. M. Johnson. Mr. A. M. Porter. Mr. A. Naish. Mr. S. Walker. The Macdermott.	Mr. Munroe. Mr. J. G. Gibson.	The Macdermott.	Mr. J. G. Gibson. Mr. Peter O'Brien.	Mr. Atkinson.
Household Appointments.						
Lord Steward	£2,000	Earl Sydney.	E. of Mt. Edgcombe.	E. Sydney.	E. of Mt. Edgcombe.	E. of Mt. Edgcombe.
Lord Chamberlain	£2,000	E. of Kenmare.	E. of Lathom.	E. of Kenmare.	E. of Lathom.	E. of Lathom.
Master of the Horse	£4,500	D. of Westminster.	E. of Bradford.	E. of Cork.	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.
Treasurer of the Household	£904	E. of Cork.	M. of Waterford.	Ld. Suffolk.	E. of Coventry.	E. of Coventry.
Comptroller of the Household	£904	E. of Breadalbane.	V. Folkestone (12).	E. of Elgin.	V. Folkestone (12).	E. of Radnor.
		Ld. Kensington.	Ld. Arthur Hill.	Mr. E. Marjori- banks.	Ld. Arthur Hill.	Ld. Arthur Hill.
Vice-Chamberlain	£924	Ld. Charles Bruce.	V. Lewisham.	V. Kilcoursie.	V. Lewisham.	V. Lewisham.
		V. Enfield (8).	Ld. De Ros.	Ld. Camoys.	Ld. De Ros.	Ld. De Ros.
		E. of Dalhousie.	E. of Kintore.	Ld. Thurlow.	Ld. Henniker.	Ld. Henniker.
		Ld. Methuen.	V. Hawarden (9).	Ld. Thurlow.	E. of Hopetoun.	Ld. Churchill.
		Lord Sudeley.	Ld. Henniker.	Ld. Methuen.	Ld. Elphinstone.	Ld. Elphinstone.
Lord-in-Waiting	£702 each	E. of Zetland.	E. of Hopetoun.	Ld. Kensington.	E. of Onslow.	One vacancy.
		Ld. Thurlow.	Ld. Elphinstone.	Ld. Kensington.	E. of Limerick.	E. of Romney.
		E. of Listowel.	Ld. Boston.	Ld. Hothfield.	E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.
		Ld. Sandhurst.			Lord Balfour of Burleigh.	
		Ld. Ribblesdale.			V. Torrington.	
		Ld. Wrothesley.			Lord Burghley.	Lord Burghley.
Parly. Groom-in-Waiting	£334	Col. W. H. P. Car- ington.	Sir Hy. Fletcher.	Hon. Rbt. Spencer.	Lord Burghley.	
		Mr. W. H. Gren- fell.				
		Col. Gerard Smith.				
Capt. of the Yeo. of the Guard	£1,200	Ld. Monson (10)	V. Barrington.	Ld. Monson.	E. of Kintore.	E. of Limerick.
Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	£1,200	E. of Fife.	E. of Coventry.	Ld. Sudeley.	V. Barrington.	E. of Rosslyn.
		M. of Huntly.		(Vacant).	Ds. of Buccleuch.	Ds. of Buccleuch.
		Ld. Carrington.				
		Ds. of Bedford.				
		Ds. of Roxburghe.				
(8) Now Earl of Stafford.	(9) Now Earl De Montalt.	(10) Now Visct. Oxenbridge.	(11) Now Sir (H.) Stafford Northcote, Bart.			
		(12) Now E. of Radnor.				

Mining, '89. Notwithstanding the increase in the output of coal, the number of deaths by explosions in mines in '88 was the lowest recorded, being 43. It has been suggested that the effects of the new Act for the Regulation of Mines, which came into force at the beginning of that year, had much to do with this result. The first calamity of '89 occurred on Jan. 18th, at the Two Foot Mine of the *Hyde Colliery*, some 23 lives being lost by an explosion, although the pit was considered a "safe" one. Another disaster of a like nature took place at the *Pendwll Pit* of the *Brynmallo collieries*, Wrexham, on March 13th, there being 20 killed. Mr. Edward Ashmead, writing in the *Mining Journal* of Jan. 5th, '89, stated that during '88 there was a very considerable increase in the number of new mining ventures registered, there being 365 new companies (one for every day in the year!), with £52,663,400 nominal capital against 269 companies with £34,004,041 nominal capital in '87. Of these 365 there were 169 mainly for gold mining, 30 for silver, 14 lead, 18 tin, 33 copper, 1 each for zinc, manganese, and asbestos, 2 arsenic, 5 nitrate, 28 iron and coal, 12 quarries for slate and stone, 6 precious stones, and 45 undefined, but chiefly syndicates for exploration purposes. From a return issued later in the year by the Home Office it appeared that the number of persons employed at mines and collieries in '88 was 592,656, of whom 5680 were women. The number of fatal accidents was 885, involving 960 deaths, an increase of 81 over '87; while there were 182,660,163 tons of mineral wrought, being an increase of 9,160,368 tons on the previous year. In the 10 years ending '60, the average ratio of death in the mine was 1 in 245 persons employed; while for '88 the ratio was 1 in 602. An abstract from a recently issued report of the production of iron ores in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, with comments as to other sources of supply, appeared in the *Times* of April 20th. During '88 it appears there was an increased demand for our home ores to the extent of nearly 1,000,000 tons. The South Staffordshire Mines Drainage Commissioners in March instructed their engineer specially to consider a project of pumping dry the coal in a certain portion of the *Wedgesbury* portion of the district which it was said might be largely carried out without additional outlay on pumping machinery. On April 3rd Mr. Wilson Lloyd, the chairman, said a new level would be driven which would open up mines having a ratable value of £20,000 a year, and that the unwatering of the thick coal in the *Wedgesbury*, *Darlaston*, and *Bilston* districts was being considered. On the other hand, it was asserted that the driving of new levels would be useless till the water had been pumped out of the deep mines. On May 18th the *Bilston* "pound" was tapped by a new deep level, thus commencing the work of draining an important area. A short time afterwards the legal arbitrators under the mines drainage scheme announced that no concessions or "graduations" could be allowed to mine owners for twelve months, as the rate already levied did not produce enough to allow of it. This caused much dissatisfaction, some of the proprietors declaring that the enforcement of the full rate would lead to the closing of some of the pits. The arbitrators sitting at *Wolverhampton* on May 29th said they had

only to administer the Act as they found it. From estimates made at the time for the ensuing year, it was calculated that about £20,000 a mean level would be received, and against this the estimated working expenditure was £13,670, interest on loans £12,808, total £26,478, showing a deficiency of fully £6000. In the House of Commons on June 18th, the terms of reference to a Royal Com. being formed to inquire into the incidence of Mining Royalties were explained, and added that the following gentlemen had been asked or had intimated their readiness to serve:—Lord Northbrook, Lord Macnaghten, Mr. Burt, M.P., Mr. Chisholm Robertson, Mr. W. Abraham, M.P., Mr. Josiah Thomas, Mr. S. Auldjo Jamieson, Sir W. Lewis, Mr. W. Cole Pendarves, Mr. Archibald Hood, Mr. N. Wood, M.P., Mr. John Knowles, Mr. D. Dale, Mr. G. Baker Forster, Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, Mr. Kenrick, M.P., Prof. Munro, Mr. T. R. Redington, and Mr. C. Whitmore, M.P. At a meeting of the South Staffordshire Commission, on Aug. 7th, it was stated that the total weight of coal and fireclay drawn during the year ending June '89, was 726,350 tons, estimated to produce in rates the sum of £18,907, the expenses being £14,500; but at the annual meeting at *Wolverhampton*, on Oct. 2nd, the general revenue account showed a surplus balance of £10,087. A shocking calamity occurred on Sept. 5th, by the outbreak of fire at the *Mauricewood* pit of the *Shotts Iron Co.*, at *Penicuik*, *Midlothian*, where both ironstone and coal were worked. The perpendicular shaft is 80 fathoms deep; then comes an incline of similar depth, having a fall of 80 in 100. It was in the latter the fire occurred, all the miners losing their lives except two, who jumped upon a "bogie" in time to be carried through the smoke. There were about 70 men and boys in the pit. The mining statistics for '88 were issued on Oct. 12th. The number of persons employed about all mines was 592,656, of whom 5680 were women above-ground. Exclusive of those employed on private railways and in washing and coking coal, the number was 578,417, of whom 5375 were women, the aggregate increase being 10,391. The number of fatal accidents was 885, and the total number of deaths occasioned thereby 960; being an increase of 4 in the fatal accidents, and a decrease of 91 in the lives lost, the ratio of fatal accidents and deaths being 1'660 per 1000 employed, against 1'850 in '87. The death-rate is more favourable than in any previous year. Statistics are then given to distinguish coal mines from the above aggregates. The total quantity of material wrought was 182,660,163 tons, of which 169,935,219 tons were coal, and 8,625,032 ironstone, the rest being fireclay, etc.; being a total increase of 9,610,368 tons compared with '87, the increase of coal being 7,815,407, and of ironstone 1,065,114. In the early hours of Oct. 12th a terrible explosion occurred in the *Mossfield* pit, *Longton*, *Staffordshire*, causing the loss of 64 lives, the mine subsequently taking fire.

Mining Royalties. A Royal Commission was appointed in the session of '89 to inquire into the terms and conditions under which the Royalties are paid, as well as the economic operation thereof upon the mining operations of the country. It is further to inquire into the terms and conditions under which mining enterprise is conducted in India, the Colonies, and foreign countries, by the system of con-

cession or otherwise, and the economical operation thereof. The Commissioners are the Earl of Northbrook, Baron Macnaghten, Sir William Thomas Lewis, Messrs. William Abraham, M.P., Alfred Barnes, M.P., Thomas Burt, M.P., David Dale, George Baker Forster, Henry Hicks Gibbs, Archibald Hood (President of the Mining Association of Great Britain), George Auldjo Jamieson, William Kenrick, M.P., John Knowles, Joseph Edwin Crawford Munro, LL.D., William Coles Pendarves, Christopher Talbot Redington, Frederick Parker Rhodes, Robert Chisholm Robertson, Josiah Thomas, Charles Algernon Whitmore, M.P., and Nicholas Wood. On Aug. 16th it was announced that Mr. Barnes, M.P., and Mr. Parker Rhodes had been appointed; and the terms of reference, as finally settled, were published on the same day.

Minority Representation. The Reform Bill, which was passed August 15th, 1867, contained provisions for the representation of minorities in such constituencies as returned three members. The principle was to limit each elector to two votes. Lord Cairns introduced the proposal on the bill being brought into the Lords (July 30th), and the principle was afterwards accepted by the Commons.

"Mint Par of Exchange." See FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Miquelon and St Pierre. Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south of Newfoundland. They belong to France; area 90 sq. m.; pop. 6,300; and are chief centre of French cod-fisheries. Export to France valued at £1,000,000 per annum. Consult Bonwick's "French Colonies," and Norman's "Colonial France."

Mississippi River Bridge. It was reported in October '88 that operations had been commenced on the bridge for the Kansas City, Birmingham, and Memphis Railroad, across the river at Memphis, Tennessee, to replace a train ferry. There is to be a cantilever channel span of 770 ft., and two others of 620 ft.; the width will be 34 ft., and the height above high water mark 75 ft. On the east, the approach will be an embankment and an iron trestle 1,000 ft. long, on the west an embankment 1,800 ft. long, and an iron trestle 5,200 ft. long. The cost is estimated at 2,250,000 dollars. The project has been in contemplation for a number of years.

Mivart, St. George, F.R.S., b. 1827. Educated at Harrow, King's Coll., London, and St. Mary's Coll., Oxon. Called to the bar in '51, but abandoned the law for the study of natural history. He joined the Roman Catholic Church in '44. Appointed lecturer at St. Mary's Hospital '62. He is the author of "The Genesis of Species," a work of much power, in which he grapples with Mr. Darwin's theories of evolution. Mr. M. does not dispute the existence of the principle of evolution, but contends that it does not extend to men. He further denies the Darwinian doctrine that natural selection can be the cause of evolution, even granting that evolution were true. In another work he has condemned evolution on the ground that between man and the lower animals there is a fundamental distinction—a distinction which clearly manifests itself in the superiority of the human intellect over the instinct of the brutes. Among other works written by M. Mivart are "Man and Apes," "Lessons in Nature," "Contemporary Evolution," "Defence of Freedom and Liberty of Conscience," "The Cat," etc.

Mobilisation Scheme. See ARMY.

Mohammedan Era, The. Dates from the flight of Mohammed to Medina, July 12th, 622 A.D. This date is frequently spoken of as the Hegira.

Mohilla. One of the Comoro Islands (q.v.).

Mojanga. A port on the north-west of Madagascar (q.v.).

Moltke, Field-Marshal Helmuth Carl Bernhard, Count Von, b. Oct. 26th, 1800, at Parchim, in Mecklenburg. He left the Danish service ('22) for that of Prussia, and became ('32) one of the staff officers. In '35 he superintended the Turkish military reforms, and went through the Syrian rebellion ('39). He was in '56 aide-de-camp to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. He was appointed ('64) chief of the staff in the Danish war. In '66, in the Austro-Prussian war, his successful tactics as General of infantry won the battle of Sadowa. On the conclusion of the war the decoration of the Black Eagle was conferred upon him, and he was created General-in-chief of the staff. The successful conduct of the Franco-Prussian war ('70-'71) was also due, in great measure, to the tactical plans of Count Moltke. He was made Field-Marshal in '71, Count, '72. For some years Field-Marshal Von Moltke was assisted by General Waldersee (q.v.), who has now succeeded him as chief of the General Staff of the German Army. On the retirement of the Count, in Aug. '88, the Emperor William II. appointed him President of the National Defence Commission, an office held by the first German Emperor when Prince of Prussia, and by the late Emperor Frederick when Crown Prince. On March 8th, '89, the veteran general celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his entrance into the army, and received presents and congratulations from the sovereigns and the people of all the German States. Von Moltke's claim to rank as the greatest of modern strategists is undisputed. He is called "Father Moltke" by the German people.

Moluccas, or Spice Islands. A group of the Asiatic Archipelago, between Celebes and New Guinea, all more or less under Dutch authority. Area, 42,420 sq. m.; pop. 353,000. Amboyna is the chief seat of Dutch government and trade. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Mommsen, Theodor, the eminent German jurist and historian, b. at Garding, Schleswig, 1817. Educated at the Univ. of Keil. Professor of law successively at Leipzig, Zurich, Breslau, and Berlin; and in '82 he was tried on a charge of libelling Prince Bismarck, and was acquitted. His best known works, in addition to his splendid collection of Latin inscriptions, are his "Earliest Inhabitants of Italy," and "History of Rome." In '80, when Prof. Mommsen suffered the misfortune of having his library destroyed by fire, he was presented by his admirers in England with a collection of historical classics printed in this country. On the occasion of his seventieth birthday, in November '87, a congratulatory address was sent to him by members of Oxford University, signed by sixty-two Dons.

Monaco. A principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, except to the south where it borders on the sea. Consists mainly of the town of Monaco and its suburbs, 9 m. les north-east of Nice. Area 9 sq. m., pop. 12,548; pop. of town 3,242. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually

under French control. Noted casino, where gambling is licensed. At the end of '89 the Prince of Monaco died at the Chateau Marchais, near Saon, in the department of Aisne, and was succeeded by his son, Prince Albert of Monaco.

Monarchists. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Money Market. The Money Market in this country is composed of three groups of dealers—the Bank of England, the private and joint-stock banks, and the bill brokers (discount houses). The last named, as their title indicates, act as intermediaries between the banks, finding money for those who want to discount bills, and bills for those who want to invest money. The banks, on the other hand, collect and utilise the deposits intrusted to them by the public, issue notes, etc. There is, however, a great distinction between the Bank of England and the other banks of the country. The Bank of England is not only the banker of the Government, but also the bankers' bank. All the other banks keep their bullion reserves at the Bank of England, and it is this circumstance which gives that establishment its special importance as the centre of our monetary system. The Bank's reserve is really the banking reserve of the entire kingdom, and for this reason it forms the barometer of the Money Market. We work, as it is said, on a "one reserve" system, and the value of money in this country mainly depends upon the amount of reserve held by the Bank of England. The discount rates quoted by the other banks and bill brokers, who collectively are called "the market," are generally below the Bank of England rate; and one reason for this is, that there is a very important difference between "gold" and "money" as these terms are technically used. It is quite possible to discover that gold is scarce, whilst money is plentiful. For example, the Bank's reserve may be low,—which means that gold is scarce,—but if under such circumstances the bill brokers or merchants borrow money from the Bank for ten days or a month, the supply of money in the market would immediately be plentiful, although the Bank's stock of bullion would not have been increased by a sovereign. This is what is constantly occurring, and the level at which the private deposits at the Bank of England stand is therefore a very important element in controlling the course of market rates. The "price of gold" is another expression which constantly puzzles the public. It seems strange that anything can have a price measured in terms of itself, but the paradox is easily explained. By law the Mint is compelled to coin gold sovereigns for any person tendering bar gold at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce; but, owing to the time taken by that establishment in minting, importers usually resort to the Bank of England, and sell it outright at the buying-price fixed by law for that institution—viz., £3 17s. 9d. As, however, the Bank, when selling bar gold, only does so at the price of £3 17s. 10½d., the difference of 1½d. per ounce allows bullion brokers to make a profit in times when gold is in demand for export by intercepting imported gold and selling it to the exporters at a little below the Bank's price. The gold movements at the Bank are the result of banking operations made either on home or foreign account. The internal movements are remarkably regular.

There is always an outflow of cash to the provinces during the spring and autumn, and a subsequent reflux of money to London in the early summer and the winter. These movements, however, have become less important during recent years. It is the foreign movements of gold that are of chief interest; and as regards these, the only law, if law it can be called, is that gold usually tends to leave the country during the autumn. It is then that we frequently export gold to the United States in payment for imports; and it is then, too, that the Continent and other parts of the world often draw upon our gold reserve for payments on foreign loans subscribed for here during the earlier part of the year. The Bank's reserve is seldom allowed to fall below £10,000,000. A fair average is £13,000,000 to £14,000,000. The Bank rate is never reduced below a per cent., and it has never exceeded 10 per cent.

Money Orders. See POST OFFICE.

Monier-Williams, Sir Monier, the distinguished Orientalist, b. at Bombay 1819, of which Presidency his father was Surveyor-Gen. Educated at King's Coll. Lond., and Balliol and Univ. Colleges, Oxford. Professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury '44-58, and in '60 Boden Sanscrit Professor at Oxford. Prof. M.-W. is the author of a well-known Sanscrit Grammar, an English and Sanscrit Dictionary, and has edited a number of Oriental classics. His "Hinduism," "Modern India and the Indians," and "Religious Thought and Life in India," are amongst the most popular of his writings. Professor M.-W. has been instrumental in founding an Indian Institute and a School of Indian Studies at Oxford. He represented the Government of India at the International Congress of Orientalists at Berlin, in '81, and was knighted in '86. Was appointed Duff Lecturer at Edinburgh, '88.

Monro, James, C.B. Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police; is a son of the late Mr. George Monro, solicitor, of Edinburgh, and was born in that city in 1838. At the age of nineteen he entered the Bengal Civil Service, and successively held various appointments, both magisterial and executive, including those of secretary to the Bengal Board of Revenue, district and sessions judge, the inspector-general of the Bengal police, and Commissioner of the Presidency Division. He was, on the retirement of Mr. Howard Vincent, appointed Director of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard, with the title of Assistant Commissioner. On the resignation of Sir Charles Warren, in Nov. '88, Mr. Monro was nominated his successor by the Home Secretary (Mr. Matthews).

Monte Carlo. The casino at Monaco (q.v.) First stone laid in '58.

Montenegro. A principality under the patriarchal rule of Prince Nicholas I., which is practically absolute, though nominally shared with a council of eight, half elected by the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, and half nominated by the prince. Area (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in '80), 3,630 sq. m.; pop., 236,600. Capital, Cetinje, pop. 1,500. Prevailing religion, Greek Church. Education compulsory and free. No official returns of the revenue exist, but it is supposed to be about £60,000. A debt of £100,000 was raised on security of the salt monopoly in 1881. An annual pension of £4,800 was paid by Russia in return for consistent support, and an annual sum of £3,000 from Austria as a

subvention for carriage roads. Imports valued at £20,000; exports at £200,000. Chief exports, shumac, flea powder, smoked sardines, smoked mutton, cattle, goats, etc. There is no standing army except a bodyguard of 100 men; but all the male inhabitants capable of bearing arms (about 20,000) are called out in war time. The nation joined the Servians in their war against Turkey in 1876, repelling with heavy loss all attacks made by the greatly superior forces of the Turks; at the close of the war they were declared independent, and accessions of territory were granted. During the past few years the Black Mountain has been comparatively quiet, though the army has been increased, in view of the unsettled state of affairs in Bulgaria.—89. The betrothal of Princess Miltza of Montenegro to the Grand Duke Peter Nicolaievitch took place in June. Political importance was attached to the fact of the betrothal. In connection with the congratulations on the event, the Tzar appointed the Prince an hon. col. in the 15th Russian Chasseur Regt. The hereditary Prince attained his majority in July. The harvest of '89 proved a total failure, and the Government took steps to relieve the suffering. Dispute arose with the Turkish Government on the subject of a deserter who took refuge on Montenegrin territory. The marriage of Princess Anastasia, third daughter of Princess Nicholas, and Prince George Romanovski, Duke of Leuchtenberg, took place on Aug. 28th. The Marquis Bianchi Lavagna, the newly appointed Italian Minister to Montenegro, presented his credentials to Prince Nicholas (Nov. 18th). For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Montreal. The largest and most attractive city in Canada, and the present commercial and financial centre of the Dominion. Pop. 200,000. Situated on the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec (q.v.).

Montserrat. A British West Indian island, forming a presidency of the Leeward Islands. Capital, Plymouth. The island is of volcanic formation, and there is no good harbour. About half of it consists of mountain and forest. Is called the most healthful and pleasant of the West India Islands. Soil extremely fertile. Sugar, limes, and fruits principally cultivated. The woods afford many valuable drugs, dyes, timbers, etc. Sulphur, iron, and aluminous schist are its minerals. Governed as a Presidency of the Leeward Islands. Education well provided for. For financial statistics, see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Montserrat was colonised by English in 1632. It passed into French hands for a time, but was finally restored in 1784.

Moravians, The. A body of Christians, thought to have formed at one time a part of the *Russites*. Withdrew into Moravia in the fifteenth century. In 1722 they formed a settlement called "The Watch of the Lord" on the estate of Count Zinzendorf. There were 500 members of the Church in 1727. The Society was introduced into England by Count Zinzendorf in 1738. In 1817 a London Association was formed. They also founded settlements abroad in 1732. See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Moreton Bay. Port of Brisbane, capital of Queensland (q.v.).

Morganatic Marriage. Morganatic or "left-handed" marriages are by the common law of Germany permitted to the royal houses and the higher grades of nobility; the Prussian

law allowing a like indulgence to the lower nobility. They are, practically, marriages contracted by princes and nobles with their inferiors in rank, so far recognised that they do not reflect upon the wife's honour or the children's legitimacy, but do not preclude a subsequent full marriage with an equal in rank during the lifetime of the morganatic wife.

Morley, Rt. Hon. John, M.P., was b. at Blackburn, 1838. Educated at Cheltenham and at Lincoln Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. ('59), subsequently called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn ('73). Hon. LL.D. of Glasgow Univ. Author of various works on the French Philosophers of the eighteenth century, of an essay on Compromise, a "Life of Cobden," and of "Edmund Burke." He has also recently published an essay on aphorisms. He was for some time editor of the *Literary Gazette*, the title of which he altered to *The Parthenon*, and for fifteen years ('67-82) conducted the *Fortnightly Review* (q.v.). For three years he was editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (q.v.), with which he terminated his connection in 1883, on his acceptance of the editorship of *Macmillan's Magazine*, from which he retired in '85. In '69 Mr. Morley unsuccessfully contested Blackburn as a Liberal. He was also defeated in Westminster in '80. Three years later, however, he succeeded at Newcastle-on-Tyne, for which he has sat ever since. When Mr. Gladstone propounded his Home Rule scheme he found in Mr. Morley one of his ablest and most enthusiastic supporters, and who subsequently became Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Morley retired with his leader when the Government collapsed in June '86, but he has never swerved from the advanced position he took up at first. He is one of the five Liberals who met (Jan. '87) for the purpose of discovering a *modus vivendi* for the reunion of the Liberal party. In '88 he visited Dublin in company with Lord Ripon, and was received with demonstrations of the most extraordinary enthusiasm. During the past year ('89), Mr. Morley has delivered many stirring political speeches in the provinces; and his literary work received an addition in November, in the shape of "Walpole," in the "Twelve English Statesmen Series." He underwent (Nov. '89) a severe "heckling" from one or two deputations relative to the *Eight Hours' Movement* (q.v.), and expressed his strong objection to Parliamentary interference with the hours of labour.

Mormonism. The Mormons, or *Latter Day Saints*, are a sect founded by Joseph Smith at Manchester, N.Y. (1830). (For history of Mormonism up to last year, see previous eds.) On Jan. 12th, '87, the House of Representatives passed without division a bill for the suppression of polygamy in the Territory of Utah. The bill is a substitute for that passed by the Senate, though it aims at similar results. Its chief provisions are: (1) Polygamy is declared to be a felony; (2) The chief financial corporations of the Mormons are dissolved, and the Attorney-General is directed to wind them up by process of the courts; (3) Polygamists are made ineligible to vote; (4) All voters in Utah are to be required to take an oath to obey the laws of the United States, and especially the laws against polygamy; (5) Woman suffrage in Utah is abolished; (6) Lawful wives and husbands are made competent witnesses against persons accused of polygamy. The following are the

statistics relating to the Mormon Church: It has 12 apostles, 70 patriarchs, 3,919 high-priests, 11,805 elders, 2,066 priests, 2,922 teachers, 11,670 deacons, 81,809 families, 119,915 officers and members, and 49,303 children under eight years of age. The number of marriages for the six months ended April 16th, '89, was 530; number of births, 2,754; new members baptised, 488; excommunications, 113.

"**Morning Advertiser**," a daily paper founded Feb. 8th, 1794, is the recognised organ of the licensed victuallers. It possesses distinctive features of its own; while being Liberal and Independent and Constitutional in politics, it is not exclusively the advocate of any one party. Editor, Thos. Wright. Offices, 127, Fleet Street, E.C.

"**Morning Post**" (daily). Conservative in its politics, it is the fashionable chronicle of the party, giving events of interest among the higher circles of society. It also, in addition to news of the day, home and foreign, gives critiques on literature, science, and art. Offices, Wellington Street, Strand.

MOROCCO. The westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Suse, Draha, and Taflet, with the oasis of Twat. Area (estimated) about 260,000 square miles, of which the Tell, or coast-region, occupies 76,000, the steppes 56,000, and the Sahara districts 158,000. Population estimated at from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000. There are three capitals: Fez (pop. 80,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 56,000). Chief ports are Mogador and Tangier, on the Atlantic; Tetuan and some smaller places on the Mediterranean. Taflet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara. Country little known to Europeans. The highlands are said to be romantically beautiful, well wooded and fertile. Products are wheat, barley, maize, olive oil, esparto grass, hemp, many fruits, wool, &c. It is said there are coal, iron, antimony, copper, lead, tin, gold and silver, and other minerals in quantity. Chief manufactures are carpets, slippers, and famous leather. Exports, produce and manufactures, also fowls, eggs, cattle, gums, ostrich feathers. Ruled by a sultan (Muley-Hassan) usually styled "emperor" by Europeans. He is absolute, but the tribes beyond the mountains scarcely acknowledge his authority. The sultan is head of religion as well as of the state. He has six ministers, from whom he receives advice, and through whom he carries on the executive: Vizier, Ministers for Home and Foreign Affairs, Chief Chamberlain, Chief Treasurer, and Chief Administrator of Customs. Disciplined standing army 10,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and some artillery; militia infantry 10,000, cavalry 10,000; irregular forces 40,000. Imperial revenue about £500,000 per annum. Imports ('87), £1,379,328; exports, £1,225,288. Trade chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany. Three-fourths of the trade with Great Britain, which takes maize and beans, gum, almonds, olive oil, and sends cotton manufactures. Trade passes mainly through Tangier, which is under European influence. Inhabitants are Berbers, descendants of ancient Numidians; Moors, half-caste descendants of Arab conquerors of eighth century; Arabs, Negroes, and Jews. Religion, Mohammedanism. In '83 Spain acquired a port south of Mogador, and holds some "presidios" on the coast. (See

SAHARA COAST.) In '86 the Moors declined new commercial treaties with the Powers, on the ground that foreign consuls already abused rights conceded to them. Some of them gave "protections" to Jews and others, who were thus enabled to set the government at defiance and exact sums from Moorish subjects under false pleas of debt. The first step towards remedying this state of things was taken by the United States Government early in 1887. A new consul (Mr. Reed Lewis) was appointed to Morocco. He abandoned the claim to "protections" on the part of his Government, and caused all persons imprisoned on such pretext to be released. The representatives of other Powers have more or less followed this example. In October an alarming illness of the Sultan caused a general fear of revolution and resulting anarchy. Most of the Powers despatched war-ships to Tangier for the protection of their subjects. The alarm subsided with the Sultan's recovery. During '88 the dervishes at Taflet proclaimed a holy war. Serious disputes arose between the United States and Morocco, which were ultimately settled in May. A Spanish Red Book on Morocco was issued early in '88. During the year '89 the Sultan sent a special mission to Germany, France, and Madrid. In September he visited Tetuan—a noteworthy event, as it is a great many years since a Sultan of Morocco has been seen there. He also visited Tangier, honouring the chief mosque by his presence in the afternoon of the 27th, the town being gaily decorated for the occasion. Advice from Tangier stated that the Moorish authorities had issued a proclamation in Tetuan warning the subjects of the Sultan not to harm Christians under pain of death. In reply to the Note of the Spanish Government asking for the release of the crew of the Spanish vessel which was captured off the island of Alhucemas, the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs states that there is some suspicion that the vessel in question carried contraband of war, and asks that an inquiry be instituted. A subsequent despatch from the Spanish Minister stated that the Sultan had ordered the Spanish captives in the hands of the Riffians at Alhucemas to be delivered up immediately to the Spanish authorities at that place, and had promised, if the capture of the Spanish vessel proved to have been without justification, that the Riff Moors shall be punished and compensation paid; but if, on the other hand, it should be shown that the Spaniards were engaged in smuggling arms, then his Shereefian Majesty hoped that the Spanish Government would punish its offending subjects as a warning to other smugglers. On Nov. 13th some men, believed to be Moors, entered the house of the Marquis Galletti Cambiaggio, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, during his Excellency's absence, and laid hands upon all the money and valuables they could find. The Marquis, returning home while the robbers were still on the premises, was set upon and beaten by the burglars. His Excellency is laid up from the injuries which he received. (For relations of Morocco with Spain see SPAIN; and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.) Consul, De Amicis. "Morocco," Hooker's "Tour in Morocco," Leared's "Morocco and the Moors," Watson's "Visit to Wazan," "Morocco," by H. P. de la Martinière, and Jos. Thomson on "Morocco." Morris, Lewis, author of the "Epic of Hades," "Songs of Two Worlds," "Gwen," "The Ode

of Life," "Songs Unsung" etc., originally published anonymously as the productions of "A New Writer," was b. in Carnarthen. Graduated First Class in Classics at Jesus College, Oxford, 1855. Called to the bar '61, and ('80) served on the Committee of Inquiry into Intermediate and Higher Education in Wales. He succeeded the late Mr. W. Adam as vice-chairman of the political committee of the Reform Club. He unsuccessfully contested Pembroke as a Home Ruler in '86. Mr. M. (Jan. 88) received a silver medal from Her Majesty in recognition of his Jubilee Ode. A new and enlarged edition of Mr. M.'s works was published Dec. '89.

Morris, Philip Richard, A.R.A., b. at Devonport, 1838. He early attracted the notice of Mr. Holman Hunt, by whose advice he studied the Elgin marbles at the British Museum. Afterwards a most successful student of the Royal Academy. His first exhibited picture appeared under the title of "Peaceful Days," since when Mr. Morris has become celebrated for his tender and poetic rendering of scenes of humble life, and his delicate arrangement of colour. Among his best known pictures are "The Shadow of the Cross," "Prison Fare," and "A Procession at Dieppe." He exhibited "Home: a Family Group" at the Royal Academy Exhibition '89. Elected A.R.A. ('77).

Morris, William, artist and poet; b. at Walthamstow in 1834, educated at Marlborough and Exeter Col. Oxford. Mr. M. turned his attention for some time to the study of architecture; and in '68, together with his friends Dante G. Rossetti and Burne Jones, endeavoured to elevate the artistic taste of the public. For this purpose a business of "art fabrics," wall-papers, and stained glass, was started. Though undertaken rather as an artistic venture than as a business speculation, the concern has been extremely successful. Mr. M. published in '67 his poem "The Life and Death of Jason," which was followed in '68-70 by "The Earthly Paradise," a series of twenty-four romantic tales. His later works include "Love is Enough," "The Story of Sigrud the Volsung," and "Hopes and Fears for Art." He has recently translated the Odyssey of Homer, and in conjunction with Mr. Eirikr Magnusson recently rendered into English verse a number of Icelandic Stories, and in '89 published "A Tale of the House of the Crofings, and the Kindreds of the Mark." Mr. W. M. is one of the leaders of the Socialistic Movement in England.

Morrisonianism, a name used to designate the principles held by members of the Evangelical Union, formed by Dr. Morrison and others, in May 1843, of those who disagreed with the doctrine held by the Presbyterian Churches that Christ only died for the elect. Evangelical Unionism first originated in 1841, when its founder and three other ministers separated from the United Secession Church. The Evangelical Union Churches, which are mainly confined to Scotland, have a theological hall, where a number of students attend; and a weekly official organ, the *Christian News*. Many of the ministers, all of whom are total abstinents, have settled in England in Congregational churches, which are somewhat similar in church government. In all there are about ninety E. U. churches. The distinctive tenets are that the Divine Father loves all, the Divine Saviour died for all, and the Divine Spirit strives with all.

Mortmain, Statute of. Gifts in Mortmain first prohibited by Henry III. (1225); afterwards by Edward I. (1279) applied to restrain growth of Church funds; Richard II. (1392) extended prohibition to all lay corporations; statutes suspended by Philip and Mary (1554); legacies by Mortmain restricted by George II. (1736).

Mozambique. A Portuguese possession on the east coast of Africa, nominally extending from Cape Delgado to Delagoa Bay, over 1,200 miles, with area 382,583 sq. m., pop. 350,000. In reality the Portuguese only occupy a few points, to which their authority is limited. The chief of these settlements on the coast, mostly on islands, are Mozambique (the capital), Quillimane (at one of the entrances to the Zambesi), Sofala, Inhambane, and Lourenço Marques, in Delagoa Bay. Up the Zambesi 120 miles is Sena, of little importance; 260 miles up is Tete, and 500 miles up the stations of Zumbo and Ohiova. This territory has been in Portuguese hands since 1497, yet nothing has been done by them to open up the country. Government and trade are in the most debased condition. A small military force, composed of convicts and natives, is little respected. The slave trade continues in spite of laws against it. The coast is unhealthy, but rich in products. Gold has been worked at some places inland. Recently a splendid harbour has been discovered—**Nakala**, in Ferno Veloso Bay. Some portions of the inland border are now being opened up by the Blantyre Mission of the Universities' African Missions. The settlement in **Delagoa Bay** (9.7.) attracted a good deal of attention during '89, owing to the strenuous efforts of the Boers to obtain it.

Müller, Frederick Max, b. 1823. Educated at Leipsic Univ., where he graduated ('43). Studied for some time in Paris, and ('46) came to England, where he found employment in collating MSS. at the East Indian Museum and at the Bodleian. Appointed ('50) Deputy Taylorian Professor, and ('54) Taylorian Professor at Oxford. Made the first Professor of Comparative Philology in Oxford ('68), with which University he has been associated ever since. Professor Müller is one of the eight foreign members of the Institute of France, and is a Knight of the *Ordre pour le Mérite*. He is an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh and Cambridge. Among his published works are "The Rig-Veda: Translation from the Sacred Books of the East," "The Religions of India," "A Survey of Languages," "Buddhism and Buddhist Pilgrims," "Lectures on the Science of Language," "Chips from a German Workshop," "Biographical Essays," "Biographies of Words and the Home of the Aryas," etc. Elected Gifford Lecturer on Natural Theology at Glasgow Univ. '89.

Murders. The return of all murders committed in the United Kingdom, during 1880 and '86 respectively, show that in '80 the cases reported were—in England and Wales 145, in '86 152; in Ireland 16 and 24, and in Scotland 28 and 17. This makes a total for '80 of 189, and for '86 of 193.

Murray. See VICTORIA.

"Murray's Magazine" (monthly). Started January 1887 by the well-known firm of John Murray, Albemarle St. Is a popular magazine for the general reader, containing articles upon topics of the day, sport, travel, literature, and art, and devoting considerable space to fiction.

Short notices of new books are given monthly under the heading of "Our Library List." Editor, Mr. Edward A. Arnold (a nephew of the late Matthew Arnold). Office, Albemarle St., W.

Muscat. For Political Agent see DIPLO-MATIC.

Muska and Efat Islands. Two small unoccupied islands in Tajurah Bay, Gulf of Aden. Acquired by Great Britain in 1858. In 1887 formally admitted by the British Government to be within the sphere of French claims.

Music, '89. During the year most of our native composers gave proof of their activity, and in the majority of instances the result was highly satisfactory. Among the earliest novelties claiming attention in the Metropolis was *The Dream of Jubal*, a cantata composed by Dr. A. C. Mackenzie to an original poem by Mr. Joseph Bennett, given at Novello's Oratorio Concerts, after it had been heard at the jubilee celebration of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, for which it was written. Employing for much of the narrative portion a reader whose utterances were accompanied by picturesque instrumentation, the work was somewhat akin to Mendelssohn's *Athalie* and *Antigone* music. For the present day it was a bold experiment, but the favour accorded was quite commensurate with reasonable expectations, and subsequent performances had the effect of completely endorsing the original verdict. Both in its choral and instrumental features (the latter being particularly conspicuous) the work may be pronounced worthy to stand beside the most finished labours of its accomplished composer. It was among the productions chosen for the Festival of the Three Choirs—held this year at Gloucester—and attracted considerable attention.—In the autumn Dr. Mackenzie composed an elaborate violin piece for Señor Sarasate, called *Fibrooh*, which was first heard at the *Leeds Festival* in October. To this festival it was hoped that Sir Arthur Sullivan would be able to contribute some new work that would further have associated his name with a triennial gathering that already contained on its roll of exceptional successes the English composer's *Martyr of Antioch* ('80) and *The Golden Legend* ('86), but it was understood that he had been too busy with the new opera to follow *The Yeomen of the Guard* at the Savoy Theatre. Sir Arthur, however, arranged for concert purposes his incidental music to *Maebeth*, composed for Mr. Henry Irving's magnificent revival at the Lyceum; and this, with the ever popular *Golden Legend*, was played to a crowded assemblage at the "extra" concert which is customary at the great musical meeting of Yorkshire. To the *Leeds Festival* Dr. Hubert Parry, Dr. Villiers Stanford, and Mr. F. Corder furnished novelties that awakened much curiosity. Encouraged by the commendation accompanying his "new departure" in his oratorio *Judith* (Birmingham, '88, and one of the principal items of the Gloucester Festival this year) Dr. Parry pursued the same path in his setting of Pope's ode on *St. Cecilia's Day*, and the issue again commanded universal praise. As his choral ballad *The Evening* (Leeds, '86) did so much to extend his popularity throughout the United Kingdom, Dr. Stanford acted wisely in taking up another of the Poet Laureate's works for treatment in Yorkshire. *The Voyage of Maeldune*, is, however, a much more important work than its predecessor. Solo voices are utilised as well

as band and chorus, and the fancifulness of Lord Tennyson's theme is reflected by the musician in the most felicitous manner. Abounding with grace and melodic charm, and at the same time scholarly, a good reception for *The Voyage of Maeldune* may be guaranteed whenever it is adequately interpreted. Gauged by his pleasing opera *Nordis*, Mr. Frederick Corder's cantata *The Sword of Argantyr* was somewhat disappointing. The remaining novelty of the Leeds Festival—a busy gathering for all engaged—was a brief cantata called *The Sacrifice of Fraia*, composed by Dr. William Creser, the organist of the parish church, a work that suffered by being only a portion of the original design, the sudden death of the author of the book (the learned Dr. Francis Hueffer) preventing the completion of later sections that had been determined upon.—The one absolute novelty of the Gloucester Musical Festival was a church cantata, *The Last Night at Bethany*, modelled by Messrs. Joseph Bennett and C. Lee-Williams (the cathedral organist), upon those of Bach, composed with a view to the congregation participating at certain points of the sacred story. In all quarters the venture was approved, and the expressively devotional character of Mr. Lee-Williams's music created so deep an impression as to warrant further essays in a like direction. In every respect the *Three Choirs Festival* of '89 was eminently successful. That very promising young Scottish composer, Mr. Hamish MacCunn (*q.v.*), in *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* added another agreeable composition to his characteristic settings of well-known poems. This was given by Mr. Manns at the Crystal Palace Concerts, where in April, at the benefit concert of the esteemed conductor, Mr. Frederic Cliffe obtained his opportunity by the introduction of a symphony from his pen. Fresh in style, full of glow, and spirited in execution, this work (originally intended, it was rumoured, for the Leeds Festival) at once made its mark, and before the summer musical season ended was adopted by the *Philharmonic Society*, the subscribers to which appended their congratulations to those so liberally bestowed upon the composer at Sydenham. In connection with the oldest musical institution of which London can boast, it may be mentioned that during its annual series of concerts the Russian pianist M. Sapellnikoff, another pianist Mdme. Backer-Grondahl, and the Belgian violinist M. Ysaie, respectively made their first appearance here and were cordially received. Fraulein Geisler-Schubert (a grand-niece of the ill-fated composer) visited the Metropolis as a pianist, and Otto Hegner (*q.v.*), the boy pianist, both in the spring and the late autumn, fully maintained the reputation he had previously gained without affording the slightest indication that he was being overtaxed either physically or mentally. Edward Grieg (*q.v.*), the Scandinavian composer, who was one of the musical "lions" of '88, accompanied by his wife, again came to England for a few weeks, and they drew crowds wherever they appeared. *Madame Adeline Patti* (*q.v.*) in January gave some concerts at the Royal Albert Hall prior to leaving Europe for a South American tour, and again sang in the autumn on her return—each occasion of her appearance, whether in London or in the provinces, seeming to demonstrate that her popularity is as great as of old. Two interesting

features in the season of the *Royal Choral Society* at the *Royal Albert Hall* were the production in London in February of Mancinelli's oratorio *Isaías* (given at the Norwich Festival of '87), and in April of the Flemish composer Peter Benoit's sacred cantata *Lucifer*, a strikingly original work. Late in the year came the announcement that the operations of *Novello's Oratorio Concerts* would henceforth be amalgamated with those of *Mr. Baraby's* choir. Before the *Novello* season ended a hearing was afforded of *Dudley Buck's* thoughtful work *The Light of Asia*, and of *Handel's Saul* as given at the Birmingham Festival the preceding autumn. The departure of *Mr. Santley* (*q.v.*), the celebrated English baritone, for Australia, was severely felt, particularly at the provincial musical festivals. To compensate in some measure for this temporary loss to the United Kingdom, *Mr. F. H. Cowen* returned from his highly prosperous visit to the Antipodes, and resumed his post as conductor of the *Philharmonic Society*. Great was the satisfaction when it became known that he had ready for production a new dramatic cantata called *St. John's Eve*, the libretto by *Mr. Joseph Bennett*. During April, May and June the concerts of lesser known vocalists and instrumentalists—many of them as yet scarcely free of their tutors—were more numerous than ever, but as a rule the proceedings were only of interest to the executants and their friends. *Mr. Henschel*, as conductor of the London Symphony Concerts, invited *Mr. Broughton's* Leeds choir to the Metropolis to sing in *The First Walpurgis Night* and Beethoven's "Choral Symphony," and the reception of the Yorkshire chorals was in harmony with their widely acknowledged deserts. The Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts continued their steady course. In terminating the record of concerts it may be said that from time to time creditable displays were made by the pupils of the *Royal Academy of Music* (*q.v.*), the *Royal College*, the *Guildhall School*, and like institutions.—A good deal was done in the department of Opera from the middle of May until the end of July. The *Royal Italian Opera* at *Covent Garden* was recommenced on the 18th of May by *Mr. Augustus Harris*, with a very strong company, that included *Mmes. Albani, Nordica, Ella Russell, Melba, Valda, MacIntyre, Van Zandt, and Scalchi*, and *MM. Lassalle*, the brothers *D'Andrade, Barton M'Guckin, Winsgradow*, and last, but very far from least, the brothers *De Reszke*. The conductorship was shared by *Signors Luigi Mancinelli, Randegger*, and *Arditi*. *Mr. Harris* made arrangements for the addition to his repertoire of Gounod's *Romeo et Juliette* (in French), *Les Pêcheurs de Perles*, *Die Meistersinger* (in Italian), and *Le Prophète*; but the last-named had to be relinquished in consequence of the hindrance to preparations through the special visit to the opera of the *Shah of Persia* and the English royal family, when a brilliant spectacle was presented that will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. During the ten weeks *Mr. Harris* played sixteen operas, the honours being carried off by Gounod with *Faust* (with grand combination casts), and *Romeo et Juliette* (with *Madame Melba* and the two *De Reszkes*) each of which was given seven times. The Italian version of *Die Meistersinger*, with *Madame Albani* and *MM. Jean De Reszke, Lassalle, Montariol*, and *Isardorn* (a Belgian

singer engaged for the part of the spiteful Beckmesser), as principals, was played four times—a number that would certainly have been exceeded had Wagner's work been produced earlier in the season. The whole of the operas were finely mounted, and both from the artistic and financial aspects the issue of *Mr. Harris's* third Italian Opera campaign was very gratifying. A memorable event was the bringing to London in July by *Mr. Mayer of Verdi's* last opera, *Otello*, first produced at *La Scala* in Feb., '87. Instead of playing it at the Lyceum, with a scratch company and makeshift accessories—conditions that might not have checked the eagerness of English amateurs to make acquaintance with the work, however much the effect of the music may have been spoiled—the enterprising director secured *Signor Tamagno* and *M. Maurel*, the respective representatives of *Othello* and *Iago* chosen by *Verdi*, and transferred here the *La Scala* band, chorus, and scenery, together with the famous conductor, *Signor Faccio*. Thus the performance was the nearest approach to the original that seemed possible after the lapse of two years. That the stupendous cost of the venture, independently of the dramatic qualities of the music and the fine acting and singing of the two male principals, should be extensively discussed, was inevitable, and on all sides it was admitted that patrons of opera owed a debt of gratitude to *Mr. Mayer*. The veteran impresario, *Mr. Mapleson*, opened *Her Majesty's Theatre for Italian Opera*, and brought forward several singers new to this country. He gave a few familiar works, and revived *Donizetti's* charming *L'Elisir d'Amore*; but before he could produce the promised Italian version of *Bizet's La Jolie Fille de Perth* the season came to an abrupt conclusion. The most fortunate essays in light opera were made at the *Prince of Wales's Theatre* and the *Lyric*. At the former, *Planquette's Paul Jones* had the exceedingly valuable co-operation of that pleasing vocalist *Miss Agnes Huntington*; and at *Mr. Leslie's* new house, *Dorothy*, after 931 representations, yielded its place to the same composer's *Doris*, while the *Red Hussar* (Nov. 23rd) seemed attractive. Other operas produced during the year were *Signor Tito Mattei's La Prima Donna* (at the Avenue in October), *Major George Cockle's The Castle of Como* (Opera Comique, October), *Mr. Henry Parker's Mignonette* (Royalty Theatre, May), *Mr. Walter Slaughter's Marjorie* (Prince of Wales's, July), and *Mr. Edward Solomon's* tuneful trifles *Fickwink* and *Penelope* (both at the Comedy). During August, September, and October, *Covent Garden* and *Her Majesty's Theatres* were in opposition with promenade concerts. The *Ballad Concerts* commenced Nov. 19th, at *St. James's Hall*.

Mutsuhito. The present *Mikado* (or Emperor) of Japan; b. 1857. Ascended the throne in 1867. His reign has been marked by great reforms, prompted by a liberal spirit, resulting in abolishing entirely the feudal system which has impeded the general progress of the country. Under the rule of the present *Mikado*, Japan has entered into an unprecedented era of prosperity. Civilisation has made rapid progress, and the introduction of Western arts and ideas has secured for Japan a foremost place amongst the Asiatic nations. He has recently given the Japanese a parliamentary constitution based on European principles. See JAPAN.

Mysore. For Resident, see DIPLOMATIC.

N

"**Named.**" See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE. **Nansen, Frithjof**, Ph.D., distinguished as a rising zoologist, and leader of a scientific expedition across Greenland, '88, was b. in Christiania 1861; appointed curator of the zoological department of Bergen Museum '82, which position he resigned in '89 on his return from Greenland. Married, Sept. '89, *Mlle. Eva Sars*, youngest daughter of the late eminent zoologist M. Sars, Professor of Zoology in Christiania University, and herself an eminent singer. Dr. N. has published several important zoological memoirs, and his account of the Greenland expedition is shortly to be issued.

Napier of Magdala, Robert Cornelis Napier, P.C., 1st Baron (cr. 1868), was b. 1810. Was brigade-major in the Sutlej campaigns (45-46), where he was severely wounded; acting Chief Engineer during part of the siege of Moulton, where he was again wounded; commanded the Engineers during the operations which ended in the capture of Lucknow ('58); was made K.C.B. for his services ('58), and received the thanks of Parliament ('59). Again received the thanks of Parliament ('61) for the "skill, zeal, and intrepidity" shown in the operations which terminated in the capture of Pekin. Appointed to conduct the expedition to Abyssinia (October following), on the successful conclusion of which, and capture of Magdala, he once more received the thanks of Parliament, was created a peer, and granted a provision of £2,000 per annum for himself and his next heir. Subsequently Governor of Gibraltar. *Constable of the Tower* ('87).

Napoleon, Victor, son of Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, b. 1862. When his father, after the death of the Prince Imperial in '79, took the position of head of the house of Bonaparte, the claim was disputed by M. Paul de Cassagnac and several other Imperialists, who put forward the young Prince Victor as his father's rival. But this move was not encouraged by the son, though the latter, it is understood, was nominated in the Prince Imperial's will as his successor. When the Expulsion Bill of '86 became law, the Prince and his father were exiled from France. An estrangement between the father and son has long existed. In '89 he issued a manifesto previous to the general election. In November he received a commission as major in the Russian army, and will serve in the Caucasus.

Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, son of the late Mehemet Shah; b. in 1829. He ascended the throne in '48. At the age of fourteen he was made Governor of Azerbeidjin. On his accession he was for some time guided by the counsels of the Ameer, Mirza Taghi, who was appointed Grand Vizier. The Ameer, being a man of great ability and energy, instituted many reforms, and was at first rewarded for his services with the hand of the Shah's sister in marriage. The jealousy of courtiers, however, subsequently influenced the Shah's mind against the Grand Vizier, who was banished and, according to some accounts, murdered. The Shah's position, owing to the rival claims of England and Russia for influence at his court, and for commercial intercourse with his subjects, is not an easy one. He has shown his desire to cultivate closer relationships with England by the commercial concessions he

granted last year in a convention obtained through the influence of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff (q.v.). The Shah made a tour of Europe in '73, and again in '89, when he was favourably received in England and elsewhere.

Nassau, Capital of the *Bahama Islands* (q.v.).

Natal. A British colony on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco de Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Sea-board extends from the Umtamfuna river on S., to the Tugela on N., a distance of 170 miles. Zululand borders the colony on the N.E., Transvaal on N., Orange Free State and Basutoland on W., Transkeian Territories on S.W. Area 24,000 sq. m.; pop. 477,100. Capital Pietermaritzburg, pop. 14,429; the only port is D'Urban. Other centres inland are Verulam, Isipingo, Richmond, Ladysmith, etc. The colony is divided into fourteen districts.—The coast scenery is bold, and the whole country inland romantically beautiful, being dominated everywhere by the precipitous heights of the Drakensberg, some of the peaks of which attain an altitude of 9,500 feet. The numerous rivers are not navigable, although some of them are considerable streams, so that the country is well watered and fertile. The climate is very fine: the winter bright and tolerably cool, and the summer heat tempered by cloud and rain. Country divisible into three belts or terraces—coast-land, midland, and upper. The low-lying coast-land, extending about fifteen miles inland, is highly fertile, and has been found suitable for the growth of sugar, coffee, arrowroot, spices, tobacco, cotton, flax, silk, and tropical fruits; at present sugarcultivation is a profitable and flourishing industry. For sugar cultivation it has been found necessary to introduce Indian and Chinese coolies. Coal and lime are worked; iron, copper, and gold are found. The native fauna and flora are extensive and interesting; the hippopotamus is still to be found, as also crocodiles, iguanas and chameleons, leopards, hyenas, tigers, etc. Timber trees are numerous and valuable, especially the yellow wood, the stink wood, and the iron wood. The middle region is well adapted for cereals and European farming. The upper region, mountainous, is pastoral—sheep, cattle, and horses being reared in great numbers.—The colony has representative government. There is a Governor, an Executive Council of officials, and a Legislative Council of thirty members, of whom seven are nominated by the Governor and the remainder elected by property-holders in the boroughs and counties. Religion well provided for by denominational bodies, but no State aid. There are 10 Government schools, 42 aided, besides others, and 85 native and Indian schools. There is a force of 350 mounted police and 800 volunteers.—For financial statistics see *British Empire*, etc. (table). Principal exports, wool, hides, sugar, arrowroot, maize, ostrich feathers, mohair. Of the area, 8,000,000 acres have been acquired by colonists, 2,000,000 reserved to Kafirs, and 2,778,000 are Crown property, open to lease, sale, or grant. 65,883 acres are under cultivation: leading crop, sugar. Nearly 300,000 more are cultivated by natives. The colonists own 165,127 cattle, 55,872 Angora goats, 448,348 sheep, 23,376 horses. Kafirs own 446,667 cattle, 251,186 goats, 35,940 sheep, and 30,950 horses.

There are 217 miles of railway, now extending inland to Ladysmith, near the Transvaal border and the goldfields. Natives are chiefly of the Zulu nation. Most of them belonging to the colony are peaceable, orderly, good herdsmen, farmers, or labourers. But the recent troubles in Zululand, particularly the invasion of it by Boers, have caused and are causing a large influx of Zululand natives into Natal, giving rise to no little anxiety for the future.—In 1837 a party of Dutch Boers "trekking" from Cape Colony settled in Natal. Their conduct speedily brought about a series of desperate struggles with the powerful Zulu nation. Owing to these disturbances, the Governor of the Cape sent troops to take possession of Natal, and in 1843 the country was annexed, whereupon many of the Dutch re-crossed the Drakensberg. In 1849 numerous British settlers located themselves in Natal. In 1853 a bishopric was created, under Bishop Colenso. In 1856 Natal was erected into a separate colony, distinct from the Cape. In 1873 there was an outbreak of the Amalubi Kafirs, under Chief Langalibalele. Colonial troops were employed to quell it. Langalibalele and others were brought to justice, transported and imprisoned, though afterwards amnestied. The question of native government was brought into prominence. The Imperial authorities sent out Lord Wolsley as Administrator, and in 1875 an Act came into force for the better management of native affairs. In 1879 Natal became the base of operations in the Zulu war. In 1886 a serious dispute arose between the Governor (Sir A. Havlock) and the Legislative Council and people of the colony. Appointed by the Imperial Government to settle affairs in Zululand, where Boer raiders had established themselves, the Governor gave way to the Boer claims, whereas the people of Natal desired their expulsion and the annexation of Zululand to the colony. The Legislative Council adopted resolutions of censure, and refused supplies to the Governor. But this difficulty has since passed over. The chief matters which interested the colony during the year '89 was the question of Free Trade in Cape Colony, which was much discussed, but eventually Natal withdrew from the negotiations. In June the Natal Council passed the new tariff, fixing a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* rate, enlarging the free list, and empowering the Government to reduce at discretion the duties on all articles going out of Natal. See ZULULAND, SWAZILAND, TRANSVAAL, GOLDFIELDS, etc.; and for Executive Council, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Peace's "Our Colony of Natal," Brooks's "Natal," Gillmore's "Great Thirst Land," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," and *The Statesman's Year-Book*.

Natalie, Queen. See SERVIA.

National Association for the Advancement of Art, and its Application to Industry. Founded for the purpose of holding an Annual Art Congress in the principal manufacturing towns of the kingdom in rotation, to discuss problems of a practical nature connected with the welfare of the Arts, Fine and Applied. Bears the same relation to Art that the British Association (*q.v.*) bears to Science. The First Congress was held at Liverpool Dec. '88, the Second at Edinburgh Oct. 27th to Nov. 1st '89. President ('89), The Marquis of Lorne, K.T. Hon. Secs., W. M. Conway and A. H. Mackmurdo. Office, 22, Albemarle St., W.

National Association for the Employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers. founded 1885, for the purpose of finding employment for warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and young soldiers, returning to civil life and to the Army Reserve, after a few years' service in the ranks. Income for '88-9, £1,389 15s. 13d. Sec., Lt.-Col. Boyes. Offices, 12, Buckingham Street, Strand.

National Biography, Dictionary of. Projected by Messrs. Smith, Elder, & Co., under the editorship of Mr. Leslie Stephen, assisted by a staff of eminent writers. The first volume, published in '85, began with Dr. Abbadie, Dean of Killaloe, and ended with Queen Anne. Volume xx., published Sept. '89, reached to Forrest-Garner. A volume is published at the end of each quarter. Office: 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

National Footpath Preservation Society. The, was formed Sept. 30th, 1884, for the "preservation of ancient foot and bridle paths, and all other rights of way by land and water, fishing, vacant spaces, as village greens, roadside slips of land, etc." Branch societies have been started in Henley, Kendal, Lancaster, Croydon, Keswick, Carlisle, Cardiff, Leicester, Bristol, Wirral District, Godalming, Witney, North Durham, and elsewhere. The patron of the parent society is the Duke of Westminster. Lord Ribblesdale is president, and among the vice-presidents are the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Claud J. Hamilton, Baron Henry De Worms, M.P., Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., Earl Granville, Viscount Cross, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Marquis of Hartington, M.P., Sir Henry James, M.P., Lord Brassey, Mr. Chaplin, M.P., and Lord Tennyson. The Society publishes a lengthy list of honorary solicitors. The subscription is 5s. a year, but a 10s. 6d. subscription entitles the member to legal advice gratis. It is stated that scarcely a week elapses but the newspapers chronicle attempts to close footpaths, or other encroachments. It may be assumed that an encroachment on an ancient common or open space, such as a village green, can generally be successfully resisted, if care is taken to adopt a legal course of procedure. Complaints may be addressed either to a local Footpath Society or to the Sec. and Surveyor, Mr. Henry Allnutt, 42, Essex St., Strand, W.C.

National Debt Act, '89. See Session, sect. 96.

National Fruit Growers' League. The, was founded by Mr. Sampson Morgan, for the purpose of securing (1) the advancement of horticulture; (2) the development of the food resources of the people at home; (3) the revival of village industries; (4) the creation of small holdings of land under equitable systems of tenure; (5) the opening up of the land, so that English capital and labour may be kept at home; (6) the application of improved and intelligent systems of culture to the soil. Sec., F. Harris; Office: 21, New Bridge St. E.C.

National Gallery. (For earlier history see ed. '88.) The present trustees of the Gallery, in the order of their nomination, are:—Sir Henry Layard, Sir William H. Gregory, Lord Northbourne, Viscount Hardinge, The Earl of Carlisle, and Sir Richard Wallace. The Director is Sir F. W. Burton; the Keeper and Secretary is Mr. Charles L. Eastlake. The abolition of the autumnal recess, during which the Gallery was formerly closed for six weeks; the

extended hours for keeping the collection open to the inspection of visitors; and the annual grant by means of which the contents of the library have been supplemented, are all recent measures which indicate that the trustees and director are keeping pace with the times. What was for a long time urgently needed—viz., a new edition of the official catalogue—was published in '89, after enlargement and careful revision. The public are admitted free on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. The National Gallery, as may be supposed, contains by far the best examples of the English school of painting to be found, comprising as it does the masterpieces of Turner, Reynolds, Landseer, Gainsborough, Wilkie, Romney, Constable, Herring, Callcott, Ety, and others. On the other hand, the foreign masters are well represented, the paintings including works of Raphael, Rembrandt, Vandyck, Rubens, Cuyp, Teniers, Correggio, Titian, Murillo, and others. Among the recent additions are five landscapes by Constable, and a Gainsborough. The "Madonna degli Ansdei" of Raphael was purchased by the Government out of the Blenheim collection for £70,000, and Vandyck's "Equestrian Portrait of Charles I." obtained from the same source for £17,500. The purchase of these two pictures led the Government to suspend for a term of years their annual grant of £10,000 to the Trustees of the National Gallery for the augmentation of the collection. A portion of this grant has, however, been recently renewed, £2000 being voted in '88, and expended as follows:—Mocetto's "Massacre of the Innocents" (two pictures) £600; Alexander Nasmyth's "Stirling Castle," £126; a Dutch "Portrait of a Young Man," £50; "Card Players," £1244. The number of visitors in '88 was 550,877. Consult *Annual Reports*.

National League, founded in 1882 on the ruins of the Land League, after the suppression of the latter by the Government. It is both a political and an agrarian organisation, its main objects being the reform of the Land Laws, the weakening of the power of the landlords, the increase of peasant proprietors, and the creation of some kind of independent or semi-independent Government for Ireland, under the name of Home Rule. There were nearly 2000 branches of the League scattered throughout Ireland, each with its president, secretary, and treasurer. In America there is an organisation of a similar character, and another in England, whose chairman is Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. (q.v.); Scotland also has a League, principally composed of Irishmen, which advocates the principles of the parent institution north of the Tweed. The main resources of the N. L. are drawn from America, whence, a year or two ago, from £5,000 to £3,000 were often received between one and the other of the fortnightly meetings in Dublin. Though Mr. Farnell is President of the League, neither his health nor his disposition fit him to carry on the practical work of such a great political organisation, which is mainly done by Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., the Secretary. In the columns of *United Ireland* (q.v.), the organ of the N. L., Mr. William O'Brien, the editor, propounded about two years ago what was known as "The Plan of Campaign." This "Plan" was, in brief, a recommendation to tenants not to pay rent to landlords, but to pay to officials representing the League what was

deemed a fair rent, which would be handed over to the landlords provided the latter accepted it as payment in full. The "Plan" was not long in being put in operation, and proved so embarrassing that the Government proclaimed it as illegal. In spite of this, however, the "Plan" was long subsequently in operation in remote districts, and is so even now, though it gives much less trouble to the Government. On the August 10th, '87, it was announced in both Houses of Parliament that the League had been proclaimed as "a dangerous association"; thus giving the Government power to suppress at any moment the League or its branches, or disperse its meetings. The proclamation produced much excitement both in England and Ireland, and gave rise to a great Parliamentary debate on a Resolution brought forward by Mr. Gladstone condemning the action of the Lord Lieutenant (see Session '87, ed. '88). The Government emerged from the debate with a large majority, but the League persevered with their meetings in spite of the efforts made by the Government for their suppression. See IRELAND (political history), in which is incorporated an account of the new Tenant's Defence Association, which in the opinion of politicians is considered as intended to supersede the National League and the Plan of Campaign.

National Liberal Federation, The. For history see ed. '88. The headquarters of the Federation are now removed to London—42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.

National Liberals. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES, and GERMANY.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has for its object the prevention of the cruel treatment, wrongful neglect, or improper employment of children, also all conduct by which life or limb or health is wrongfully endangered or sacrificed, or by which morals are imperilled or depraved. These objects are sought to be secured by (1) remonstrance and moral suasion; (2) enforcement of existing laws; (3) promotion of any amendment of the law that may be necessary or desirable. H.R.H. Princess Christian is *Royal Patroness*. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor is *Patron*, the Duke of Abercorn is *President*, and among its *Vice-Presidents* are Cardinal Manning (whose paper, "The Child of the English Savage," in the *Contemporary Review*, excited much attention), the Bishop of London, and Archdeacon Farrar. *Hon. Director*, Rev. Benj. Waugh; *Sec.*, Mr. John Faulkn'r. *Organ*, *The Child's Guardian*; *Editor*, Rev. B. Waugh. *Office* (where a shelter for children is provided), 7, Harpur St., Bloomsbury, W.C.

National Temperance League. See TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

National Union of Teachers, The, founded 1870.—*Objects*: (1) promoting the spread of education; (2) bringing practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation; (3) uniting the teachers of public elementary schools in a strong professional organisation; and (4) watching the interests and advancing the welfare of teachers. The Union includes local associations and district unions, consisting of not less than three local associations, whose object is to guide public opinion in various ways. *Conferences* are held at Easter. There are now more than 330 local associations in England and Wales with over 14,000 members. There are a *Providence Society* and *Benevolent*

Fund in connection with the Union. Sec., T. E. Hillier. Office, 71, Russell Square, W.C.

"*Nature*," a scientific journal and review (weekly), founded Nov. 4th, 1869. Treats of current scientific topics, with articles contributed by the leading specialists of the day. Its columns are also open to correspondence on scientific questions. Editor, J. Norman Lockyer.

Naval Construction and Equipment. See NAVY, BRITISH.

Naval Defence Act, '89. See SESSION, sects. 40 and 98.

Naval Manœuvres, British. Many of the Continental nations have for several years past exercised a portion of their fleets annually, for the purpose of giving their officers and men instruction and experience, testing the new material of war, and solving, so far as is possible by operations in peace time, problems of naval strategy and tactics under modern conditions. In this country the first attempt to do anything of the kind on a large scale was in '87, when, after the Jubilee Review, most of the ships present at that pageant were divided into various squadrons and operated against one another. The force consisted of 36 armoured ships, 9 cruisers, 3 torpedo cruisers, 33 gunboats, and 38 torpedo boats, manned by 20,000 officers and men. The special object of these manœuvres was to afford information as to the best means to adopt for the protection of British interests in home waters when the British fleet assumed a defensive attitude and the force of the enemy was nearly equal to our own. The operations were carried out in the Channel, where Rear Admiral the Hon. E. R. Freemantle was opposed to the late Vice-Admiral Sir W. N. Hewett, V.C., and in the Irish Sea, where Commodore (now Rear Admiral) Fitzroy was opposed to Rear-Admiral W. J. Baird. These manœuvres conclusively proved that under the conditions which then ruled no efficient defence was possible. They demonstrated also the value of fast ships and our lack of cruisers. In '88 the operations undertaken were more complete in all respects, and a partial mobilisation of the ships in reserve also took place. This measure was necessary as a test of the new scheme prepared by the then recently established Admiralty Intelligence Department. Although by no means demonstrating that the new arrangements were perfect in all their details, an immense improvement was certainly shown to have been effected in the methods for apportioning officers and men to ships, and speedily commissioning the latter for sea service. The manœuvres in '88 were intended to afford information as to the probable result of an attempt to blockade a hostile power in his own ports by a British fleet slightly superior in numbers. The force engaged consisted of 22 armourclads, 22 cruisers, and 24 torpedo boats, and the numerical proportion which the defending squadrons bore to those of the pretended enemy was framed upon the proportion which our battle-ships and cruisers in the Mediterranean and at home bore at the time to those of France in the same waters. Ireland was supposed to be the enemy's country, and the ports chosen therein for the blockaded fleets, and the bases from which the defending fleets worked bore, comparatively speaking, the same positions and distances from one another as the fortified ports of France bear to those of England. The mimic

war lasted from July 24th at noon until Aug. 21st at noon, but the blockade was only maintained just as long as the Admiralty prevented the enemy from breaking it. In every way the operations proved most instructive, the following being among the lessons taught by them:—

(1) That with the British fleet at its present strength and proportion to those of other powers, we could not reasonably hope to succeed in shutting up in their ports the squadrons of France alone, nor afford adequate protection to our coasts and commerce. (2) That the plan of sealing up an enemy's ports is impracticable, and that battle-ships should never be brought within range of the enemy's torpedo boats. (3) That speed is now more than ever of value in all ships, while a large supply of swift cruisers is indispensable for scouting and protecting commerce. (4) That our system of signalling and communication needed great amendment and extension, and that both a reserve fleet and a mobile coast defence are highly necessary as supports behind the squadrons which take the offensive. A committee, consisting of three distinguished admirals—Sir W. Dowell, Sir Vesey Hamilton, and Sir F. Richards—was appointed to report upon the results of these operations. Extracts from their report were published (Parliamentary Paper, c. 5632, Feb. '89), and form a most important document. (A concise account of these operations appears in ed. '89.) The manœuvres of '89 have been on a still more extensive scale. They were preceded, as in '88, by a mobilisation of a number of vessels in the reserve, and also by an official inspection of the assembled squadrons at Spithead by the Prince of Wales representing Her Majesty, and by the German Emperor, who visited this country for the purpose. The mobilisation consisted in the main of an apportionment of the officers on half-pay and of the men usually found in the harbour ships or training establishments to the ships in the First-class Reserve. A great scarcity of certain grades of officers was experienced, especially lieutenants, but neither the Royal Naval Reserve nor the Pensioners Reserve was called upon to any extent. The act of mobilisation on July 11th and 18th added 94 pendants, a displacement of 210,000 tons, 394 guns, and nearly 15,000 officers and men to Britain's available force afloat. Considered as a test for the purpose of finding weak spots and shortcomings, this operation was exceedingly useful; many of the ships, however, were undermanned and far from being thoroughly fit to meet an enemy. On August 21st the fleet assembled at Spithead included 30 battle-ships, 29 cruisers, 6 armoured monitors for coast defence, 3 gun-vessels, 14 gunboats, 2 special service vessels, and 38 torpedo-boats, manned by 22,147 officers and men. A special feature in the composition of the fleet was the appearance of several entirely new classes—the "Admiral" barbettes, battle-ships, the belted cruisers, and the 25-knot *Medea* class of cruisers. A new Atlantic liner, the *Tonic* of the White Star line, specially built to Admiralty requirements, was present with part of her gun equipment on board (see MERCANTILE AUXILIARIES). The German Emperor arrived (Aug. 2nd) at Spithead, escorted by a squadron of his ironclads. The composition of the German squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral von Kall, with Rear-Admiral Hollman as second in command, was as follows:—

Ships.	Commanders.	Class.	Armament.
Hohenzollern . . .	Capt. von Arnim . . .	Yacht	2-5-in.
Baden	Capt. Scharzlose . . .	Bar. Battle-ship . . .	6-18t. ; 6m.
Sachsen	Capt. von Dietrichs . .	Bar. Battle-ship . . .	6-18t. ; 6m.
Oldenburg	Capt. Kuhn	Bar. Battle-ship . . .	8-14t. ; 4-4t. ; 6m.
Irene	Capt. H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia . . .	Cruiser	14-6in. ; 8m.
Wacht	Com. Burich	Desp.-boat	2-4in. ; 10m.
Kaiser	Capt. Hoffmann	C.B. Battle-ship . . .	8-23t. ; 1-4t. ; 5-3½t. ; 6m.
Deutschland	Capt. von Reiche	C.B. Battle-ship . . .	Ditto.
Friedrich der Grosse .	Com. Klaus	Tur. Battle-ship . . .	4-18t. ; 2-6t. ; 6m.
Preussen	Capt. Turpitz	Tur. Battle-ship . . .	Ditto.
Zieten	Lt.-Com. Oelrichs . . .	Torpedo-cruiser . . .	4-5in.
Niobe	Capt. Aschenborn . . .	Sailing Training-ship for Naval Cadets . . .	...

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the inspection, which was to have taken place on Saturday, Aug. 3rd, was postponed until Monday, Aug. 5th, and then was carried out under somewhat adverse conditions of wind and sea. On Sunday, Aug. 4th, the German Emperor, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, made a personal inspection of the *Teutonic* and H.M.S. *Howe*, in which ship Admiral Sir E. Commerell, K.C.B., V.C.,

flew his flag as senior officer in command of the assembled fleet. The German Emperor was made an honorary admiral of the British navy. On Aug. 6th the squadrons left Spithead, and after having been again inspected by the Royal and Imperial personages while under weigh and steaming full speed off Sandown Bay in the Isle of Wight, proceeded to their various destinations in preparation for the manœuvres. The composition and stations of squadrons were as follows:—

A Fleet. Headquarters: Milford Haven.

(Vice-Adm. Sir George Tryon, K.C.B., in the *Hercules*; Rear-Adm. R. E. Tracey in the *Rodney*.)

Ships.	Commanders.	Speed in Knots.	Armament.*	Ton.
<i>Hercules</i> . . .	C. E. Buckle . . .	12½	8-18t. M. ; 2-12t. M. ; 4-6½t. M. ; 6-26cwt. B.	632
<i>Warspite</i> . . .	H. H. Rawson, C.B. . .	15½	4-24t. B. ; 6-5t. B.	520
<i>Conqueror</i> . .	H. F. Cleveland . . .	13½	2-45t. B. ; 4-5t. B.	335
<i>Shannon</i> . . .	A. L. Dupuis	10½	2-18t. M. ; 7-12t. M.	452
<i>Howe</i>	C. E. Domville	14½	4-67t. B. ; 6-5t. B.	515
<i>Rodney</i>	A. K. Wilson, V.C. . .	15 0	4-69t. B. ; 6-5t. B.	529
<i>Neptune</i> . . .	J. F. G. Grant	12½	4-38t. M. ; 2-12t. M.	541
<i>Ajax</i>	R. H. Boyle	11 0	4-38t. M. ; 2-5t. B.	385
<i>Invincible</i> . .	A. T. Brooke, C.B. . .	11½	10-12t. M. ; 6-26cwt. B. . . .	484
<i>Northampton</i> .	A. P. Hastings	11½	4-18t. M. ; 8-12t. M.	568
<i>Rupert</i>	C. B. Theobald	12 0	2-22t. B. ; 10-5t. B.	242
<i>Black Prince</i> .	A. T. Lake	10½	4-9t. M. ; 22-6½t. M. ; 2-5t. B. .	669
<i>Undaunted</i> . .	M. J. Dunlop	16½	2-22t. B. ; 10-5t. B.	450
<i>Galatea</i>	A. C. Paget	17 0	2-22t. B. ; 10-5t. B.	450
<i>Narcissus</i> . . .	G. H. Noel	17 0	2-22t. B. ; 10-5t. B.	450
<i>Aurora</i>	J. S. Jackson	16½	2-22t. B. ; 10-5t. B.	450
<i>Forth</i>	S. Holland	15½	2-14t. B. ; 10-5t. B.	324
<i>Thames</i>	J. C. Burnell	15½	2-14t. B. ; 10-5t. B.	324
<i>Mercury</i> . . .	C. Johnstone	15½	13-40cwt. B.	276
<i>Melpomene</i> . .	J. R. E. Pattison . . .	17½	6-5t. B.	193
<i>Marathon</i> . . .	J. G. Jones	17½	6-5t. B.	193
<i>Medea</i>	A. W. Moore	16 0	6-5t. B.	193
<i>Serpent</i>	J. Powell	15½	6-5t. B.	159
<i>Mohawk</i>	R. Foote	15½	6-5t. B.	159
<i>Sandfly</i>	F. T. Hamilton	17 0	1-25cwt. B.	61
<i>Spider</i>	D. A. Gamble	17 0	1-25cwt. B.	61
Number 87 . . .	H. Orpen	18½		16
" 88	C. E. E. Carey	18½		16
" 89	R. K. Arbuthnot . . .	18½		16
" 90	D. R. de Chair	18½		16
" 91	S. R. Freemantle . . .	18½		16
" 71	F. V. Lewes	18½		16
" 75	H. Jones	18½		16
" 76	W. O. Boothby	18½		16
" 97	E. F. B. Charlton . . .	18½		16
" 81	H. B. Jackson	19 0		26

4 quick-firing and machine guns.

* Except quick-firing and machine guns. M. Muzzle-loading guns; B. = Breech-loading guns.

B Fleet. Headquarters: Queenstown and Berehaven. Representing the enemy.
(Vice-Adm. J. K. E. Baird in the *Northumberland*; Rear-Adm. D'Aicy Irvine, C.B., in the *Anson*.)

Ships.	Commanders.	Speed in Knots.	Armament.*	Tons.
<i>Northumberland</i>	S. C. Darwin	11'5	7-12t. M.; 20-9t. M.	710
<i>Camperdown</i>	R. D. King	15'5	4-67t. B.; 6-5t. B.	515
<i>Devastation</i>	F. Vander-Meulen	11'8	4-35t. M.	357
<i>Hero</i>	John Fellowes, C.B.	13'5	2-45t. B.; 4-5t. B.	335
<i>Anson</i>	B. F. Clark	15'4	4-67t. B.; 6-5t. B.	536
<i>Collingwood</i>	R. H. Harris	14'6	4-45t. B.; 6-5t. B.	462
<i>Inflexible</i>	C. C. P. Fitzgerald	11'5	4-80t. M.; 6-26cwt. B.	463
<i>Monarch</i>	U. C. Singleton	12'8	4-25t. M.; 2-12t. M.; 1-6'5t. M.	577
<i>Iron Duke</i>	R. M. Lloyd	11'0	10-12t. M.; 6-26cwt. B.	482
<i>Immortalité</i>	R. Hamond	16'8	2-22t. B.; 10-5t. B.	450
<i>Australia</i>	H. H. Boys	16'8	2-22t. B.; 10-5t. B.	450
<i>Hecla</i>	E. P. Gallwey	11'0	4-64pr. M.; 1-5m. B.	272
<i>Calypso</i>	Count F. C. Metaxa	11'9	4-5t. B.; 12-36cwt. B.	317
<i>Mersey</i>	H. Rose	16'0	2-15t. B.; 10-5t. B.	324
<i>Arcturion</i>	G. T. H. Boyes	15'0	10-5t. B.	297
<i>Iris</i>	F. Boardman, C.B.	16'0	13-40cwt. B.	271
<i>Magicienne</i>	J. P. Pipon	16'5	6-5t. B.	193
<i>Nymph</i>	C. T. Tuncel	13'5	8-40cwt. B.	136
<i>Curlew</i>	C. J. Norcock	14'0	1-5t. B.; 1-40cwt. B.	102
<i>Grasshopper</i>	Paul W. Bush	17'2	1-25cwt. B.	61
<i>Rattlesnake</i>	T. F. W. Ingram	17'2	1-25cwt. B.	61
Number 25	R. C. Steele	18'5	4 quick-firing and machine guns.	16
" 41	M. J. Abern	18'5		16
" 42	C. R. Keppel	18'5		16
" 49	J. F. M. Aynsley	18'5		16
" 50	H. L. D. Pearce	18'5		16
" 78	S. A. G. Calthorpe	20'0		16
" 79	H. R. H. Pr. George of Wales.	20'0		16
" 80	C. L. Ottley	21'5		21

C Squadron. Headquarters: Lamlash Bay. (Under orders of Admiral Tryon.)

Ships.	Commanders.	Speed in Knots.	Armament.*	Tons.
<i>Hotspur</i>	T. H. Royle	10'5	2-25t. M. 2-5t. B.	232
<i>Belleisle</i>	Hon. R. Haie	10'0	4-25t. M.	286
<i>Cyclops</i>	H. H. Barnard	9'0	4-18t. M.	192
<i>Gorgon</i>	A. Fanshawe	9'0	4-18t. M.	191
<i>Hecate</i>	B. Bradford	9'0	4-18t. M.	191
<i>Hearty</i>	W. Wilson	15'0	2-25cwt. B.	87
<i>Plover</i>	E. G. Rason	12'0	6-25cwt. B.	50
Number 51	F. K. Gibbons	18'0	4 quick-firing and machine guns.	16
" 52	J. C. Tancrd	18'0		16
" 53	E. J. W. Slade	18'0		16
" 54	Hon. P. M. Hely-Hutchinson.	18'0		16

D Squadron. Headquarters: Plymouth. (Under orders of Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth.)

Ships.	Commanders.	Speed in Knots.	Armament.*	Tons.
<i>Inconstant</i>	J. B. Warren	13'3	10-12t. M.; 6-6t. M.	618
<i>Ragoon</i>	G. F. King-Hall	15'3	6-5t. B.	159
<i>Prince Albert</i>	Hon. H. Needham	9'0	4-12t. M.	199
Number 2	R. S. Studdon	16'0	4 quick-firing and machine guns.	16
" 23	E. Walker	16'0		16
" 24	W. J. Thompson	18'0		16
" 24	W. E. Pauley	18'0		16
" 45	E. A. Salway	18'0		16
" 55	Hon. S. C. J. Colville	18'0		16

* Except quick-firing and machine guns. M. = Muzzle-loading guns; B. = Breech-loading guns.

E Squadron. Headquarters: The Downs. (Under orders of Commander-in-Chief, Sheerness.)

Ships.	Commanders.	Speed in Knots.	Armament.*	Ton.
Volage . . .	W. A. Dyke-Acland	13'1	10-4t. B.; 2-64pr. M.	355
Glatton . . .	J. E. Stokes	9'5	2-25t. M.	191
Hydra . . .	G. Poe	9'0	4-18t. M.	191
Trent . . .	G. E. Richards	7'0	3-41t. B.	51
Slaney . . .	H. D. Law	7'0	2-64pr. M.	51
Medway . . .	J. Masteyman	7'0	3-64pr. M.	51
Number 4 . . .	J. Courtneil	16'0	4 quick-firing and machine guns.	16
" 12 . . .	W. L. Hackney	18'0		16
" 63 . . .	J. Sanders	18'0		16
" 64 . . .	A. H. Limpus	18'0		16
" 65 . . .	A. D. Douglas-Hamilton.	18'0		16
" 72 . . .	F. C. Sturdee	18'0		16

F Squadron. Headquarters: Hull. (Under orders of Commodore Markham, at Leith.)

Ships.	Commanders.	Speed in Knots.	Armament.*	Ton.
Euby . . .	R. F. Henderson	11'5	12-64pr.	260
Tartar . . .	G. Pollard	15'6	6-5t. B.	156
Traveller . . .	G. Drury	8'0	2 25cwt. B.	48
Medina . . .	H. K. Gregson	7'0	3-64pr. M.	51
Number 67 . . .	E. C. Hogg	18'0	4 Q. and m.	16
" 68 . . .	C. W. M. Plenderleath.	18'0	4 Q. and m.	16

G Squadron. Headquarters: Leith. (Under orders of Commodore Markham, at Leith.)

Ships.	Commanders.	Speed in Knots.	Armament.*	Ton.
Active . . .	A. K. Markham	13'1	10 4t. B.; 2-64pr. M.	374
Medusa . . .	E. H. McGee-Davis	10'5	6-5t. B.	193
Fligny . . .	G. H. Hewett	12'5	6-25cwt. B.	75
Spy . . .	C. F. Foley	7'0	3-64pr. M.	51
Tea . . .	J. W. Brown	7'0	3-64pr. M.	51
Watchful . . .	A. Furlonger	6'0	2-511t. B.; 2 411t. B.	55
Number 73 . . .	H. H. Campbell	18'0	4 Q. I. and m.	19
" 74 . . .	R. Hudleston	18'0	4 Q. I. and m.	19

* Except quick-firing and machine guns. M. Muzzle-loading guns; B. Breech-loading guns.

The general idea of the operations was that a maritime power has prepared in its fortified ports a fleet of battle-ships and cruisers, and that a British fleet had been stationed in the most suitable strategical position for masking the enemy's force, while, in addition, small squadrons are placed in suitable positions round the coast for the purpose of affording protection against the attacks of cruisers. On the declaration of war the two admirals were given a free hand, the enemy to attack the British fleet or any portion of it he could catch at a disadvantage at sea, or in any but certain specified fortified ports, to destroy commerce, or to land troops for raiding. The British admiral was to endeavour to foil any such attempts. The information which it was principally desired to obtain was the amount of protection which could be afforded to British interests in home waters when the British admiral adopts the policy of masking the enemy's fleet from a suitable base, keeping watch, if possible, by cruisers, and being pre-

pared to follow and destroy any force sent to sea. Rules were laid down, as in the previous year, for the conduct of the operations (see Parliamentary Paper already referred to), the principal alteration being that whereas actions were heretofore to be decided by numbers, they were now to be decided by force, engaged ships to reckon according to classification in the official Navy List. The time allowance for destroying a town was also reduced to eight hours, and the bombarding distance for doing so increased to five miles. The area of operation, too, was extended 1° to the west. War commenced at 6 a.m. on Thursday, Aug. 15th, the ships being then distributed as in accompanying tables, except that a portion of Baird's squadron was at Berehaven. The fleets simultaneously put to sea, two portions of Admiral Baird's from Queenstown and Berehaven proceeding to a given rendezvous, about 30° south of the Irish coast, where they arrived at midnight, while a third went north to Lough Swilly. Adm. Tryon's command from Milford

to Lamlash was also subdivided. His cruisers—*Undaunted*, *Narcissus*, *Galatea*, and *Aurora*—pushed out to scout and watch the southern Irish ports. Another portion from Lamlash steamed to Belfast Lough, the *Mercury* and five torpedo boats to Kingstown and Dublin Bay, and the *Warspite* and a larger flotilla to Waterford. The object of these three expeditions was to destroy all the resources existing in the enemy's ports which might be utilised to the disadvantage of British commerce. The expedition of the *Mercury* was not successful, the others were. Admiral Tryon, with his main force, followed his detached flotillas to sea, and after proceeding over to the Irish coast, stood towards the entrance of the English Channel, and on Friday morning (16th) distributed his ships on a line of observation from Ushant to the Lizard, with Falmouth, for which he had improvised a mine defence, as an alternative coaling station to Milford Haven. Baird's principal squadron of attack consisted of a fast detachment under Rear-Admiral D'Arcy Irvine, consisting of *Anson*, *Collingwood*, *Australia*, *Camperdown*, *Hero*, and *Immortalité*. The ships were to leave the pre-arranged rendezvous on the night of the 15th, and proceed on their individual tracks to a rendezvous south of Beachy Head, there to combine on the 18th and attack the flotilla defending the Downs. The ships of this force, proceeding on separate courses, encountered the British force in the Channel at daylight on the 17th. The *Camperdown* and *Hero* discovered the *Thames* and *Rodney* on the south end of line; the *Anson* sighted the *Hercules* a little earlier, and, turning, became lost to sight in the morning mist. Chase was given by the whole British fleet to the two other vessels, and very soon the *Immortalité* was seen to join them. A few hours afterward, the remaining three ships of the enemy's fast division appeared in sight, but a long way to the north and west of their chased comrades. In fact, the two subdivisions did not see one another, while Admiral Tryon now imposed the whole of his fleet between them, and to dive them still farther apart stood with his slower ships towards the new arrivals. About noon the *Hero* and *Immortalité* became prizes to the *Rodney*, *Howe*, and *Warspite*, and the *Camperdown* was also captured, and remained so to the end of the operations, but by decision of the umpires this capture was eventually disallowed. The *Anson* and her two consorts, after being followed by the main body of the British fleet till nightfall, returned to Queenstown on the evening of the 18th. Next morning Admiral Baird himself returned with the *Northumberland*, *Monarch*, *Devastation*, and *Iron Duke*. Of the remainder of his ships, the *Inflexible*, *Hecle*, and torpedo boats, would have gone to Lough Swilly to await the return of the fast divisions if they had succeeded in their intended exploit. The cruisers *Morsey*, *Arethusa*, *Iris*, *Magicienne*, and *Calyso* were despatched to destroy commerce, and for this purpose were to lie in the track of homeward and outward-bound merchantmen. His first attempt having failed, Admiral Baird now altered his plans. The *Anson* and *Collingwood* were despatched on the night of the 19th to raid the Scotch ports in the North Sea. On the morning of the 20th the *Inflexible* received similar orders, the *Australia* and *Hecle* were sent to join the commerce destroyers, while the torpedo boats

were ordered to the east coast of Ireland, and Admiral Baird, with his remaining battle-ships and small craft, remained in Queenstown harbour. Between the 19th and 24th, the next date on which the British admiral heard of the enemy, Sir George Tryon cruised between the English and Irish coasts with his main fleet, thus giving rise to an incorrect rumour that Queenstown was blockaded. On the morning of the 24th Tryon learnt from the signal station at the Lizard that the enemy were on the north coast, and he at once detached Rear-Admiral Tracey with the *Rodney*, *Howe*, *Narcissus*, and *Medea* to meet them. This detached squadron was afterwards stiffened by the addition of the *Ajax*, *Thames*, and *Undaunted*, and the despatch of the *Invincible* and *Shannon* to the Downs on receipt of the news on Monday night (26th) that the *Inflexible* was also on the north-east coast. On the 24th and 25th Peterhead, Aberdeen, and Leith were captured by D'Arcy Irvine, who then stood to the north. On the 26th he found the *Inflexible* bombarding Wick, and, increasing the strength of his squadron by that battle-ship, again turned south to re-continue raiding. This he did with success, destroying the *Tyne* ports, etc., until at about noon on Wednesday he fell in with Tracey's superior force, and in the action which ensued lost the *Collingwood* and *Inflexible*, narrowly escaping capture himself. The war terminated on Thursday, Aug. 29th, without further incident of importance. As in '88, the public took great interest in the operations, full reports of which appeared in the leading newspapers. The *Times* correspondents were on board the *Hercules* and *Northumberland*; those of the *Standard* in the *Hercules* and *Collingwood*; *Daily News*, *Hero*, and *Sandfly*; *Daily Telegraph*, *Howe*; *Daily Chronicle*, *Rodney*; *Morning Post*, *Narcissus*; *Morning Advertiser*, *Thames*; *New York Herald*, *Anson* and *Medea*. The service journals were represented in the *Hercules*, *Undaunted*, *Anson*, and *Mercury*; the *Illustrated News* and *Graphic* in the *Hercules*, *Northumberland*, *Conqueror*, and *Australia*; and the provincial press by the Exchange Telegraph Co. in the *Warspite*. In addition to the graphic descriptions of these correspondents with pen and pencil, articles and letters on the subject appeared in the *Times* and other journals over the signatures of Admirals Mayne, Eliot, and Colomb, Lord Brassey, Sir A. Clarke, and others, and papers have also been written for the *Contemporary*, *Blackwood*, *Colburn*, and many foreign periodicals. As the relative strength and numbers which the contending fleet bore to one another was, as in previous years, that of the British and French fleets, the lessons of the manoeuvres are looked at in this light. They may be summarised as follows:—(1) Although Britain possesses "the finest fleet in the world," she has not one "sufficient for her needs"; the teaching of last year was thus emphasized, but in no way reversed. (2) Her battle-ships are insufficient in number, relatively to the possible number of an enemy's vessels of similar class which might be opposed to them. There are defects in the construction and equipment of the newer types, but none are incapable of remedy. Second-class battle-ships exhibited deficiency of stern fire. The old vessels may be usefully supplied with new engines, boilers, and armament. (3) Cruisers are insufficient in numbers relatively to the duties required

of them, which are—(a) scouting, (b) carrying messages, (c) protecting commerce. Every battle-ship requires at least two cruisers, in addition to a proportion for the duties (b) and (c). Accepting the official explanation that the sea speed of a ship is 10 per cent. less than the trial speed, and the horse-power only two-thirds of that realised on the measured mile, the new types of cruisers answered fairly well. They are generally considered too heavily armed, too short, and too low in the water. (4) Everything points to the certainty that one of the tactics of modern naval war will be the despatch of small, swift squadrons for the work of destroying resources and material for ship-building, coaling, etc., and for requisitioning, under threat of bombardment, inadequately defended cities on the sea-coast. These manœuvres point to the only efficient means of defence against such tactics being found in a powerful naval force, the effective zone of fixed defences being too limited for safety. (5) As a training and practice for officers and men in the handling and working of modern machinery of war these annual manœuvres are absolutely invaluable; it is impossible also to overestimate their value as object lessons to the nation of their present insecurity in the event of war with a naval power or powers. (6) The new system of conveying intelligence from and to the coast and the defending commander was found to work effectively and smoothly; with further experience and practice it will be more satisfactory still. Of points mentioned last year, the disaffection of the executive and engineer officers is still very marked, as is the scarcity of signalmen and the inferior quality of the engine-room complements.

Navy, The British. (For concise history of Navy from early times to end of French war see ed. '87; for continuation of history and modern progress see ed. '88 and '89.) The total cost of the Navy for the financial year '88-89 is estimated at £14,361,810, of which £676,410 is found by appropriations in aid, leaving a net estimate of £13,685,400. The various heads of expenditure are:—

Effective Services:—	
A. No. of officers, seamen, boys, coastguard and royal marine . . .	65,400
1. Wages, etc., of above . . .	£3,201,700
2. Victualling and clothing . . .	1,061,100
3. Medical establishments and services . . .	121,900
4. Martial law . . .	11,400
5. Educational service . . .	71,900
6. Divine service . . .	31,900
7. Royal Naval Reserves . . .	147,500
8. Shipbuilding, repairs, maintenance, etc.:—	
Section 1. Personnel . . .	1,619,300
" 2. Material . . .	1,475,500
" 3. Contract work . . .	1,565,000
9. Naval armaments . . .	1,463,500
10. Works, Buildings, and their repairs, at home and abroad . . .	451,000
11. Miscellaneous effective services . . .	128,800
12. Scientific services . . .	57,900
13. Admiralty Office . . .	217,400
Total	£11,625,800

Non-Effective Services:—	
14. Reserved and retired pay . . .	718,500
15. Naval pensions . . .	757,700
16. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances . . .	168,300
17. Civil pensions and gratuities . . .	336,200
Total	2,050,600
Grand Total	£13,685,400

The above figures will be seen to show an increase in numbers of 3000; in cost of effective services of £506,900; and in cost of non-effective services of £95,700. In consequence of the growing feeling (referred to in our last issue) that a larger navy is necessary for the protection of British interests in the event of attack, a second committee, presided over by Lord Hartington, was convened to report upon the administration of the naval and military services; and a third committee, of which the Prime Minister was chairman and its members all Cabinet councillors, took in hand the question of strengthening the Navy and settling the standard of its relative strength. The investigations of the Commons Committee completely justified the charges of divided counsel and responsibility which had been brought against the Board of Admiralty. Lord Hartington's committee have not yet reported, but the outcome of the work of the committee of the Cabinet has been a determination to lay before the nation a programme of naval shipbuilding which, it is promised, when completed will render the British Navy stronger than the combined navies of any other two Powers in the world. On March 7th Lord George Hamilton, the First Lord of the Admiralty, presented the new scheme to the country when introducing the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to authorise the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £21,500,000 for the purpose of building, arming, equipping and completing for sea, vessels for her Majesty's Navy. Of this expenditure a sum not exceeding £10,000,000 is to be issued out of the Consolidated Fund in the seven years ending March 31st, 1896; and a sum not exceeding £11,500,000 to be issued out of the moneys provided by Parliament for naval services during the five financial years ending on March 31st, 1894." Seventy ships are to be added to the Navy within the next four years, at a cost of twenty-one millions, inclusive of their armaments. This is inclusive also of a part of the regular shipbuilding for those four years; but, of course, before the end of 1893-94 some more vessels will have to be begun to make up for wastage. The 70 ships include 8 first-class battle-ships, each of 14,000 tons displacement and 17 knots speed; 2 second-class battle-ships, each of 9000 tons displacement (one of these to be laid down in '91); 9 first-class cruisers of 7300 tons displacement; 29 second-class cruisers of 3400 tons displacement; 4 third-class cruisers of 2600 tons, and 18 torpedo gunboats of 735 tons each. Of this number 32 were to be laid down, built, armed, and equipped by contract at once:—4 battle-ships, 5 first-class cruisers, 17 second-class cruisers, and 6 torpedo gunboats. Twenty vessels were to be at once laid down in the public dockyards:—4 first-class and 1 second-class battleships, 3 first-class and 6 second-class cruisers, and 6 torpedo gunboats. The remaining 18 vessels to be laid down as the slips in the dockyards become vacant. Owing to the

prices asked by shipbuilders—some of these vessels have not yet been laid down. The first-class battle-ships were to be finished inside of four years, the second-class in three years, the large cruisers in two and a half years, and smaller in two years, the gunboats in eighteen months. More details of the programme will be seen in the annexed tabulated statement. Other announcements by the First Lord were: That better provision would be made for a supply of naval ordnance, and delays would not occur again; that the designs of the new battle-ships met with the approval of a special committee of naval experts; that a number of the older ironclads would be refitted, and some of them rendered "more efficient and powerful than on the day they were first commissioned." The following ships have been taken in hand for refit: at Portsmouth *Thunderer*, *Devastation*, *Rupert*, and *Minotaur*; at Chatham *Superb* and *Nelson*; at Devonport, *Achilles*, *Audacious*, and *Nimph*. Effective ironclads would be substituted for the wooden hulks carrying the port admirals' flags. The *Northampton* has replaced the *Duncan* at the Nore, the *Achilles* is to replace the *Duke of Wellington* at Portsmouth, the *Black Prince* the *Royal Adelaide* at Devonport, and the *Nimph* the *Revenge* at Queenstown. The *Medway* would be dredged so that the heaviest armourclads could go up or down the river with all their weights on board at ordinary tides; 1100 marines, 1000 stokers and 900 seamen would be added to the personnel of the fleet, and something would be done to supply the deficiency of lieutenants. Finally, in connection with coast defence and the naval volunteers, on which subjects a deputation from the five principal mercantile centres, the Mersey, Clyde, Forth, Tyne and Tees, had presented an address to Lord Salisbury on Jan. 4th, '89, the First Lord said that the ports must supply their own matériel for local purposes, all the Government would find being a capitation grant, and possibly some assistance in hire of vessels, inspection, instruction, and armament. The scheme was generally well received, not as by any means placing this country in a position of naval strength equal to that of the military position of Germany among nations, but as being a reasonable apportionment of our resources to the work of supplying absolutely essential needs, and as giving promise of a continuity in naval policy of which it had never previously had the benefit. The resolutions were discussed on two nights, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers and other members criticising the Government proposals. Mr. Forwood said that the proposed expenditure would give this country in '94, 77 armoured and 88 protected vessels, making a total of 165, while it was estimated that at the same date France would only have 62, Russia 30, Germany 50, and Italy 36 vessels of both classes. Since this speech was made all these Powers have decided to further increase their naval armaments. The discussion was virtually put an end to by the First Lord moving the closure, which was carried on a division by 200 to 136, and the division on the resolution was carried by 215 to 128. The resolution having been carried, on April 4th a bill was introduced to give effect to it, the following being a summary of its chief features. Section 1 provides that the Admiralty shall forthwith cause to be built, equipped, and completed for sea with sufficient armament, the number of vessels of the different classes men-

tioned in Lord George Hamilton's statement, and which are contained in a schedule, and that each of such vessels shall approximately be of the tonnage and speed, and have as parts of its armament the guns specified. Such vessels, with their armament, are to be completed for sea before April 1st, '94. "The Admiralty may expend in pursuance of this Act for the above purposes the sum of £21,500,000 as follows: that is to say—for the purpose of building and completing by contract the vessels specified in Part I. of the schedule, and of the armament of those vessels, the sum of £10,000,000; and for the purpose of Dockyard shipbuilding—that is to say, of building, equipping, and completing for sea in Her Majesty's dockyards, and of surveying, equipping, and completing for sea in Her Majesty's dockyards the contract vessels after their delivery by the contractors, the sum of £8,650,000; and for the purpose of the armament of the dockyard vessels, the sum of £2,850,000. Clause 2 sets out the financial arrangements for contract vessels by providing for the opening of an account at the Bank of England, to be called the Naval Defence Account, the money issued to which is to be applied for the purpose of building and completing contract vessels. A sum of ten millions is to be issued out of the Consolidated Fund for this purpose, in seven equal annual payments ending March 31st, '96. Any deficiency between this amount and the amount which may be expended for the purposes named may be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, or by the issuing of Exchequer bills or bonds. Any surplus at the end of seven years is to be applied as part of the new sinking fund. Clause 3 describes the financial arrangements for dockyard work, whereby for the five years ending March 31st, '94, there shall be applied out of the moneys provided by Parliament a sum per annum of not more than £2,650,000 for dockyard shipbuilding, and £600,000 per annum for the armament of dockyard vessels. Any surplus or deficit in this account is provided for in the same way as in the contract account. Clause 4 provides that before any money is applied under the Act an estimate of the total expenditure on each vessel and its armament is to be submitted to the Treasury, and estimates under any sub-heads which the Treasury may ask for. Clause 5 provides for the preparation and audit of expenditure under the Act; and Clause 7 contains supplemental provisions, including one that the sums authorised by the Act shall not be applied in meeting establishment or incidental charges, and authorising the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to lend any money which the Treasury are authorised by the Act to borrow.—The second reading was carried May 7th by 277 to 136 votes, the opposition being led by Mr. Labouchere and Sir W. Lawson; the bill was read a third time on May 20th by 183 to 101 votes; and on May 31st was passed by the House of Lords, and subsequently received the royal assent. The building of a great number of the ships has since been begun, but before this took place the design of the battle-ships formed the subject of an acrimonious controversy in the public press and elsewhere, and the Chief Constructor of the Navy received permission to read a paper on the subject before the Institution of Naval Architects. The audience was composed of all the greatest naval scientists in the world, and the sense of the meeting was undoubtedly in favour

of the new designs. The criticism on Mr. White's paper was begun by Sir E. J. Reed, who advocated a broader belt of armour and a better protected womb. He was followed by Sir N. Barnaby, who would have preferred a number of smaller vessels, and by Lord Armstrong, who deprecated altogether the construction of large ironclad ships. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Geoffrey Hornby, Admiral Lord Olanwilliam, and Captains Lord Charles Beresford and Fitzgerald, R.N., spoke from the point of view of the users of the ships, and expressed their general satisfaction, believing that, as a battle-ship must be at best a compromise, and armament and speed the chief factors, the new ships would be found as good or better than any others which can be got ready for foreign nations by the same date.—Several changes have taken place in the composition of the *Board of Admiralty* during the year. The *First Sea Lord*, Admiral Sir Arthur Hood, has retired. Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins also vacated the post of *Second Sea Lord* to take command of the *Mediterranean Squadron*, in succession to the Duke of Edinburgh, whose term of service on that station expired. These two officers have been replaced by Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton, who was one of the committee of three distinguished admirals who reported on the Manœuvres of '88. Extracts from this important report were published early in the year. Rear-Admiral Henry Fairfax is now *Second Sea Lord*, having come home from Australia to take the post, and having been succeeded in command of that station by Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Scott. Vice-Admiral George Watson also succeeded Admiral Sir Algernon Lyons as *Commander-in-chief of the North American Station*, and Rear-Admiral Richard Tracey took the place of Rear-Admiral Davy Irvine as second in the command of the *Channel Squadron*, these officers' term of service having expired. Rear-Admiral Lord Walter Kerr has been nominated as second in command of the *Mediterranean Squadron*, which is to be augmented in strength. The remaining Admirals on foreign stations are: in the *Channel*, Vice-Admiral John Baird in command; *Pacific*, Rear-Admiral Algernon Heneage, about to be relieved; *China*, Vice-Admiral Sir Norell Salmon; *East Indies*, Rear-Admiral Hon. E. Freemantle, and the *Cape*, Vice-Admiral Richard Wells.—Captain Cyprian Bridges has succeeded Captain R. Hall as *Director of Naval Intelligence*, the latter officers who had organised the department from its commencement, having commissioned the *Severn*.—Several disastrous mishaps have occurred to ships of the Navy during '89. In March the battle-ship *Sultan* (Captain Ernest Rice) struck a rock in the Conino Channel, near Malta, and in spite of strenuous efforts went to the bottom, her crew being fortunately saved. A court-martial subsequently censured the captain for her loss, but a Court of Inquiry found that after she had taken the ground every possible effort had been made to save the ship. A private firm of contractors have since successfully raised the ship, and it is expected that she will be able to return to England in December. In March also a dreadful catastrophe occurred at Samoa, where in a hurricane three German and three United States men-of-war were wrecked, the only vessel escaping from the roadside being H.M. cruiser *Calliope* (Captain Kane). In October the *Lily* gunboat was lost off the coast of Labrador, six of the crew perishing in an attempt to land from the wreck. Other men-of-war that have touched

the ground, happily without serious injury, are the *Anson*, *Turquoise*, *Falcon*, and *Amphion*. The disabling of the *Victoria's* 110-ton guns on trial have given rise to a controversy on the merits and demerits of the system of designing, manufacturing, ordering, and testing naval ordnance.—There is a growing feeling in the Navy now finding expression in the press that Elswick open-hearth steel is not so good or trustworthy as crucible steel, such as is made and used by Whitworth, Krupp, and other gun builders, and that it would be wiser to go back to lighter guns of about fifty tons, with more armour than is possible where such heavy guns as the 110-ton breechloaders are carried. Lord Armstrong having advanced the proposition that light cruisers like the *Piemonte*, launched by his firm and sold to the Italians, would form better protection for commerce than heavier armoured ships, it is necessary to say that the consensus of naval opinion is directly opposed to such ideas. Naval officers view with apprehension the apparent inclination of some authorities to accept without criticism the opinion of the builders and constructors of guns and ships on such questions, instead of that of the real experts who will be called upon to use these articles in war time. Vessels launched during '89 were:—*Protected cruisers*: *Blake*, 9000 tons; *Pandora*, Australian Squadron) 2575 tons; *Barraqueta* and *Barrosa*, 1880 tons. *Torpedo Depot-ship*: *Vulcan*, 6620 tons. *Sloops*: *Beagle* and *Basilisk*, 1190 tons. *Torpedo gunboats*: *Speedwell*, *Spanker*, *Sheldrake*, *Shipjack*, *Seagull*, and *Salamander*, 735 tons. *Gunboats*: *Maggie*, *Goldfinch*, *Lapwing*, *Redpoll*, *Sparrow*, *Thrush*, and *Kingdove*, 805 tons. The number of commissioned officers, warrant officers, petty officers, seamen, pensioners, and boys for the Fleet is 46,244; of coastguardsmen, 4200; of marines, 13,874; of officers and others serving on shore, 1082; of *Royal Naval Reserve* men, 20,118; of seamen and marines, *pensioners' reserve*, 2220; and of R.N.A. Volunteers, 2000.

Present state of the British Navy.

	Launched	
	before '84.	since.
Armoured Cruisers of 5000 to 9000 tons.	Nelson Northampton Shannon	Galatea Aurora Immortalité Orlando Australia Narcissus Undaunted Warspite Impetuous

Unarmoured Cruisers. (Launched prior to '89.)	Pro- tected.	Unpro- tected.
Of 20 knots official speed	2	—
" 19'20 " " "	3	—
" 18'19 " " "	—	2
" 17'18 " " "	4	11
" 16'17 " " "	—	7
" 15'16 " " "	—	4
" 14'15 " " "	—	6
" 13'14 " " "	—	20
" 12'13 " " "	—	6

ARMOURCLADS.		Date of Launch.		
Battle-ships.		'60 to '69.	'70 to '76.	'77 to '86.
Of 10,000 tons and upwards . . .	{	—	Indeflexible Dreadnought	Anson Camperdown Hone Benbow Rodney Collingwood Colossus Edinburgh
Of 9000 to 10,000 tons . . .		Northumberland Agincourt Minotaur	Thunderer Devastation Sultan Superb Alexandria Neptune Temeraire	Ajax Agamemnon
Of 8000 to 9000 tons		Monarch Hercules Achilles		
Of 7000 to 8000 tons		Black Prince Warrior Bellerophon		
Of 6000 to 7000 tons		Audacious Invincible Hector	Swiftsure Triumph	Conqueror Herc
Coast Defence Ships.				
Of 3000 to 6000 tons		—	7	1
Harbour Defence Ships.				
Of 1000 to 5000 tons		6	4	—

Battle-ships of the British Navy, completing building or ordered.

Name.	Description or Class.	Tonnage	Speed in Knots.	Heaviest Guns	Promised date for Completion.	Port and Remarks.
Trafalgar	Mureet ship	11,940	16'5	67-ton B.L.	'89	Portsmouth.
Nile	"	"	"	"	'90	Pembroke.
Sanspareil	"	10,470	"	110-ton B.L.	'88	Contract.
Victoria	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hood	"	"	"	"	"	Chatham.
Bardour	Barbette-ship	9,000	"	"	'94	"
Centurion	"	"	"	"	"	Portsmouth.
Ramilles	"	"	"	"	"	Contract.
Renown	"	14,000	17'0	67-ton B.L.	"	Pembroke.
Repulse	"	"	"	"	"	"
Resolution	"	"	"	"	"	Contract.
Revenge	"	"	"	"	"	"
Royal Oak	"	"	"	"	"	"
Royal Sovereign	"	"	"	"	"	Portsmouth.

Cruisers of the British Navy, completing building or ordered.

Name.	Description or Class.	Tonnage.	Speed in Knots	Heaviest Guns.	Promised date for Completion.	Port and Remarks.
Blake	Deck protected.	9,000	22'0	22-ton H.L.	'90-91	Chatham.
Blenheim	"	"	"	"	"	Blackwall.
Centaur	"	7,300	20'0	"	'92-3	Portsmouth
Crescent	"	"	"	"	"	Contract.
Edgar	"	"	"	"	"	Devonport.
Endymion	"	"	"	"	"	Contract.
Gibraltar	"	"	"	"	"	"
Grafton	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hawke	"	"	"	"	"	Chatham.
St. George	"	"	"	"	"	Contract.
Thetis	"	3,400	"	"	"	"
Andromache	"	"	"	"	'91-2	Chatham.
Ceolus	"	"	"	"	unknown	Devonport.
Apollo	"	"	"	"	'91-2	Chatham.
Astræa	"	"	"	"	unknown	Not laid down
Bonaventure	"	"	"	"	"	Do.

Name.	Description or Class.	Tonnage.	Speed in Knots.	Heaviest Gun.	Promised date for Completion.	Port and Remarks.
Brilliant . . .	Deck protected.	3,400	20'0	22-ton B.L.	unknown	Sheerness.
Cambrian . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Not laid down.
Charybdis . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Flora . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Forte . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fox . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hermione . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Indefatigable . . .	"	"	"	"	'91-2	Glasgow.
Intrepid . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Iphigenia . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Barrow.
Latona . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Melampus . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Naid . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pique . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Tynmouth.
Rainbow . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Retribution . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sappho . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Samuda's.
Soylla . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sirius . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Elswick.
Sparkan . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sybilie . . .	"	"	"	"	unknown	Not laid down.
Tarpmahore . . .	"	"	"	"	'91-2	Clydebank.
Thetis . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tribune . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Perman . . .	"	2,600	"	"	'90 91	Elswick.
Pelorus . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pandora . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Psyche . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Clydebank.
Phoenix . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pallas . . .	"	"	"	"	'91-2	Portsmouth.
Pearle . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Pembroke.
Philomel . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Devonport.
Phoebe . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Barham . . .	"	1,800	19 5	36-pr.	unknown	Portsmouth.
Bellona . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Hebburn-on-Tyne
Barrosa . . .	"	1,585	16 5	"	'89-90	Portsmouth.
Barracouta . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Sheerness.
Blanche . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Pembroke.
Blonde . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vulcan . . .	{ Torpedo depôt ship }	6,620	20 0	"	unknown	Portsmouth.
Beagle . . .	"	1,170	"	"	'89-90	"
Baalisk . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Sheerness.
Sharpshooter . . .	Torpedo gunbt	735	21 0	4-inch	"	Devonport.
Spanker . . .	"	"	"	"	unknown	"
Speedwall . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Salamander . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Chatham.
Seagull . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sheldrake . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Skipjack . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gossamer . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Sheerness.
Gleaner . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wizard . . .	"	"	"	"	'90-91	Elswick.
Whiting . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alarm . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Not laid down.
Antelope . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Devonport.
Curee . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Sheerness.
Dryad . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Not laid down.
Halcyon . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harrier . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hayward . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hebe . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Sheerness.
Hussar . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Not laid down.
Jason . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jasone . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Leda . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Sheerness.
Niger . . .	"	"	"	"	"	Not laid down.
Onyx . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ranard . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"
Speedy . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"

Commit Brasse's "British Navy" (5 vols., 1882); **"The Naval Annual"** for 1886-87, 1887-88, and 1888-89; **Mr. White's** (chief constructor of the navy) **"Naval Architecture"** (new edition, 1889); **Sir E. J. Reed's** **"Steel Shipbuilding and Modern Ships of War"**; **Sir N. Barnaby's** (*The Naval Review*); **Lloyd's** **"Warships of the World"**; **Bedford's** **" Sailor's Pocket Book "**; **Sleeman** on **Torpedoes** (new edition, 1889); **Bainbridge-Hoff** on **naval tactics**; **Nordenfeldt** on **machine guns**, and **Hovgaard** on **submarine boats**. **"Future Naval Battles, and How to Fight Them,"** **"The Battle of Port Said,"** **"The Great Naval War of 1887,"** **"The Russia's Hope,"** and **"Down with England,"** are works of imagination dealing with maritime warfare of the future from the points of view of various writers. In the following periodicals for '89 will be found articles on naval subjects: *Nineteenth Century* for Jan., May, and Sept.; *National Review* for Jan. and March; *Blackwood* for March and October; *Edinburgh Review* for May; *New Review* for August and Oct.; *Murray's Magazine* for May; *Harper's* for June; *Scribner's* for Oct. and Nov.

Netherlands, Political Parties in the. The political parties in the States-General are divided into **Liberals** and **Anti-Liberals**, the latter being composed chiefly of such opposite elements as **Catholics** and **Orthodox Protestants**, who are also called **Conservatives**. In the **Upper House**, or **First Chamber**, which consists of 50 members, the **Liberals** number 34, the **Catholics** 10, and the **Orthodox Protestants** 6. The members of the **First Chamber** are elected for 9 years, one-third retiring every 3 years. The **Lower House**, or **Second Chamber**, is composed of 100 members, who are elected for 4 years under a limited manhood suffrage. The present **Lower House**, which was elected in March '88, is composed of 45 **Liberals** and 55 **Anti-Liberals**, the latter being thus divided: **Orthodox Protestants**, or **Conservatives**, 28; **Catholics**, 26; and one **Socialist**. In the previous Chamber the **Liberals** had a slight majority, and in consequence of the '88 elections **Dr. J. Heemskerck**, who had held office as **President** of the Council since April '83, resigned, his example being naturally followed by his colleagues. An **Anti-Liberal** cabinet, with **Baron Mackay** as **President** of the Council and **Minister of the Interior**, was then formed, and is still in power.

Netherlands, The. A kingdom under **William III.** of the House of **Orange**. Area, excluding **Luxemburg** (*q.v.*), 12,648; estimated pop. in '89, 4,595,032. Constitution of 1848 vests executive in the king, and legislative authority in the **States-General**, sitting in two chambers: the first, consisting of 93 members, elected by the provincial states; the second, of 86 members, elected by ballot, one to every 45,000 of population. Every two years one-half of the second and every three years one-third of the first chamber retires by rotation, unless dissolved by the king, in which case new elections must take place within forty days. The second chamber alone possesses the initiative in legislation; the upper house having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. The king has a veto. Alterations in constitution to be made by a two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new **States-General**. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. Estimated revenue, '89, £10,050,247; expenditure,

£11,129,782; debt, £89,850,285; imports, '87, £94,750,000; exports, £82,630,000. (For army and navy see **FOREIGN ARMIES** and **FOREIGN NAVIES**.) Colonies include **Java** and territories in **Sumatra**, **Borneo**, and numerous other islands in **Eastern Archipelago**; **Curaçao** and five other small islands in the **West Indies**, and **Surinam** in **South America**. (For history to '89 see previous eds.).—**HISTORY, '89.** The illness of the King continued to cause grave anxiety, and ultimately (**April 3rd**) the **States-General**, assembling in plenary sitting, decided upon the necessity for the appointment of a **Bill** to provide for a **Regent**. The **Duke of Nassau** shortly after assumed the **Regency of Luxemburg** as the nearest agnate, which caused considerable speculation in political circles as to the future relations of the **Grand Duchy** with **Germany** and the **European Powers**. The King's state of health having greatly improved, the Council of State proposed that His Majesty should resume the **Government** (**30th**), the **Duke of Nassau** resigning his **Regency of Luxemburg**. Both Houses (**May 2nd**) of the **States-General** unanimously resolved that His Majesty be invited to resume the **Government**; the King thereupon resumed his State. Celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the King's accession (**12th**). At the opening of the Session of the **States-General** (**Sept. 17th**), the speech from the throne stated that negotiations had been opened to terminate the existing uncertainty regarding the frontier delimitation of **Surinam** and **Dutch Borneo**. The negotiations concerned the **Dutch territory** and a portion of **Borneo**, where the **British protectorate** was established last year in virtue of the treaties concluded with the **British North Borneo Company** and the **States of Sarawak and Brunei**. At the same time the **Government** intended to settle the differences which have existed for a considerable time past with the **British North Borneo Company** on the subject of the boundaries on the east coast of the island. It also said that **Colonial affairs** presented generally a favourable aspect. The internal finances of the country were satisfactory, and the general condition of trade, manufactures, and navigation showed signs of improvement. **M. Beelaerts van Blokland** was re-elected **President** of the **Second Chamber**. The **Government Bill** on **Primary Education** was adopted by the Chambers (**30th**). Its most important provisions were that every school, having at least twenty-five pupils, under the direction of a corporate body, and not founded for the purpose of gain, has a right to a subsidy from the **Government**; that the **Commissioners** could no longer decree gratuitous instruction except for pauper children; that the minimum annual school fee was to be 2 fr. 60c., and that all unnecessary expenditure had to be most carefully avoided. They also (same day) voted the necessary credit for the establishment of a **Consulate-General** at **Teheran**, and the **Bill** prohibiting fishing in the **Dutch territorial waters** by foreign crews. In **October** the **Second Chamber** adopted the **Government Bill** for deepening and ameliorating the **Waal**; 2,500,000 fl. are to be devoted to this purpose. The navigation of the whole **Rhine** will thereby be much improved.—**GENERAL.** International skating match at **Amsterdam**. Great sensation caused by pamphlet **"The Netherlands in Danger,"** by **M. Tindal**, condemning the defensive organisation of the country on land and sea. Great damage done

at Rotterdam by storms (Feb.). The ninth anniversary of the birthday of the Crown Princess Wilhelmina was celebrated (Sept. 1st and 2nd) with much enthusiasm. Serious strikes at Rotterdam (28th), with conflicts between the rioters and the police and civic guard. A number of the rioters received bullet or bayonet wounds. Death of M. Joost van Vollemhoven, Burgomaster of Rotterdam (30th). Agitation amongst Amsterdam dock labourers (Oct. 7th). A general meeting of the shareholders of the Dutch-Rhenish Railway, held at Utrecht (13th), ratified the sale of the line to the State. The Dutch-American Steamship Company increased its capital by 2,000,000 fl., for the purpose of giving a greater development to the communications with South America. The Dutch firm of J. C. Van Hattum & Co. obtained the contract (14th) for the construction of the South African Railway. After coming to an agreement with their employers the dock labourers at Rotterdam refused to join the Socialist party, and affiliated themselves to the English trade unions. (For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.) Consult "Holland" (Story of the Nations Series), *Statesman's Year-Book*, *Almanach de Gotha*, etc.

Nevis. A British West Indian island included in the presidency of St. Christopher, of the federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Area (including Redonda) 50 sq. m.; pop. 11,864. Capital, *Charlestown*. The island is simply a single cone-shaped mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands. Drought is felt, though springs exist in the mountain. It is fertile. Sugar and limes are the chief crops. Redonda is a dependent islet. Statistics included in those of St. Christopher (see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc., table). The colony was independent till 1883. Formerly a slave mart, Nevis was completely ruined by emancipation, and is only beginning to recover.

"**Newbery House Magazine, The**," is a monthly review and family magazine for Churchmen and Churchwomen. It is issued from the establishment founded by John Newbery in 1740, and made famous by the publication of the works of Dr. Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, Dr. Smart, and numerous other celebrities. It is a High Church periodical, combining articles of a scholarly nature with lighter and more generally interesting and instructive matter. It makes provision for every member of the family, stories by the best authors, and is illustrated by the best artists, and papers on domestic and household matters by well-known writers.

New Britain. Now part of KAISER WILHELM LAND (q.v.).

New Brunswick. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies along the Bay of Fundy. Area 27,322 sq. m.; pop. 321,233. Capital *Fredericton*; chief commercial centre *St. John*. Divided into fifteen counties.—Chief rivers are the St. John and the Miramichi, which are navigable in part. Country generally level, but hilly on the north-west. There is much fine timber. Coal abundant; iron, manganese, gypsum, building stone, and albertite. Good agriculture; fertile. Summer warm, winter very cold; healthy.—Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Province has ten seats in the Dominion Senate and sixteen in

the House of Commons. Religion abundantly provided for. Both high and elementary education publicly provided and supported—the latter free, but not compulsory.—Industries are chiefly connected with the forest and the fisheries, but there is good class farming and shipbuilding. Only one-tenth of the land suitable for agriculture yet taken up, and free grants may be had on advantageous terms. The history of New Brunswick is comprehended in that of Nova Scotia until 1784, when it was made a separate Government. Joined the Dominion in 1867. See CANADA; and for Executive Council, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Hayden and Selwyn's "North America," etc.

New Caledonia. An island situated about 800 miles E. of Australia, about 900 N. of New Zealand. It is a French penal colony. With adjacent *Loyalty Islands* area 7,624 sq. m., pop. 56,463. Capital *Noumea*. Island mountainous, surrounded by reefs, well watered and wooded, climate warm but healthy. Half the land unfit for cultivation or pasture. Produces copper, cobalt, and nickel. Natives of Negrito or Papuan race. Annexed by France 1853. Frequent escape of convicts to Australia a source of trouble and international dispute. Consult Bonwick's "French Colonies," Norman's "Colonial France."

New Code. See SESSION, sect. 41.

Newcastle, Right Rev. Ernest Roland Wilberforce, D.D., first Bishop of, third son of the late Dr. Wilberforce, successively Bishop of Oxford and Winchester, and grandson of Samuel Wilberforce, the emancipator; was b. at Briggstone, Isle of Wight, 1840. Educated at Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he graduated in '64. Ordained deacon the same year by his father, and appointed curate of Cuddesdon, Oxon. Subsequently held the curacy of Lea, Lincs., the rectory of Middleton Stoney, Oxon. ('66-73), and the vicarage of Seaford, Liverpool. Canon of Winchester ('78); Sub-Almoner to the Queen ('71-82); Bishop of Newcastle ('82).

Newfoundland. A British colony and island lying across the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area 40,200 sq. m., excluding that part of the territory of Labrador on the mainland which appertains to this colony; pop. 193,124. Capital *St. John's*—pop. 23,896. Villages on Avalon Peninsula. Atlantic cable lands in *Heart's Content* Harbour. Interior uninhabited. Great Bank to southward, shallow seas where Gulf Stream and Arctic Current meet; ever foggy, but teeming with fish, especially cod. Climate not liable to so great changes in temperature as that of the neighbouring continental provinces; winter, milder, summer not so warm. Timber lands of high importance. Great agricultural capabilities. Valuable coal beds, and copper, silver and lead mines. Some fur-bearing game, deer, dogs, etc. Exports are codfish, cod-liver oil, seal oil, sealskins, and copper ore.—Governor and responsible Ministry form Executive. Two houses of parliament: Legislative Council of 15 members, called by Governor; House of Assembly of 33 members, elected every four years on house tenancy suffrage. Religion chiefly divided between Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan bodies. Education denominational. There are no defences. Industries mainly fishing and preparing fish: cod, seal, lobster, herring, salmon. Produce has reached £2,000,000 in the year. Mining of copper, silver, and lead

becoming important. Farming and dairying very slight. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). There are 340 miles of railway open, and a line is being constructed across the island to Straits of Belleisle.—Discovered by Cabot in 1497, but not really settled till 1624. Subsequently many vicissitudes, owing to struggle for supremacy between England and France. The latter Power still holds the islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre, off the coast. Responsible government granted in 1833. The colony as yet declines to join the Dominion of Canada, though provision has been made for it to do so. In '87 the Legislature pressed upon the Imperial Government a grievance relating to the fisheries, and the encroachment upon them by French subjects. A bill dealing with the matter had been disallowed by the House of Commons. Diplomatic action resulted, but the desires of the colony remain unsatisfied, owing to the state of our relations with France. In '89 the Government of Sir Robt. Thorburn appealed to the people on a platform comprising almost all the recent events in the colony. The Bait Act forbidding sale of bait to French fishermen, who being bounty-aided were able to undersell Newfoundlanders in foreign markets was the principal subject of contention. After being vetoed by Imperial authorities it was finally allowed on earnest petition of the colony. It deprived a number of colonists of livelihood, but is said, despite conflicting testimony, to effectually handicap French fishermen, with corresponding benefit to the islanders. Through it the value of the fish product of Newfoundland has been increased 20 per cent. The Government were able also to point to the establishment of an Agricultural Commission to encourage settlement; a subsidy of £4000 from the Imperial Parliament to aid the ocean mail service; a new railway from Harbor Grace to Placentia, and an extensive railway scheme to continue for ten years to connect various chief towns in the colony; the raising of a loan on the London market on good terms; creation of a fisheries department to cultivate the Island's staple industry with a specially qualified official at its head brought from Norway; the granting of vote by ballot and manhood suffrage. Union with Canada was repudiated by both political parties as being outside of practical politics. Sir William Whiteway led the Opposition. Consult Hutton and Harvey's "Newfoundland," Murray's "Survey of Newfoundland," etc.

New Gallery, The. The founders are Mr. Comyns Carr and Mr. Halle, who, as the result of disagreements with Sir Coutts Lindsay, of the Grosvenor Gallery (*q.v.*), severed their connection with that institution and announced their intention of establishing a new art gallery in London. The dispute turned upon the management of the Grosvenor, it being alleged that the original aims of the promoters were not being carried out, and that art was thus suffering. Mr. Burne-Jones took a prominent part in the controversy, and there ensued a long private correspondence, and subsequently a somewhat heated discussion in the public press. Messrs. Carr and Halle formally withdrew from the Grosvenor, and a new building was erected in Regent Street, and opened in May '88. Architecturally the New Gallery was a surprise, and it has met with general approbation. Whether the new venture would succeed was, of course, an inter-

esting problem, but it appears to have become a decided success. The Gallery opened with an exhibition of paintings, which has been followed by an arts and crafts exhibition, under the auspices of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, of which Mr. Walter Crane is the president. The idea was to furnish an exhibition in which the handicraftsman should be directly represented, and that the public should know who the designers were and who the artificers. The work shown has not, it is true, introduced to public notice much new inventive genius, but undoubtedly the advantages to be derived from the establishment of a direct "touch" between purchaser and producer are manifold. Textiles, wall-papers, metal-work, stained glass, bookbinding, and general decorative work have been represented. Messrs. Morris & Co., Mr. Burne-Jones, Mr. Crane, Mr. H. Holiday, and others, have made important contributions. A special feature has been the issue of a descriptive catalogue embracing articles upon the various classes of exhibits, and they are of a most instructive and educational character. A course of practical demonstrations of the art of letter-press printing was also arranged. In the winter of '88-9 an exhibition of pictures and relics of the Royal House of Stuart was held, under the patronage of the Queen, the Earl of Ashburnham being president; and in the autumn of '89 the second exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society took place, and this will probably be maintained from year to year. See, J. W. Beck.

New Guinea, or Papua. An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia the largest island in the world. It is about 1,490 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 410 miles. The area is now computed to be 305,900 sq. m. That half of the island lying west of the 141st meridian is assigned to Holland, and comprises 150,755 sq. m. The boundary between the German territory on the north, now called Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and the English territory on the south starts from the N.E. coast on the 8th parallel of S. lat., and follows it to intersection with 147th meridian; thence N.W. to intersection of 6° S. lat. with 144° E. long.; thence W.N.W. to intersection of 5° S. lat. and 141° E. long. Adjacent islands north of 8° S. lat. are German, south of that parallel English. Kaiser Wilhelm's Land contains 70,300 sq. m.; pop. 100,000; the English territory 86,457 sq. m.; pop. 135,000, with Port Moresby as the official centre. The island is rich in tropical products, possesses a copious and peculiar flora and fauna, and is suitable for tropical agriculture. The coast is miasmatic, the mountainous interior reported healthier. It is becoming better known, various exploring expeditions having been at work. The delimitation and division of the island between Great Britain, Germany, and Holland was settled in 1885. (For history of preceding disputes, see ed. '87.) Under an arrangement with the Imperial Government by which Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria each contribute £5000 annually towards the expenses of governing British New Guinea, Dr. MacGregor, now Sir William MacGregor, arrived at Port Moresby in Aug. '88, and at once took an active part in the development of the new colony. From the date of his arrival until July '89, when he left for a brief holiday, he travelled through the colony in different directions on foot,

accomplishing among other things the ascent of Mt. Owen Stanley, 13,600 ft., an undertaking which had completely baffled previous explorers. Starting with his secretary, Mr. Cameron, two other white men, and forty natives, he cut his way through the dense shrubs which clothe the lower ranges, on one occasion making only a mile in three days. Above 8000 ft. a different climate was experienced, and it was found to be very cold. After several weeks of climbing, in which one after another of the party gave in, the Governor, with a Fijian named Joe, and three natives, reached the top. As a result of this expedition, several new birds, and many hitherto unknown plants and grasses, have been added to science. The discovery of gold (Aug. '88) in Lud-Est, an island in the Louisiade Archipelago, about two hundred miles from New Guinea, has given a great impetus to the country's prospecting, and no doubt is entertained that before long payable gold will be found in the mainland of New Guinea. Good gold has now been found in many of the islands; and under the firm rule of Sir William MacGregor conflicts between the miners and the natives have hitherto been avoided, while the Governor's personal assistance has been given to parties wishing to prospect. The Governor has entirely disproved the stories of other travellers of the intractable hostility of the natives in the interior of New Guinea. He found them superstitious and shy, but absolutely friendly. Attempts are being made by the Germans to open up their portion of New Guinea, but although they have secured by far the most valuable part of the island, their efforts have at present been unattended by success. For Commissioners, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Chalmers & Gill's "Work and Adventure in New Guinea," D'Alberti's "New Guinea," Bastian's "Der Papua," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," *The Scottish Geographical Magazine* for Oct. 1885, *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* for Feb. 1887, etc. See also QUEENSLAND, and COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

New Hebrides. A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. Area about 3,000 sq. m. Extremely fertile, producing coconut, sandal-wood, fruits, and other Polynesian produce; but the climate is rather unfavourable to Europeans. Native population numerous, of Negrito origin. People barbarous, and formerly cannibals, but missionaries have produced a civilising influence. (For history of the relations between England and France in respect of N. H. see ed. '88.)

New Ireland. Now part of KAISER WILHELM'S LAND (q.v.).

New Jerusalem Church. A religious body, sometimes designated the New Church, sometimes Swedenborgian, consisting of those who believe that the Lord Jesus Christ effected His second coming through the instrumentality of Emanuel Swedenborg (d. 1772), through whom He revealed the internal, spiritual sense of the Divine Word; the doctrines of which sense, together with the science of correspondences, furnishing the key by which that sense may be unlocked, are contained in the theological writings of Swedenborg. The two fundamental doctrines of Swedenborg's theological system are, that the Lord Jesus Christ, in His glorified humanity, is the only God of heaven and earth, and that in Him is the Trinity of

Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; and that in order to be saved it is necessary to believe in Him, and shun the evils forbidden in the Decalogue, as sins before God. Swedenborg's writings were introduced into this country by a clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. John Olweus, rector of St. John's, Manchester. He translated the greater portion of Swedenborg's works, especially his greatest work, the "Arcana Coelestia," in thirteen volumes. The Rev. William Hill, also clergyman, translated the work second only in importance to this, the "Apocalypse Explained" (6 vols.). The Rev. Thomas Hartley, a clergyman, translated "Heaven and Hell" (1 vol.). Very early, some clergymen, and others who had been Methodist preachers, students of Swedenborg, formed a separate organisation for worship (1788), which has continued and increased. At the present time (Nov. '89), there are 77 societies, with 6,078 members, and a large number of hearers who are not members. They have Sunday-schools with 7,500 children, and day-schools with 6,000 scholars. There are twelve societies in London and its neighbourhood, and in various parts of the country there are believers of the teachings of Swedenborg who worship with the Church of England or with some of the other religious bodies. In America the number of the societies of the New Jerusalem Church is much greater; and in every foreign country, both in Europe and elsewhere, they possess numerous and zealous adherents. The body is governed by a Conference in Great Britain, which meets annually, consisting of the ministers and of representatives of societies, from one to three according to the number of their members. Swedenborg Society, 36, Bloomsbury St., W.C.

Newman, His Eminence Cardinal John Henry, was b. in London 1801. Educated at Trin. Coll., Oxford, where he graduated with classical honours (1820), and was elected Fellow of Oriel Coll. Vice-Principal of St. Alban Hall (1825), under Dr. (afterwards Archbishop) J. Whately. Incumbent of St. Mary's, Oxford, and chaplain of Littlemore (1828-43). By his preaching he acquired great influence, and became, together with Dr. Pusey, one of the recognised heads of the "High Church" party, founded at Littlemore. Contributed to the "Tracts for the Times," and took a leading part in their publication, bringing upon himself the censure of the University authorities for the doctrines propagated. Succeeded from the Church of England (1845) to that of Rome, and was appointed head of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri at Birmingham. Rector of the new Roman Catholic University of Dublin (1854-58); afterwards principal of a Roman Catholic school at Edgbaston. Elected Honorary Fellow of Trinity Coll., Oxford (1877). Was created a Cardinal (1879) by Pope Leo XIII. Has written several remarkable works sustaining the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and particularly a reply to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican decrees (1875)—"Apologia pro Vita Sua," etc. Cardinal Newman is one of the most learned and remarkable members of the Roman hierarchy at the present day. In '89 he was drawn into correspondence in connection with statements made respecting him in Dean Burgin's "Reminiscences."

Newman, Francis W., brother of Cardinal Newman (q.v.), b. 1805. Educated at Worcester Coll., Oxford, graduating ('26) double first.

Fellow of Balliol Coll. ('26), but four years later he resigned, having conscientious scruples about signing the Thirty-nine Articles. Classical tutor at Bristol Coll. ('34), and subsequently held a similar post in Manchester New College. Latin Professor in Univ. Coll., London ('46-63). He is the author of numerous works, of which the best is "Phases of Faith." Mr. N. takes a great interest in vegetarianism. He is a frequent contributor to *The Echo*. In '89 he published "Anglo-Saxon Abolition of Slavery."

New Providence. The most important of the *Bahama Islands* (q.v.).

New Republic, or Nieuwe Republiek. Was formed in Zululand 1886-7, by a party of Transvaal Boers. Lies on the northern and western side of Zululand, adjacent to the Transvaal and Swaziland. Area 1,380 sq. m.; pop. very limited. Capital *Vryheid*. On the death of Cetewayo his rule had been usurped by the chief *Usibepu*. Dinizulu, son of Cetewayo, sought and obtained Boer assistance against the usurper, and, as the price of it, ceded territory to the Boers. This they were gradually increasing by various means, when they came into collision with the British authorities, which resulted in negotiation. The New Republic was then defined and delimited, and the remainder of Zululand annexed by Great Britain, including all the coast. See *ZULULAND, SWAZILAND, AMATONGALAND*, etc.

"New Review, The" (monthly). The first number appeared June 1st, '89. The object of the *N. R.* is to place within the reach of everybody a critical periodical, conducted on the lines of the half-crown Reviews. Its contributors include some of the most eminent writers of the day, a special feature being articles by distinguished European savants. Politics, science, art, and literature are embraced in its scope of signed articles. The *N. R.* is published on the first of each month. Editor, Mr. Archibald Grove.

Newspaper Press. See ed. '89, and consult *Newspaper Press Directory*, *Sell's Dictionary of the World's Press*, etc.

New South Wales. The oldest of the British colonies in Australia. Was founded as a penal settlement in 1788. Originally embraced half the continent. Since 1859 it extends from lat. 28° 10' to lat. 37° 28' S. It has Queensland on the north, and Victoria on the south. From the sea upon the east it stretches to long. 141° E., which meridian divides it from South Australia. Greatest length 900 miles; greatest breadth 850 miles; total area 310,700 sq. miles; pop. 1,049,919. Capital *Sydney*, on Port Jackson; pop. 330,000. It is a splendid city, and is the oldest, and still the most important, in all Australasia. Among other great public institutions of Sydney may be mentioned the Royal Mint, University, Free Library, National Gallery, and Observatory. Besides the metropolis are 46 boroughs and 45 municipalities. Leading large towns are Albury, Bathurst, Deniliquin, Goulburn, Grafton, Hay, Maitland, Newcastle, Parramatta, Tamworth, Wagga-Wagga, Wollongong, and Yass.—New South Wales is divided into districts and counties. Of the latter there are now 142; but only 50, which occupy the earlier settled territories near the coast, have much individuality. The remainder are part of the 123 pastoral districts. Of these districts, which are extensive regions, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Wellington, Bligh and Darling are good grazing

lands; Liverpool Plains, New England, Macleay, and Clarence are suitable for agriculture; Monaro is a high and rugged table-land; Gwydir and Albert are both pastoral and agricultural; Warrego partly barren.—The country may be divided into three sections: coast district, from 30 to 120 miles wide, between coast range and the sea, fertile, settled, well watered; table-lands, extending from coast range westward to long. 141° E., poor pastoral suffering from drought; plains of interior, well watered and grassed, chief pastoral region. Coast rocky and precipitous, with few indentations. Chief harbours are Port Jackson, Twofold Bay, Jervis Bay, Broken Bay, Port Stephens, and Port Hunter. Dividing range makes two watersheds, east and west. Eastern rivers short: principal, Hawkesbury, Hunter, Shoalhaven, Clarence, Macleay, Richmond, Manning (200 to 300 miles). Western system includes Darling (1,160 miles), Lachlan (700 miles), Murrumbidgee (1,350 miles), Murray (1,120), and their affluents. There are enormous tracts of natural pasture interspersed with more or less wood. Valuable timber abounds, among it some of the largest trees in the world. Flora and fauna present the general types of Australia, and have both been supplemented by many importations. Among the latter the rabbit has proved a dreadful plague. New South Wales gardens and orchards are extremely luxuriant. Large areas are suitable for grain-growing, and almost all productions of temperate and semi-tropical countries can be successfully grown. Orange and lemon groves very prolific. Tobacco, sugar-cane, maize, sorghum, root crops, arrowroot, cotton, and vines do well in sundry districts. The mulberry flourishes, and silk culture is a rising industry. Minerals include gold, coal, silver, tin, copper, iron, antimony, lead, cinnabar, zinc, small diamonds, opals, rubies, and sapphires, kerosene-shale, etc. Climate uniformly healthy, though differing as to heat and moisture in various districts.—Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 58 members (not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 122 members, elected triennially by 72 constituencies on a basis of manhood suffrage. The Ministry is responsible to the Legislative Assembly. New South Wales as yet refrains from taking part in the Federal Council of Australasia. Education under Government control. Public schools, grammar schools, and colleges of the University; fees very low. The University is of importance, being well endowed and conferring degrees. Religion well provided for. Protestants about three-fifths of population; Presbyterians are most numerous. Church of England has six dioceses in the colony. For defence there is a Naval Brigade of 750 and torpedo corps of 230 men; a paid artillery force of 1,200, engineers 120, partly-paid infantry 4,500, cavalry 400, volunteer reserves about 5,000. Port Jackson is strongly defended by heavy batteries and submarine mines. For latest financial statistics see *BRITISH EMPIRE*, etc. (table). There are 1,935 miles of railway open, including the line which connects with the Victorian system at Albury, besides that almost finished to connect with Queensland. There are 10,618 miles of telegraph line. Staple

export is wool, increased to present amount of about 300,000,000 lb. per annum, value £7,250,000. Next come tin, value £750,000; copper, £400,000; tallow, £380,000; meat, £160,000. Gold output 100,667 oz., value £402,668. Coal mining employs over 6,000 men, about 2,870,000 tons being raised. Area leased in pastoral runs over 220,000 sq. miles, agricultural holdings 38,500,000 acres, cultivated 972,000 acres. Wheat 265,000 acres, maize 115,000 acres, sugar-cane 9,583 acres, yielding 22,000,000 lb. of sugar, vineyards 5,247 acres, yielding 555,470 gallons of wine and 3,893 of brandy, besides fish fruit and grapes. Orangeries, 7,733 acres. Sheep exceed 39,000,000; cattle 1,300,000; horses 360,000; pigs 210,000. Manufacture is increasing, there being 3,622 factories, works, and mills, employing 33,884 hands. Land of best quality can be bought at £1 per acre, payable by instalments of 2s. per acre at once and 1s. per acre per annum subsequently.—Convict immigration ceased in 1840. The colony received a constitution and representative government in 1843, and responsible government in 1855. Gold was discovered in 1851, and produced an immense rush from England and elsewhere to Australia. The first railway was opened in 1855, and telegraph to Melbourne opened 1858. Since 1872 there has been marked progress, free trade introduced, great extension of railways, etc. Sydney Exhibition held in 1879. Towards the close of 1883 an Intercolonial Conference was held at Sydney, called together principally by the feeling aroused throughout Australia in consequence of Imperial Government disallowing annexation of New Guinea. Federation schemes discussed. In 1885 Imperial Parliament passed the Federal Council Act of Australasia, but New South Wales has found difficulties in the way of her taking advantage of it. In 1884-5 the colony, amidst immense enthusiasm, raised, equipped, and sent a contingent of 800 soldiers to the Soudan—being the first occasion on which colonial troops have served with a British army abroad. A terrible colliery accident occurred at Bulli in March 1887. Eighty-five miners were entombed alive. A Bill to change the name of the colony into "Australia" was introduced in 1887. In '88 the leading question of public interest was that of immigration, which aroused much feeling, and led to the passing of certain laws, and communications between the Home Government and New South Wales. A conference of the Australasian Colonies on the subject also took place at Sydney. New South Wales celebrated its centenary as a colony, and is issuing a special series of stamps of an elaborate design to commemorate the event.—'89. The revenue for the year ending Dec. 31st, '88, showed an increase of £303,000 as compared with '87. The revenue from taxation showed an increase of £17,000, but the land revenue a decrease of £10,000. The receipts from the various public services had increased by £418,000, which included £249,000 from railway receipts, and £38,000 from postal department; receipts from miscellaneous sources showed a decrease. Resignation of the Ministry on an adverse vote on the question of the appointment of Mr. Fehon to the Railway Board (Jan. 10th). Mr. Waut having declined to form a Ministry (11th), the Hon. G. R. Dibbs was called by the Government, and succeeded in forming a cabinet, which, however, was

defeated on a vote of want of confidence (17th), and dissolved. The result of the elections showed (Feb. 16th) 68 supporters of the Ministry and 69 against, Sir Henry Parkes leading the Opposition. All the Ministers were re-elected. The Ways and Means Committee (16th) reported to the House of Representatives the Tariff Bill drawn up by them, reducing the revenue by about £70,000,000, together with another Bill reducing taxation and for other purposes, effecting a total reduction in the revenue of £42,000,000. The Appropriations Committee also reported a Bill repealing certain international tobacco duties, amounting in the aggregate to £30,000,000. It was not thought likely that either Bill will pass this session. The new Parliament was formally opened (27th), and Lord Carrington, in the inaugural speech, said it was not safe to predict that the estimates would be realised. The House would only be asked to sanction important and necessary public measures, and proposals would be submitted for the adjustment and gradual extinction of the accumulated deficit (28th). On the motion of Sir H. Parkes, a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry was carried by 68 to 64 (March 6th). The Ministry resigned. Sir H. Parkes was sent for. In the Legislative Assembly (11th) the Hon. J. P. Garvan, Treasurer in the outgoing Administration, explained that the estimated deficit for '88 and previous years amounted to £2,676,000, to which had to be added £689,000 accrued interest on the public debt, and the interest for '88 payable in January and the subsequent months, as well as the amount from the supplementary estimates for '88 and previous years, which was £697,000, the total accumulated deficit being £4,064,000, less possible savings to the extent of £320,000 in the estimated expenditure. He further explained that the accrued interest on the public debt had hitherto been excluded from statements of the deficit. In his address to his constituents (12th), Sir H. Parkes said the Government would deal with the questions of water and timber conservation, the encouragement of agriculture and the establishment of agricultural colleges, irrigation, the amendment of the mining laws, rivers, and harbours improvement, the equalisation of taxation, the reform of the electoral system by the establishment of single electorates, and the extension of the franchise to women. The Government accepted a motion (April 3rd) to abolish the duties on butter, bacon, cheese, and kerosene. Sir H. Parkes expressed, in the Assembly, the hope that the session would terminate in six weeks (4th). The Assembly passed a resolution, by 45 to 25, in favour of payment of members. The Hon. William Macmillan, Treasurer of the new Ministry, presented his budget (5th). He announced that the revenue of the colony in '88 amounted to £9,110,000, and the expenditure to £9,147,000, leaving a debit balance of £37,000. He estimated the revenue for '89 at £8,938,000, and the expenditure at £8,913,000, leaving an estimated surplus of £25,000. The actual deficit in the public accounts up to that time had not exceeded £2,600,000, which sum he proposed to gradually liquidate by means of treasury bills issued under security of the suburban lands to be sold from time to time in the colony. The steel bridge built over the Hawkesbury River on the railway between Sydney and Newcastle, which has been under construction for the last two and a half years,

was opened (May 1st) by the Governor of New South Wales in presence of the Ministers, the members of both Houses of Parliament, and a large assemblage of the general public. It carries a double line of rails, and is the third largest structure of its kind in the world, and the largest of any in the Southern Hemisphere, having seven spans of 425 ft. each. The headway above high water is 40 ft. The new bridge completes the system of railway communication between Brisbane and Adelaide. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Pearson telegraphed from England that he had resigned the bishopric of Newcastle (9th). At a meeting at Melbourne (10th) Sir Somers Vane's proposals for supporting an imperial institute were unanimously adopted, and a deputation appointed to confer with the Government on the matter. The Land Amendment Bill was read a second time, and the Bill for Payment of Members a first time (June 6th). The Crown Lands Bill passed the Legislative Assembly (July 25th). The Bill for Payment of Members was withdrawn by the Ministry (26th), on the Assembly restricting its operation to the next two Parliaments only. Sir H. Parkes introduced a second Bill for Payment of Members (31st), which passed all its stages in the Assembly at one sitting. The Treasurer announced that the revenue for the six months ending June 31st, '89, showed an increase of £159,000. The Assembly approved the continuance of the San Francisco mail service for another year (Sept. 6th). The Land Amendment Bill passed both Houses (27th), and the Parliament was prorogued the following week. Sir Henry Parkes sent (Oct. 16th) an invitation to each colony to send six representatives appointed by Parliament and chosen in equal numbers from each of the two political parties, to a proposed National Convention, four members being taken from the Assembly and two from the Council in each colony. Western Australia, having only one House, might, he suggested, only send four representatives; and thus, if New Zealand thought proper to join the Convention, the total number of representatives would be forty. This Convention would be empowered to discuss and recommend for adoption a form of Federal Constitution. "The scheme of federal government, it is assumed, would necessarily follow close upon the type of the Dominion Government of Canada, and would provide for the appointment of a Governor-General, and for the creation of an Australian Privy Council and of a Parliament consisting of a Senate and House of Commons." For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. Consult, besides official publications, Blair's "Cyclopedia of Australasia," Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook for '89," Lang's "New South Wales," Lyne's "Industries of New South Wales," Wallace's "Australasia," Petterick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc. "New Style." See article CALENDAR.

New Westminster. A city of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada. Situated on Fraser river. The chief town on the mainland, formerly capital, now second city. Pop. 4,000.

New York (Exhibition) Tower. It was reported in this country, at the end of Nov. '89, that, in connection with the exhibition to be held in New York in '92, a syndicate had been formed to build a tower 1600 ft. high. The preliminary plans, it was added, had been prepared by the Phoenix Bridge Co., which company had offered to subscribe \$100,000

towards the estimated cost of \$2,500,000. The design is circular, with 24 vertical or slightly tapering columns arranged in two concentric rings. A spiral roadway, 75 ft. to 50 ft. wide, on a uniform grade of 8 per cent., with a development of 376 miles, will run nearly to the top; it will be a double-deck roadway, with a car line on the upper part, which is to be operated on the Judson threadless screw system for street railways. At the top there are to be restaurants, etc., with a promenade and an observatory. A circular promenade will be made at a height of 450 ft., with a large cafe, and another at about 900 ft. A footwalk will be at the outside of the roadway.

New Zealand. A colony of the British Empire, consisting of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1500 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: **North Island**, or **Ahinemau**, 500 m. by 250, area 45,687 sq. m.; **South Island**, or **Te Wahi Ponamu**, 500 m. by 200, area 57,579 sq. m.; also **Stewart Island**, area 1000 sq. m.; **Chatham** and **Auckland Islands** at some distance E. and S., area 377 sq. m. Total area 104,403 sq. m. Population, 645,330. Capital **Wellington**, pop. (including suburbs) 27,833; chief cities, **Dunedin**, 45,528; **Auckland**, 57,048; **Christchurch**, 44,688. Other rising and important towns, mostly seaports, taken in order of size, are **Invercargill**, **Nelson**, **Oamaru**, **Napier**, **Thames**, **Wanganui**, **Lyttelton**, **Timaru**, **New Plymouth**, **Hokitika**, **Greymouth**, **Masterton**, and **Blenheim**. Country divided into 63 counties, which are subdivided into ridings and boroughs. The original provinces, now called "provincial districts," have no longer any political importance.—**Main Islands** are separated by Cook Strait, on north of which is **Port Nicholson** and the capital. Coast is much indented by bays and harbours, estuaries and firths. Chief rivers are N. **Wairoa**, **Thames**, **Waikato**, and **Wanganui** in North Island; **Wairau**, **Buller**, **Grey**, **Waitaki**, **Taieri**, **Clutha**, **Mataura**, and **Waiau**, in South Island; also many smaller streams. Surface rugged. Volcanoes and volcanic belt across centre of North Island. Alpine chain descends along west coast of South Island. Its eastern slopes are the great grazing region. Lakes numerous: **Taupo** in North, **Wakatipu** in South Island are largest. Famous "Hot Lakes" and geyser regions between **Taupo** and **Bay of Plenty**, where the **Tarawera Eruption** occurred in June 1886. Immense tracts of forest, containing splendid timber, notably **kauri pine**, in the north. E. and S. of South Island much open grass. No native animals except dogs and rats, now nearly extinct. No reptiles but lizards. Deer, cattle, pigs, goats, etc., wild in some parts; rabbits a plague in the south. Native birds sufficiently numerous: among them three small species (apteryx) of an extinct gigantic struthious family, are still found. Turkeys, pheasants, etc., introduced and plentiful. Natural productions of most value are **kauri timber** and **gum**, **phormium** or native flax, **coal**, **gold**, **iron**, and other minerals. There are coal mines and gold fields in several parts. Seas contain various excellent food fish in vast abundance. The climates of New Zealand are equable, very healthy, and generally of the warmer temperate zone. There is an abundant rainfall. All British plants may be raised to perfection in the fertile soil. For the English labouring class it is a veritable paradise.—Government is carried on by a Governor, who is advised by

a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the Legislative Council consists of 54 members nominated by the Governor for life, the House of Representatives of 95 members elected triennially on a manhood suffrage. Maori representatives sit in both Houses. New Zealand takes no part in the Federal Council of Australasia as yet. There is no State-aided church, but most Christian sects are well provided for. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. The New Zealand University is an examining board, chartered to grant degrees. Affiliated to it are the Otago University (Dunedin), the Canterbury College (Christchurch), and University College (Auckland), besides some minor institutions. Ports defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. There are 8000 to 10,000 volunteers, and 450 armed constabulary. Exports consist of wool, grain, gold, kauri gum, tallow, timber, rabbit skins, flax and cordage, leather, meat, etc. Manufacture is progressing well, particularly as regards woollens. There are 1806 miles of railway, which extent is being rapidly increased, as well as numerous roads, and water communication. Telegraph line, 4546 miles. There are over 200 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals. The land under cultivation amounted in '88 to 6,845,177 acres. The colony has made phenomenal progress since '40. Its resources are immense, and still inadequately worked. Depression has affected the colony, but wages are very high and living very cheap. Native troubles are now at an end. The public debt, though large, is secured by the works carried out. Government lands are now reserved on a new leasehold system, instead of being sold as formerly; but plenty of land is to be had cheap, and farming is lucrative. Artificial values of land also provided against to some extent.—Maori chiefs signed *Treaty of Waitangi* in 1840, whereby New Zealand became a British possession and a Crown colony. Auckland was founded as the capital. Representative government was soon introduced. Between 1840 and 1850 settlements were formed at Wellington, Taranaki, Nelson, Otago, and Canterbury. These became provinces, with autonomous government under the general direction of central government at Auckland. Subsequently Hawke's Bay, Marlborough, Westland, and Southland, were added to the list of provinces. In these early days there were several small wars with different native tribes, at Wairau, Wanganui, round the Bay of Islands, and again in Taranaki. In 1852 the colony received a constitution and responsible government. Maori wars 1855 to 1869. The central parts of North Island were the scene. Sundry Maori of various tribes drew together under a "prophet," and professed a new religion called Paimariri. The Waikatos elected a Maori "king." These two sections waged a guerilla warfare with British. Finally they became disaffected. After 1869 the "kingites" remained peaceable, but isolated in their own districts, and the "prophet" and his followers withdrew to a village in Taranaki. The latter were eventually dispersed in 1881—about which time, too, the "king" gave up the policy of isolation, visited England, and is now much on a par with chiefs of other tribes, who have become a part of the general community. A disturbance about land occurred in 1886 in Patea county, fomented by the "prophet" Te Whiti and his followers. It was promptly suppressed,

Te Whiti and others being arrested and fined. In 1865 the seat of government was removed to Wellington, and in 1873 the Public Works Policy was inaugurated. Large loans were now raised, and the funds devoted to immigration, to the construction of harbours, railways, roads, etc. In 1896 came into force a very important measure. The provinces were then done away with, and their several governments abolished. The topics which engaged public attention in '89 were a Bill for altering the constitution of the Legislative Council, an Electoral Bill, and a measure for amending the Property Assessment Act. The subject of a Federal Union was also much discussed. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Stone's "Otago and Southland Directory and New Zealand Annual" (Crosby, Lockwood), "The Official Handbook to New Zealand," Hector's "Handbook to New Zealand," Hay's "Brighter Britain," Wallace's "Australasia," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc.

Niagara. A river connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, and, throughout its course, forming a part of the boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. The famous Falls occur about midway. Navigation between the lakes is conducted by means of the Welland Canal on the Canadian side.

Nicaragua. a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sea. Is governed by President, Senate, and House of Representatives, elected by universal suffrage. Area 49,500 sq. m.; pop. 500,000. Estimated revenue in '87 £698,659; expenditure £656,000; imports £373,585; exports £911,510. Public internal debt £210,707; foreign debt, about £285,000, contracted in '87. Army about 10,000, including police and militia. Exports, coffee, india-rubber, and cattle. Railways and telegraphs have been constructed. Scheme for inter-oceanic canal revived in '79. The treaty by which the United States took power to construct the same, objected to by England in '84. United States legislature finally refused ratification (Jan. '89).—During '89 (Aug.), the President, Don Evaristo Carazo, died, and was succeeded by Don R. Sacusa. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Nicaragua Ship Canal. On Dec. 1st, 1884, it was announced in President Arthur's message to Congress that a treaty had been signed between the Government of the United States and that of the Republic of Nicaragua, in Central America, for the construction of a ship canal through the latter country as a connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Nicaragua is one of the five confederated republics, and is situated south of Guatemala and north of Panama, on the isthmus which connects North and South America. According to this treaty the waterway was to be made by the engineers of the United States army from the plans of Mr. A. G. Mensal, of the United States navy. (For details of the vicissitudes of the scheme down to the end of '88, see our earlier editions.) The Nicaragua Canal Bill was passed by the House on Feb. 6th, '89, and the incorporation of the Maritime Canal Co. of Nicaragua was duly authorised. Under date, New York, May 24th, '89, it was reported that fifty men, provided with all necessary implements, were to be despatched by the Nicaragua Canal Co.

as a pioneer expedition to begin the work of constructing the canal. The party left in the ss. *Alvema* immediately afterwards for Greytown. The total length of the route finally decided upon (says the *Engineer* of June 7th) is 170 miles, made up as follows: river navigation, 64 miles; lake navigation, 56½ miles; basin navigation, formed by small dams, 20½ miles; actual canal, 29 miles. There are three locks on each side of the divide, and it is thought that each lock can pass thirty-two ships a day. The general depth is 30 ft., the earth slopes are 1½ to 1 ft., and the rock slopes nearly vertical in places. It was reported from New York (June 8th) that the construction of a breakwater had been begun. In August it was reported that the arrangements for the workpeople were being specially prepared to prevent the heavy death list as seen at Panama. Good dwellings, food, and pure water, brought for fifteen miles to Greytown, were being provided. From information which reached this country in Oct., it appears that the total length of the route as finally located is 170 miles; of this 121 miles is free navigation of Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan river, requiring only a little dredging, etc.; 21 miles is free navigation of basins formed by the flooding of two valleys, leaving 28 miles only of canal excavation. There will be five locks. The total cost for construction, exclusive of hospitals, shops, etc., is estimated at 55,000,000 dollars. After rumoured disagreements between the Company, the Nicaragua Government and Costa Rica, the first sod of the Canal was turned on Nov. 11th.

Nicosia. Capital of Cyprus (*q.v.*), pop. 11,500. Also written Lefkossia and Leucossia, of which it is a corruption.

Niger. The greatest river of Western Africa, draining the Western Soudan. Called also Ku Joliba in its upper course, and Ku Kworra in its middle and lower. Was declared a "free trade" river at the Berlin Conference. France is acquiring control of the Upper Niger through Senegambia. Consult Richardson's "Story of the Niger."

Niger Districts. A British protectorate in West Africa since 1884. Extends over the delta from the Rio del Rey and up the Niger to the Benue, its great eastern tributary. In '87 was added the entire coast from Lagos to the Rio del Rey, and territories in the Niger basin acquired by the Royal Niger Company. Consult Richardson's "Story of the Niger."

Nilsson, Madame Christine. One of the greatest operatic singers of the present day, b. near Vexio, in Sweden, in 1843. At first she travelled about the country playing and singing at fairs, when M. Tornérhjelm, accidentally hearing her, made her his *protégée*, placing her under the care of Mr. Franz Berwald, of Stockholm, M.M. Masset and Wurtch, at Paris, for her musical education. She made her first appearance, which was very successful, at the Théâtre Lyrique, Paris, in the part of Violetta in "La Traviata." She visited London in '69, and the United States in '70. She again visited London, and sang at Drury Lane. In '83-4 she made a brilliantly successful tour in the United States. In '72 she married M. Auguste Rouzaud, who died in '82; and subsequently married at Paris the Count A. de Miranda. In June '88 Mdme. N. appeared at a farewell concert at the Albert Hall, and received a rapturous reception. The Comtesse

has made a unique collection of fans. In Nov. '89 it was rumoured that she contemplated a tour in the United States.

"Nineteenth Century Review" (monthly). First number issued March 1877. Editor, Mr. James Knowles (*q.v.*) ('77). Deals with the leading social, scientific, literary, and political questions of the day. The writers are among the foremost men of the time. Mr. Gladstone, Cardinal Manning, and Professor Huxley are among the contributors. Office, 1, Paternoster Square, E.C.

Nitrate of Soda. The production of nitrate of soda is beginning to assume very large proportions, so much so that the supply is now considerably in advance of the demand. The shipments from the west coast of South America for the nitrate year ending 30th June, '89, amounted to 853,000 tons. The consumption during that period, although showing an increase, did not exceed 740,000 tons. Germany, France and Belgium augmented their supply by 15 per cent., the United States 10 per cent., but Great Britain took about 7 per cent. less. The Continent absorbed altogether about 546,000 tons, the United Kingdom 100,000, and America 60,000. The visible supply on 30th June was 288,000 tons against 190,000 tons at the corresponding period of '88. The following figures give the consumption throughout the world in the past decade, between 1st July and 30th June, together with the average Liverpool prices per cwt. for the twelve months:—

'78-79,	280,000 tons;	average price,	13s. 6d.
'79-80,	170,000 " "	" "	16s. 3d.
'80-81,	250,000 " "	" "	14s. 6d.
'81-82,	350,000 " "	" "	13s. 9d.
'82-83,	430,000 " "	" "	12s. 3d.
'83-84,	530,000 " "	" "	10s. 0d.
'84-85,	490,000 " "	" "	9s. 9d.
'85-86,	440,000 " "	" "	10s. 6d.
'86-87,	510,000 " "	" "	9s. 9d.
'87-88,	670,000 " "	" "	9s. 4d.
'88-89,	730,000 " "	" "	9s. 10d.

A very large amount of capital has been invested in the trade, and seventeen companies have been organised with capitals aggregating upwards of £5,000,000. The dividends paid upon most of these companies range from 20 to 80 per cent., and this in the face of an export duty of £2 12s. 6d. per ton. The cost f.o.b. varies from 1 dol. 85 cents. per quintal (about 22 to the ton) to 2 dols. 75 cents., and the freight to Europe from 22s. 6d. up to 37s. The cost of producing nitrate by the *Primitiva*, San Jorge, and Rosario companies is about 40 cents per quintal at the works; which is the lowest price at which it can be manufactured. In '88 the district of Tarapaca produced 15½ million quintals; Antofagasta 650,000 quintals, and Taltal 650,000 quintals. The Antofagasta returns show a falling off, for in '79 the output was over 1,000,000 quintals, but those of the other districts mark a very considerable increase—especially Tarapaca. Numerous experiments have been made with nitrate of soda for agricultural purposes, and the results prove that a combination of superphosphate and nitrate of soda, in the proportion of 3 cwt. of the former to 2 cwt. of the latter to the acre, is the most beneficial to the land, while giving the highest yield of wheat as compared with other manures. On the Continent nitrate of soda is chiefly used for beet-growing, and has become a necessity, for the only other fertiliser suitable

for this purpose is sulphate of ammonia, which is more expensive. Chili derives a very large revenue from the export of nitrate of soda.

Nitroglycerine. See DYNAMITE.

Noms de Plume, etc. The word *nom-de-plume* is not known in French, in which language the proper equivalent is *nom-de-guerre*. The following list of pseudonyms or pen-names deals chiefly with modern and Eng-lish or American writers; it includes some initials and maiden names used by married ladies in authorship.

[* Implies only occasional or early use.]

- A., Major* C. B. Coles.
A.K.H.B. Rev. A. K. H. Boyd.
A.L.O.E. (= A Lady of England) . . . Charlotte Maria Tucker.
Acheta Domestica . . . Miss L. M. Budgen.
Adler, Max Chas. Heber Clark.
Alexander, Mrs. . . . Mrs. A. F. Hector.
Alexander the Correc-tor Alexander Cruden.
**Alcibiades* Lord Tennyson in *Punch*, 1846.
Ali Baba Abernigh Mackay.
Ally Sloper Chas. H. Ross.
**Almavia* Clement Scott.
Amateur Angler . . . Edward Marston.
Amateur Casual, An . . Jas. Greenwood.
Amnat Batuk N. L. Thieblin.
**Amicus ("Times")* . . Sir Thos. Fairbairn.
Ange-Bénigne Mme. de Molènes.
Ansley, F. F. Anstey Guthrie.
Antijanus Dr. P. Hergenroether.
Ape ("Vanity Fair") . . Pellegrini(caricaturist).
A Raven's Feather . . . Ll. F. W. Jewitt.
Argles, Mrs. now Mrs. Hungerford.
Aristocratic Tout . . . T. Wood.
**Atlas ("World")* . . . Edmund Yates.
Auber Forrester . . . Annie Aubertine Wood-ward.
**Augustsohn, W.* . . . W. von Kotzebue.
**Aunt Fanny* Mrs. F. D. Gage.
" Hester Miss G. M. Craik.
" Judy Mrs. Alfred Gatty.
" Kitty Maria Jane Macintosh.
" Louisa Mrs. Valentine.
Autocrat of the Break-fast Table O. W. Holmes.
B("Times") Lord Bramwell.
**Bab* W. S. Gilbert.
**Baptistel* Alphonse Daudet.
Barker, Lady now Lady F. N. Broome.
Barrister("Sat.Rev.") . Sir J. F. Stephen.
Basil Richard Ashe King.
Beaumont, Averil . . . Mrs. Marg. Hunt.
Bede, Cuthbert Rev. Edw. Bradley.
Bee-Master Dr. John Cumming.
Bell, Acton Anne Brontë.
" Currer Charlotte Nicholls (née Brontë).
" Ellis Emily Jane Brontë.
Bertall Albert D'Arnaut.
**Bewick, Mary* Adel. Anne Procter.
Besieged Resident in Paris H. Labouchère.
Baltina Eliz. von Arnim.
Bibliophile Jacob . . . Paul Lacroix.
Bickerdyke, John . . . C. H. Cook.
Bickerslaff, Isaac . . . Jon. Swift; and Steele in *Taitler*.
Bideford Postman . . . E. Caperne.
**Biglow, Hosea* J. Russell Lowell.
Bullings, Josh Henry W. Shaw.
Bodkin, Tammas . . . W. D. Latta.
Bolderwood, Rolf . . . T. A. Brown.

- *Bon Gaultier* Sir Theod. Martin and W. E. Aytoun.
**Bos* Chas. Dickens.
Braddon, Miss M. E. . now Mrs. John Maxwell.
Breitmann, Hans . . . Chas. G. Leland.
**Brooke, Nelsie* Mrs. E. Ross.
Brown, Mrs. Geo. Rose.
Brown, Pisistratus . . . William Black.
Brown, Tom Thos. Hughes.
Browne, Matthew . . . W. B. Rands.
Browne, Phillis Mrs. Hamer.
**Brownrigg, Henry* . . Douglas Jerrold.
Buntline, Ned E. Z. C. Judson.
Bystander Goldwin Smith.
C. Mrs. Southey.
C. A. W. C. A. Wheeler.
Caballero, Fernan . . Cecilia Bohl de Faber y Larrea.
Caliban M. Bergerat, also Jules Claretie.
**Carla* Victorien Sardou.
Carmen Sylva Queen of Roumania.
Carroll, Lewis Rev. C. L. Dodgson.
Caveat Emptor Sir Geo. Stephen.
Cavendish H. Jones.
**Caxton, Pisistratus* . . The first Lord Lytton.
Cecil Cour. Tongue.
**Cecil, Davenant* . . . Rev. Derwent Cole-ridge.
Censor ("Don't") . . . O. H. Bunce.
Cham (caricaturist) . . . Amédée de Noé.
Champfleury Jules Fleury.
**Charlief Parson, A* . . . Chas. Kingsley.
**Cherith* Miss Fannie Surtees.
Cincinnatus Wm. Plumer.
Claribel (song writer) . Mrs. Barnard.
Cleishbotham, Jed. . . Sir W. Scott.
Citizen of the World . . O. Goldsmith.
Cladpole, Tim Richard Lower.
Clio Joseph Addison.
Clutterbuck, Capt. . . Sir Walter Scott.
Columbanus Dr. C. O'Connor.
Conway, Hugh F. J. Fergus.
Cornwall, Barry . . . B. W. Procter.
**Colton, R. T.* Mortimer Collins.
Country Parson . . . Rev. A. K. H. Boyd and Rev. H. Moule.
Cousin Kate Cath. D. Bell.
Craddock, C. E. . . . Mary N. Murfree.
Craik, G. M. late Mrs. E. M. May.
Crawley, Capt. G. F. Pardon.
Crayon, Christopher . . J. E. Ritchie.
**Crayon, Geoffrey* . . . Washington Irving.
Cross, Launcelot Frank Carr.
**Crowfield, Christopher* Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Crowquill, Alfred . . . A. H. Forrester (artist) and C. R. Forrester (author).
Cushing, Paul Roland A. Wood.
Cynfaer Rev. J. H. Evans.
Csapek J. L. Hutton.
D. T. S. Elizabeth Balch.
**Dagonet* G. R. Sims.
**Dalmocand* Geo. Macdonald.
Danbury Newsman . . . J. M. Bailey.
The Dangerfield, John . O. J. F. R. Crawford.
Darc, Daniel Mme. Regnier.
Darke, Ernest E. . . . G. W. Redway.
Daryl, Philippe Pascal Grousset.
Daryl, Sydney Douglas Straight.
Dash, Comtesse Mme. de Saint Mars.
**Delorme, Joseph* . . . C. A. Sainte-Beuve.
Delphine D. P. Baker.
Delta (Δ) D. M. Molr.
De Montauban, G. . . Wm. P. Greenough.

- Derrick, Frances* . . . Mrs. F. E. M. Notley.
Dioscorides . . . Prof. P. Harting.
Doblado, Don Leucadio . . . J. Blanco White.
Dod Grile . . . M. H. Bierce.
Dorn, Justus . . . W. Müller v. Königs-winter.
Dow, jun. . . . Eldridge G. Paige.
Downing, Major Jack . . . Seba Smith and C. A. Davis.
Drapiet and Draper . . . Jon. Swift.
Drawcansir, Sir Alex. . . . Henry Fielding, in *Coven Garden Journal*.
Druid . . . H. H. Dixon.
Dryasdust, Rev. Dr. . . . Sir. W. Scott.
Duchess, The . . . Mrs. Margaret Argles.
Dunshunner, Angustus . . . William Ed. Aytoun, in "Blackwood."
E. P. B. . . . Rt. Hon. Edward Pley-dell-Bouverie.
E. V. B. . . . Hon. Mrs. Boyle.
Elbon, Barbara . . . Leonora B. Halsted.
Elia . . . C. Lamb.
Eliot, George . . . Mrs. Cross (*née* Marian Evans).
Elizabeth, Charlotte . . . Mrs. C. E. Tonna (*née* Phelan).
Elizabeth, Sophia . . . Mrs. Napier Higgins.
English Opium Eater . . . T. De Quincey.
Ennyuee . . . Mrs. A. Jameson.
Ephemera . . . E. Fitzgibbon.
Espriella, Don M. A. . . . Robert Southey.
Etoile . . . Maj.-Gen. Ed. Mitchell.
**Etonensis* . . . W. E. Gladstone.
Ettrick Shepherd . . . Jas. Hogg.
Eugenius . . . J. Hall Stevenson.
**Expertus* . . . Rev. Malcolm MacColl.
**Fairleigh, Frank* . . . Francis E. Smedley.
Fane, Violet . . . Mrs. Singleton.
*Farningham, Mari-
anne* . . . Mary Anne Hearn.
Fern, Fanny . . . Mrs. Sara P. Parton.
**Fin Bec* . . . W. Blanchard Jerrold.
**Fitaboodle, G.* . . . W. M. Thackeray.
**Flaneur* . . . Edmund Yates.
Fleming, G. . . . Julia C. Fletcher.
**Forrest, George* . . . Rev. J. G. Wood.
Forrester, Fanny . . . Mrs. E. Judson (*née* Chubbuck).
Forrester, Frank . . . H. W. Herbert.
**Forrester, Gilbert* . . . Henry Braddon.
Forrester, Mrs. . . . Mrs. Bridges.
Franc, M. J. . . . now Mrs. Evans.
G. A. S. . . . G. A. Sala.
Gaol Chaplain . . . Rev. Erskine Neale.
Gurrell, Edward . . . Mrs. Isab. Fyvie Mayo.
Gavarni . . . P. S. Chevalier.
Gerald . . . E. H. Brodie.
Gerard, E. D. . . . now M^{re}. de Lazowski.
Ghazi . . . Frank Power.
Gift, Theo. . . . Theodora Boulger (*née* Havers).
**Gil, André* . . . L. A. Gosset de Guinnes.
**Girl of the Period* . . . Mrs. E. Lynn-Linton.
Glowet, Jules de . . . M. Quesnay de Beau-
repaire.
**Goslett, Paul* . . . Chas. Lever.
Gracchus . . . Samuel Kidd.
Graduate of Oxford . . . John Ruskin.
Graham, Ennis . . . Mrs. Molesworth.
Graindorge, F. Thos. . . . Henri Taine.
**Gray, Maxwell* . . . Miss Utiett.
Wendrake . . . James W. Baynham.
Wenwood, Grace . . . Mrs. Sara Jane Lippin-
cott (*née* Clarke).
Gréville, Henry . . . Mme. Durand.
**Grimbosh, H.* . . . C. Mackay.
Grimmel . . . M. Rochfort.
Gushington, Angelina . . . C. W. R. Cooke.
Gushington, Impulsia . . . Lady Dufferin.
Gyp . . . Comtesse de Martel de
Joinville.
H. B. . . . John Doyle.
H. H. . . . Mrs. Helen Hunt Jack-
son.
Hafis . . . R. Stott.
Halévy, Lud. . . . Levy.
Hamilton, Gail . . . Mary Abigail Dodge.
Hamst, Olphar . . . Ralph Thomas.
Hardcastle, Ephraim . . . W. H. Pyne.
Harkaway . . . Charles Marshall.
Harland, Marion . . . Mrs. M. V. Terhune (*née* Hawes).
Heiter, Amalie . . . Duchess of Saxony.
Henry, Camille . . . Countess Irene de la
Rocca.
**Hertfordshire Incum-
bent* . . . Dean J. W. Blakesley.
Hicover, Harry . . . Chas. Bindley.
**Historians* . . . Sir W. Vernon Harcourt.
Hoffman, Prof. . . . Angelo J. Lewis.
Hope, Ascott R. . . . R. Hope Moncreiff.
Hoppus, M. . . . now Mrs. Alfred Marks.
Holspur . . . H. M. Feist.
Huntington, Faye . . . Mrs. I. H. Foster.
Hutton, G. M. . . . Mrs. Mona Card.
Hutton, Barbara . . . Mrs. Alexander.
Hyacinthe, Père . . . Chas. J. M. Loysen.
Iconoclast . . . Chas. Bradlaugh.
Idstone . . . Rev. Thomas Pearce.
Ignatius, Father . . . Rev. J. Leyscester Lyne.
Index, Q. P. . . . W. McGriswold.
Indicus . . . Major Evans Bell.
Ingoldsby . . . Rev. James Hildyard.
Ingoldsby, Thomas . . . Rev. R. H. Barham.
Invalid . . . Henry Matthews.
Iris ("The Echo") . . . Miss Billington.
Irish Whisky Drinker . . . John Sheehan.
Iron, Ralph . . . Miss Olive Schreiner.
Ironsides, Nestor . . . Sir Richard Steele.
Iskander . . . Alex. Herzen.
Janus . . . J. I. von Dollinger, J.
N. Huber, and J.
Friedrich.
Jean Paul . . . Jean Paul F. Richter.
Jehu Junior . . . T. Gibson Bowles.
Jones, T. Percy . . . Prof. Aytoun.
Jorlocks, John . . . R. S. Surtees.
Journeyman Engineer . . . T. Wright.
Journeyman Printer . . . C. M. Smith.
Junius . . . The *Letters* of Junius
have been attributed
to 51 different persons.
**Kata Phusin* . . . John Ruskin.
Keith, Leslie . . . Miss K. Johnston.
Kerr, Orpheus C.
(= Office Seeker) . . . R. H. Newell.
Keltner . . . E. S. Dallas.
King, Alice . . . Mrs. A. King Hamilton.
*Knickerbocker, Diet-
rich* . . . Washington Irving.
Kron, Karl . . . Lyman H. Bagg.
L. E. ("World") . . . Louis Engel.
L. E. L. . . . L. E. Maclean (*née*
London).
L. N. R. . . . Mrs. L. N. Ranyard.
Laffan, May . . . Mrs. W. N. Hartley.
Lamber, Juliette . . . Mme. Edmund Adam.
Lancashire Incumbent . . . Rev. A. Home.
Larwood, Jacob . . . L. R. Sadler.
**Latouche, John* . . . O. J. F. R. Crawford.

Latour, Tomline . . . W. S. Gilbert.
 Lee, Holmes . . . Harriet Farr.
 Lee, Katherine . . . Mrs. H. Jenner.
 Lee, Vernon . . . Violet Paget.
 Leith-Adams, Mrs. . . now Mrs. De Courcy Laffan
 Leslie, Frank . . . Henry Carter.
 Leto, Pomponio . . . Marchese Vitelleschi.
 Lewald, Fanny . . . now Mme Stahr.
 Limmer, Luke . . . John Leighton (artist).
 Lion Killer . . . C. J. B. Gérard.
 Little, Thomas . . . T. Moore.
 Locker, Arthur . . . J. H. Forbes.
 *Lorrequer, Harry . . Chas. Lever.
 *Lot, Parson . . . Chas. Kingsley.
 Lothrop, Amy . . . Mrs. A. B. Warner.
 Loti, Pierre . . . P. Viard.
 Ludlow, Johnny . . . Mrs. Ily. Wood (née
 Luska, Sidney . . . H. Harland. [Price].
 Lyall, Edna . . . Miss Ada Ellen Bayly.
 *Mace, Sloper . . . C. G. Leland.
 McGrath, Terence . . H. A. Blake.
 Mailland, Edward . . Herbert Ainslie.
 *Mailland, Thos. . . Rob. Buchanan.
 Malagrowther, Mala-
 chi . . . Sir W. Scott.
 Malot, Lucas . . . Mrs. Harrison.
 Manchester Man . . . Rev. R. Lamb and Rich.
 Burn.
 *Manners, Mrs. Horace . A. C. Swinburne.
 Mariotti, L. . . A. Gallenga.
 Markham, Howard . . Mary Cecil Hay.
 Markham, Mrs. . . Mrs. E. C. Penrose.
 Marliit, E. . . Henriette Eugénia John.
 Marryat, Florence . . now Mrs. F. Lean.
 Marvel, Ik . . . Donald G. Mitchell.
 Masque de Fer . . . P. Gille.
 Mathers, Helen . . . Mrs. Reeves (née Mat-
 thews).
 *Maurice, Walter . . . Walter Besant.
 May, Sophie . . . Rebecca S. Clarke.
 Maynard, Walter . . . T. W. Beale.
 Meade, L. T. . . now Mrs. Toulmin
 Smith.
 Meredith, Owen . . . Earl of Lytton.
 Merlin . . . Alfred Tennyson in
 "Examiner," 1852.
 *Merton, Tristram . . Lord Macaulay.
 Meyerbeer, J. . . Jacob Meyer Beer.
 Miller, Joaquin . . . C. H. Miller.
 Minck, Paule . . . Mme. Boyannowitch.
 *Minute Philosopher, A . Chas. Kingsley.
 Modern Pythagorean . Dr. R. MacNish.
 Monsieur de l'Orches-
 tre . . . Arnold Mortier.
 Morel, Conway . . . C. Z. Macaulay.
 Myrtle, Minnie . . . Mrs. S. M. Piatt.
 Nadar . . . Felix Tournachon.
 Nasby, Petroleum . . .
 Vesuvius . . . D. R. Locke.
 Nesbit, E. . . Mr. and Mrs. Bland.
 *Nemesis . . . James Beal.
 *New Writer (9) . . . Lewis Morris.
 *New Writer . . . Mrs. Frances Eleanor
 Tollope.
 Nimrod . . . C. J. Apperley.
 Noblesse Oblige . . . H. Evans.
 North, Christopher . . Prof. John Wilson.
 Northumbrian . . . Charles Macintosh.
 Novalis . . . F. L. von Hardenberg.
 O. K. . . Olga Kireef, now
 Madame de Novikoff.
 O'Doherty, Sir Mor-
 gan . . . Dr. Maginn.
 *O'Dowd, Cornelius . . Chas. Lever.
 Ogilvy, Gavin . . . J. M. Barrie.

Oldcastle, John . . . Wilfred Meynell, Editor
 of "Merry England."
 Old Sailor . . . Matt. Hy. Barker.
 Old Shuckarry . . . Major H. A. Leveson.
 Oliver, Pen . . . Sir H. Thompson.
 Omnium, Jacob . . . Matt. Jas. Higgins.
 O'Neddy, Philothée . A. M. Dondey.
 Optic, Oliver . . . Wm. T. Adams.
 O'Rell, Max . . . Paul Blouet.
 Ouida . . . Louise de la Ramée.
 *Oxonienis . . . Rev. John Pickford.
 P. . . Prof. Fred. Pollock.
 Page, H. A. . . Alex. H. Japp.
 Pansy . . . Mrs. I. M. Alden.
 Parley, Peter . . . Sam. G. Goodrich (also
 used by W. Martin, G.
 Mogridge, W. Tegg, J.
 Bennett, and others).
 *Pastel . . . G. F. Pardon.
 Partington, Mrs. . . B. P. Shillaber.
 Paull, M. A. . . now Mrs. John Rieley.
 *Pendennis, Arthur . . W. M. Thackeray.
 Pendragon . . . Henry Sampson.
 Penn, Arthur . . . J. Brander Matthews.
 Percy, Reuben . . . Thos. Byerley.
 Percy, Sholto . . . J. C. Robertson.
 Philalethes . . . R. Bentley, the King of
 Saxony, and others
 Philidor . . . F. A. Danican.
 Philomnesle Junior . . Gustave Brunet (biblio-
 grapher).
 Phis. Hablot K. Browne
 (artist).
 Piccolo . . . Mde. Theo.
 *Pindar, Paul . . . John Wolcot, J. Yonge
 Akerman, and C. F.
 Lawler.
 Pisanus Fraxi . . . H. S. Ashbee.
 Plough, One from the . William Mitchell.
 Plough, One who has .
 Whistled at the . . Alexander Somerville.
 Plymley, Peter . . . Sydney Smith.
 *Power, Cecil . . . Grant Allen.
 Porcupine, Peter . . . W. Cobbett.
 Prendergast, Paul . . Douglas Jerrold.
 Prout, Father . . . F. S. Mahony.
 *Puck . . . John Proctor.
 Q. T. Purnell, A. T. Q.
 Couch, and others.
 Quallon . . . S. H. Bradbury.
 Quatrelles . . . E. Lépine.
 *Query, Peter . . . Martin F. Tupper.
 *Quirinus . . . Dr. I. J. von Döllinger.
 *Ramsbottom, Mrs. . . Theodore Hoak.
 Rash, Carl de . . . C. Read.
 Red Spinner . . . Wm. Senior.
 Reybaud, Mme. . . Henriette Ainaud.
 Riddell, Mrs. J. H. .
 (F. G. Trafford) . . Mrs. C. E. L. Riddell.
 Rita . . . Mrs. E. M. J. von Booth.
 Rob Roy . . . John MacGregor.
 Roberts, Capt. A. C. . Hobart Pasha.
 Rosen, Julius . . . Nic. Dufek.
 Roslyn, Guy . . . J. Hatton.
 *Roving Englishman . E. C. Grenville-Murray.
 Rowel, M. . . Rev. Valdemar Thisted
 Rowlands, Cadwal-
 ader . . . J. C. Hotten.
 *Runnymede ("Times") . Lord Beaconsfield.
 S. G. O. . . Rev. Lord Sydney
 Godolphin Osborne.
 Sadie . . . Miss Sarah Williams.
 Samtina, X. B. de . . J. X. Boniface.
 Salamanca, Don Felix
 de . . . John H. Ingram.
 Samarow, Gregor . . . Oscar Meding.

- Sand, George* . . . Madame A. L. A. Dudevant (*née* Dupin).
Sand, Jules . . . J. L. S. Sandeau.
San-Marie . . . Albert Schulz.
Saxe Holm . . . Mrs. H. H. Jackson.
Scott, Leader . . . Mrs. Lucy E. Baxter (*née* Barnes).
Scott, Lucy . . . Mrs. Jack.
Scriblerus, Martinus . . . Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot.
Scrutator . . . K. W. Horlock, Rev. M. MacColl, and others.
Search, John . . . Archbishop Whately.
Senex . . . G. Bateman, Robt. Reid (Glasgow), Lord Grey and others.
Severn, Lawrence . . . Ada Trotter.
Sharp, Luke . . . Robert Barr.
Sherwood Forester . . . Spenser T. Hall.
Shirley . . . John Skelton.
Sidney, Margaret . . . Harriet M. Lothrop.
Silverpen . . . Eliza Meteyard.
Sketchley, Arthur . . . Rev. George Rose.
Stick, Sam . . . T. C. Haliburton.
Slingsby, J. F. . . . Dr. J. F. Waller.
Slingsby, Philip . . . N. P. Willis.
Stop, Dr. . . . Sir J. Stoddart.
Smiff, O. P. Q. Philander . . . A. A. Dowty.
Smith, Shirley . . . Ella Curtis.
Soltera, Marie . . . Mary Lester.
Sophia Elizabeth . . . Miss. Napier Higgins.
South, Simeon . . . J. Macgregor.
Spectator . . . Joseph Addison.
Spectre . . . J. S. Latham.
Sparranza . . . Lady Wilde.
Stahr, Arthur . . . Mme. Valeska Voigt.
Stanley, H. M. . . . John Rowlands.
Stella . . . Mrs. Estelle Anna Lewis, Mrs. N. C. Iron, and others.
Stendhal . . . Marie Henri Bayle.
Stepniak . . . said to be A. I. Ertel.
Stern, Daniel . . . Countess d'Agoult.
Sterne, Carus . . . Ernst L. Krause.
Stonehenge . . . J. H. Walsh.
Stonemason of Cromarty . . . Hugh Miller.
Stephon . . . E. Bradbury.
Stretton, Hesba . . . Sarah Smith.
Stuart, Esme . . . Miss Leroy.
Summerly, Felix . . . Sir Henry Cole.
Surfaceman . . . Alexander Anderson.
Surrebuttes, John . . . John Austey.
Synington, Maggie . . . Mrs. Blathwayt.
Syntax, Dr. . . . Wm. Combe.
Taylor, G. . . . Professor Hausrath.
Taylor, Theodore . . . John Camden Hotten.
**Templar* . . . W. C. M. Kent (Chas. Kent).
Temple, Neville . . . Hon. Julian C. H. Fane.
Tinto, Dick . . . F. B. Goodrich.
Titcomb, Timothy . . . J. G. Holland.
**Titmarsh, Michael Angelo* . . . W. M. Thackeray.
Toby, M. P. . . . H. W. Lucy, in *Punch*.
Toler King . . . Mrs. Emily Fox.
Touchstone . . . M. Booth.
**Traford, F. G.* . . . Mrs. J. H. Riddell.
Trenchard, Ann . . . H. Waterson.
Trim, Timothee . . . Léo Lespès.
Trous Etoiles (*)* . . . L'Abbe J. H. Michon, author of "Le Maudit," etc.
Truck, Bill . . . John Howell.
Truste, H. . . . Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps.
- Turkish Spy* . . . G. P. Marana.
Twain, Mark . . . Samuel L. Clemens.
Twenty Years Resident in Egypt . . . C. F. Moberly-Bell.
Two Brothers . . . A. and G. H. Money.
Two Brothers ("Guesses at Truth") . . . J. C. and A. W. Hare.
Two Brothers ("Poems," 1827) . . . A. and C. Tennyson.
Ubique . . . Col. Parker-Gilmore.
Uncle Esch . . . H. W. Shaw.
**Uncle Hardy* . . . Wm. Senior.
Uncle Remus . . . Joel Chandler Harris.
Urban, Sylvanus . . . Editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine*.
Vacuus Viator . . . Thomas Hughes.
Vagabond, The . . . Julian Thomas.
Valbert, G. . . . Victor Cherbuliez.
Valentine . . . Mrs. Chas. Gurney.
Vanderdecken . . . William Cooper.
**Vera* . . . Lady Colin Campbell.
Verax . . . H. Duncleley.
Vigilant . . . John Corlett.
Vignon, Claude . . . Mme. Bouvier.
W. E. F. . . . W. E. Flaherty.
Wagstaffe, Launcelot . . . C. Mackay.
Waldow, E. von . . . L. von Blum.
Walker, Patricius . . . Wm. Allingham.
Wallis, Miss A. R. C. . . . Miss Opzoomer.
Wanderer . . . E. H. d'Avigdor.
Ward, Artemus . . . Chas. F. Browne.
Warden, Florence . . . Mrs. G. James.
Warwick, Eden . . . G. S. Jabet.
Weathercock, Janus . . . T. G. Wainwright.
Werner, E. . . . E. Burstenbinder.
Wreston, James . . . Edward Step.
Wetherell, Elizabeth . . . Susan Warner.
Wharton, Grace and Philip . . . Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thomson.
Whisticroft, William and Robert . . . Rt. Hon. J. Hookham Freere.
**White, Babington* . . . Miss Braddon, now Mrs. Maxwell.
**Whitefeather, Barabas* . . . Douglas Jerrold.
**Wilson, J. Arbuthnot* . . . Grant Allen.
Winchester, M. E. . . . Miss M. E. Whatham.
Winter, John Strange . . . Mrs. H. E. V. Stannard.
Wizard . . . J. Corlett. [ton.
Worboise, Emma J. . . . Mrs. Fotherington Guy.
Yellowplush, C. J. . . . Wm. M. Thackeray.
Yendys, Sydney . . . Sydney Dobell.
Yeo Shway . . . James G. Scott.
Yorke, Stephen . . . Miss Linskill.
**Yorke, Oliver* . . . F. S. Mahony.
Zadkiel . . . Lieut. R. J. Morrison.
**Zeta* . . . J. Anthony Froude.
Zeta ("Graphic") . . . John Lovell.
- Nordica, Mme.*, the *prima donna*, is an American by birth, and received her early education at the Boston Conservatoire of Music, where she greatly distinguished herself. She afterwards proceeded to Italy to complete her training. Her chief triumph on the operatic stage has been her impersonation of the part of *Marguerite* in Gounod's *Faust*. Gounod is said to regard Mme. N.'s *Marguerite* as second only to that of Mme. Patti. Mme. N. married some years ago Mr. Gower, now deceased.
Norman, General Sir Henry W., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., ex-Governor of Jamaica, has had a distinguished military career. He joined the Bengal army in 1844, and served through the *Indian Mutiny* of '57-59. Was present at the relief of Lucknow, where his horse was shot under him. Appointed in '83

the Governor of Jamaica, and, on the occasion of colonial opposition to the choice of Sir H. Blake (*q.v.*), Sir Henry received the Governorship of Queensland, which he assumed in April '89.

North, Colonel J. T., the "Nitrate King," is a native of Leeds, and owes his sobriquet to the fact of his having accumulated immense wealth by his speculations in nitrate mines in South America. In Jan. '89 he presented **Kirkstall Abbey** and grounds to his native town, and also made handsome contributions to the funds of the Leeds Infirmary and the Yorkshire College of Science. He received the honorary freedom of the borough Jan. 25th, '89. The Colonel is building for himself a very fine palace at Eltham in Kent. The hall which was given in honour of the attainment of the majority of his daughter ('89) was on an exceptionally magnificent scale.

North, Sir Ford, b. at Liverpool, 1830. Educated at Winchester and at Oxford. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple ('56). Obtained a large practice in the equity courts and at the Lancaster Chancery and Palatine Courts. Q.C. ('77). On the elevation of Mr. Justice Lindley to the Court of Appeal ('81), Mr. North was appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. He was subsequently transferred to the Chancery Division, for which his training has especially fitted him.

Northern Territory. That portion of South Australia (*q.v.*) lying north of 26° S. lat., and between 129° and 138° E. long. Annexed to the colony in 1863. S.W. capital **Palmerston** (on the noble harbour of **Port Darwin**). The outlet for a very large extent of country, and the commercial centre of the trade of the north coast. The Territory possesses a coast line, counting the chief inlets, of 2,000 miles. Watered by several navigable rivers. Is rich in minerals—gold, copper, silver, iron. The gold-bearing areas include both quartz and alluvial workings. Well adapted for tropical agriculture—maize, sugar-cane, indigo, tapioca, cinchona, coffee, rice. Considerable areas devoted to the pasturing of sheep and cattle, the native grasses being rich and nourishing. Timber of a varied character—eucalyptus, pines, palms, banksia, mangroves. There is increasing settlement, but population still very scanty, and labour unobtainable. Local administration, with a Resident and officials appointed by Government of mother colony. The telegraph runs overland from Port Darwin to Adelaide, and a through railway is projected. Consult Daly's "Life, etc., in the Northern Territory."

North-West Territories. A province or group of provinces of the Dominion of Canada, as yet hardly organised. Including Labrador, District of Keewatin, and Great Prairie Territory to Rocky Mountains; area 2,553,327 sq. m.; pop. 56,446, and 45,472 aborigines; taken as the region westward from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, and northwards from the boundary to the 60° parallel, area 500,000 sq. m., a territory equal to the British Islands, France, and Germany combined. Capital **Regina**. Contains great lakes and large navigable rivers—the Mackenzie, Slave, Peace, Saskatchewan, among the chief. Great fertile region, similar in character to Manitoba, divided into districts: **Assiniboia**, 95,000 sq. m.; **Saskatchewan**, 124,000 sq. m.; **Alberta**, 100,000 sq. m.; **Athabasca**, 122,000

sq. m. These are destined to become separate provinces. Resources enormous, agricultural, pastoral, mining. 10,000 miles navigable rivers. Railway across. — Administered by Lieut.-Governor and Council of five. Electoral districts in course of formation. General features, land laws, etc., as in **Manitoba** (*q.v.*) See **CANADA**; and for Executive Council, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**. Consult Tuttle's "Our North Land," Adams' "Canadian North-West," etc.

Norwich, Rt. Rev. and Hon. John Thomas Pelham, D.D., Lord Bishop of, was b. in 1811, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He was successively rector of Burgh Apton, incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, and rector of Marylebone. Appointed Bishop of Norwich '57. He is uncle of the Earl of Chichester.

Nossi Bé. A small island on N.W. coast of Madagascar, held by France since 1843; and a flourishing trade-port.

Nossi Dambo. The native name of Madagascar (*q.v.*).

"Not Contents." See **DIVISIONS**.

"Notes and Queries." A medium of intercommunication for literary men, general readers, etc., was founded Nov. 49, by the late W. J. Thoms. Few literary undertakings of importance have since its establishment been concluded without its assistance. Office, Took's Court, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Notification of Infectious Disease. See **LEGION**, sect. 79.

"Not Proven." A form of verdict in Scotch criminal trials which implies that, although the prisoner has not been proved to be guilty, yet neither has he been proved to be innocent. Its practical effect is the same as that of a verdict of "not guilty."

Noumea. Capital of New Caledonia (*q.v.*).

Nova Scotia. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It is a peninsula connected by narrow isthmus with New Brunswick. Incorporated with it is **Cape Breton Island**, formerly distinct colony. Area 21,731 sq. m.; pop. 440,572. Capital **Halifax**, pop. 40,000, a fine city and harbour, also an Imperial military and naval station. Divided into 18 counties.—The interior is a moderately elevated plateau, containing lakes. The rivers are short; the coast much indented, with many harbours. Cape Breton is hilly. There is much forest, and the country is a sportsman's paradise, filled with furred and feathered game, big and little. Between two parallel ranges of hills is a wide and fertile valley, embracing the entire length of Nova Scotia. The agricultural productions are limited. Wheat will not grow and corn will not ripen near the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, but the Bay of Fundy shore is a perfect garden, where the plum, the pear, apples, etc., come to perfection. Nova Scotia is in point of mineral wealth the richest province in the Dominion—productive coal and gold mines, manganese, gypsum, building stone, and (on Cape Breton Island) petroleum.—Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive. The people elect a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Province has 10 seats in the Dominion Senate and 21 in the House of Commons. Education receives some Government support, and is free and to some extent

compulsory.—**Industries** are agriculture, fruit-farming, dairying, mining, fishing, lumbering; and manufacture is progressing rapidly. Government uncleared lands are sold at 1s. 10d. per acre, and improved farms are often available at £1 to £2 per acre. The colony was originally a French one, and then called Acadia; ceded to England 1714; entered Dominion 1867. See CANADA; and for Executive Council, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Fream's "Canadian Agriculture," Small's "Canadian Industries and Manufactures," etc.

Nova Scotia Ship Railway. This extraordinary line, being made from the designs of Sir John Fowler, Messrs. B. Baker, and McKetchom, by Mr. J. G. Meigs, runs from Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, some 17 miles. It is quite straight, laid with 110-lb. steel rails (2 pairs), 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, and 16 ft. apart. The sleepers are "close spaced," and the heaviest gradient is 1 in 509. At each end of the line vessels up to 2,000 tons will be raised 40 feet on 16-wheeled trucks resting upon hydraulic lifts. It was reported about the middle of April '89 that the Canadian Government had granted a subsidy of £35,000 a year for twenty years to this line owned by what is known as the Chignecto Ship Railway Co. According to the Government requirements the weight of the vessel and cargo transported is not to exceed 2000 tons dead weight, or vessels of 1000 tons gross register laden.

Nubar Pasha. Egyptian statesman, Armenian by nationality, Christian by creed, b. at Smyrna 1825. Sec. to Boghos Bey (Mohammed Aly's premier) '42. Married '49, dau. of Kevosh Bey Eramian. Sec. to Ibrahim Pasha at Paris '48, and Cairo '49. Dismissed on accession of Abbas Pasha, '51. Egyptian Minister at Vienna '54. Entrusted with negotiations for Suez Canal '57-60. Created by Ismail Minister of Foreign Affairs '66. Negotiated treaty with Constantinople giving Ismail title of Khedive and to Egypt practical autonomy. '67. Negotiated judicial reform establishing International Tribunals '68-74. Dismissed from office '74. Formed Anglo-French Ministry with Wilson and Blignieres '78. Dismissed from office by Ismail's *coup d'état* '78. Consulted by Dufferin '81. On Cherif's refusal to abandon Soudan called to office, and formed ministry in January, '84. Disputes with Baring in London, '87. Dismissed by Khedive June '88.

Nurses. The British Association of, is a professional organisation of trained nurses, with a membership of over 2500. Its objects are to improve the status of the nursing profession and to carry out benevolent schemes for the advantage of members. It seeks incorporation by Royal Charter, with power of registering nurses and midwives. There is at present no means of preventing any woman, however ignorant of the duties of nursing, from calling herself a trained nurse, and obtaining employment as such, to the possible danger of the patient and the public and the discredit of the medical attendant. The scheme of the association is that the Charter should authorise the formation of a register for nurses, under the control of an influential Board of

medical men and hospital matrons; that upon this register should be entered the names only of those who hold certificates of efficiency, their addresses, the date of their registration, and the name of the Nurse's training school which granted the certificate; that from this register should be removed the name of anyone who should be considered by the Board to have shown herself unworthy of trust as a nurse; and that the register should be published yearly so that the authoritative information it would contain should be readily accessible to all. The scheme is thoroughly supported by the *Lancet* (*vide* issue July 6th), but is opposed by a section of the nursing profession on the ground that "the proposed enrolment of nurses on a common register would lower the position of the best trained nurse, be detrimental to the advancement of the teaching of nursing, disadvantageous to the public, and injurious to the medical profession." In July '89, a meeting was held at the Mansion House, at which Dr. Crichton Browne, Mr. Savory, Mr. Brudenell Carter, Dr. Priestly, Sir Hy. Acland, Professor Marshall, Dr. Pavy, and other eminent medical men supported the movement. See: Miss C. J. Wood, 8, Oxford Circus Avenue, Oxford St., W. **Nurses. The National Pension Fund for.** This fund, which was founded by Mr. Henry C. Biddett in October '87, and was incorporated February '88, may be considered to hold the position of an Assurance Company for nurses. Its successful establishment is in a large measure owing to the generosity of Lord Rothschild, Mr. Henry H. Gibbs, Mr. E. A. Hambro, and Mr. Junius S. Morgan, who each deposited £5,000 with the Accountant-General in Chancery as security for the annuitants and policy holders. The fund is open to all responsible paid officials connected with hospitals and kindred institutions. The chief object of the fund is to give nurses an absolutely safe means of providing an allowance during sickness, and a certain income when their strength is declining. In '89 it was announced that the four gentlemen named above had most munificently placed the sums mentioned at the permanent disposal of the fund. Office, 8, King St., Cheapside, E.C. See., Mr. Philip Grove.

Nuwara Eliya. An elevated plateau (6000 ft.) and a favourite sanatorium in Ceylon (*q.v.*).

Nyassa. A great lake in the south-east of Central Africa, 350 miles long, averaging 38 broad; 1,600 ft. above the sea level, average depth over 100 fathoms, teems with fish. Encircled by lofty mountains, rising 10,000 feet—Livingstone Mountains. Scotch settlement at Livingstonia, on south. Steamer on lake. Settlers growing sugar and coffee. Smaller lake, Shirwa, isolated to south. Outlet the Shiré river, affluent of Zambesi. There are several British missions and trading settlements about these lakes. A road has been made from Nyassa to Tanganyika, where there is also a steamer; and another road is in process of construction from Nyassa to Dar-es-Salam, on the Suaheli coast. The blighting Portuguese influence is little felt here; and the gradual formation of a British colony, independent of any government, is a matter for reflection. See BLANTYRE, ZAMBESI, MOZAMBIQUE, etc.

Oaks, Ths. See **Turr.**
Oath, Parliamentary. See **House of Commons.**

Oaths Act, '88. See **Session, sect. 12.**
Obituary (Dec. '88 to Nov. 21st, '89).

*. The date of decease is given after each name, and in cases in which it could not be exactly ascertained the letter *a* is affixed to denote that the death took place at about that time. The italic figures after each name indicate the age of deceased. Where no mention is made of the year, the death took place in '89.

ROYALTY AND RULERS.

Abyssinia, Negus of, killed in battle (Feb. 10)
 King of (Jan. 27)

Austria, Rudolph, Crown Prince, heir-apparent to the Austrian throne; committed suicide; was at the time suffering from injuries to his head, sustained in a fall from his horse some months before; born Aug. 25, '58; *m.* Princess Stephanie, and *d.* of King of the Belgians, the issue being only one daughter, Princess Elizabeth; Lieut.-Field-Marshal in Austrian Army, Vice-Admiral in the Navy, Inspector-General of Infantry, editor of "The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in Word and Picture"; distinguished for his mastery of languages (Jan. 30, '89)

Bavaria, Queen Dowager, mother of the unfortunate King Ludwig and the present demented King Otto (May 17)

Benares, Maharajah of (June), '89

Cambridge, Duchess of, Princess Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, 3rd *d.* of Landgrave Frederick of Hesse-Cassel; born July 25th, 1797, *m.* Duke of Cambridge, 7th *s.* of George III. and Queen Charlotte, '18 (*ob.* '50), issue Duke of Cambridge, born '19; Princess Augusta, '22, *m.* Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Princess Mary, '33, *m.* Duke of Teck (April 6), '91

Carignan-Savoy, Prince of, uncle of King Humbert (Dec. 15, '88)

Eugenie, Princess, *sis.* of King of Sweden (April 22), '68

Hannau, Prince of, *s.* late Elector of Hesse-Cassel (March 25), '65

Hesse, Prince Alexander Louis George Frederick Emile, General of Cavalry in Austrian service, Col.-in-Chief of 13th Prussian (Schleswig-Holstein) Dragoons, and chief of 23rd Regt. of Dragoons in Russian army; father of the princes and princesses of Battenburg; *m.* '51, Julia, *d.* of late Count Moritz von Hauke (Dec. 15, '88), '65

Hesse-Cassel, Princess Augusta, *sis.* to the Queen of Denmark (July 16)

Ismael, ex-Sultan of Perak (Oct. 28 *a*)

Monaco, Prince Charles of (Sept. 11), '70

Portugal, Duke of Coimbra, *br.* of King Louis of Portugal (Sept. 27)

Portugal, Louis I., King of, Lord of Guinea, and Duke of Saxony, and *s.* of late Dom Fernando, Duke of Saxe Coburg-Kohary, and King-Consort (*d.* '85), and Queen Maria II., "La Gloria" (*d.* '53); *m.* '62 Princess Maria Pia, and *d.* of late King Victor Emmanuel (Oct. 19), '51

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Gonthier Frederick Charles, Prince of, ascended throne '35; abdicated in favour of son '80 (Sept. 4), '87

Togo, Queen of (Sept. 15 *a*)

PEERAGE.

Addington, John Gellibrand Hubbard, 1st Lord, *s.* of late John Hubbard, head of firm of Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants, London; J.P. and D.L. Bucks; Director of the Bank, and had been Governor thereof; a former Chairman of the Public Works Loan Commission; M.P. (C) for Bucks '59-68, City of London '74-87; author of "Pamphlets on Commerce and Finance"; succ. by his *s.* Hon. E. Hubbard, M.P. for N. Bucks (Aug. 28), '84

Ashburton, Alexander Hugh, 4th Lord, *ed.* Harrow and Oxford; M.P. for Thetford '57-67 (July 17), '63

Beaufort, Emily Frances, Duchess Dowager of, *wid.* of Henry, 7th Duke, K.G., *d.* of Charles Culling Smith and Lady Anne Wellesley, *aunt* of the great Duke of Wellington (Oct. 2), '89

Biddulph, Hon. Lady Mary, *wid.* of late Sir Thomas Biddulph, Bart., and *d.* of 17th Baron Somerville (June 16)

Brabourne, Lady, *w.* of Edward Hugessen Knatchbull-Hugessen, 1st Baron Brabourne (May 26)

Bramwell, Lady (June 5)

Buckingham and Chandos, Duke of, *ed.* at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Buckingham (C) '46-57; Lord of the Treasury '52; Keeper of the Prince of Wales' Privy Seal (52-9); Chairman of L. & N.W. Railway '53-61; Lord President of the Council '66; Sec. of State for the Colonies '67-8; Governor of Madras '75-80; Chairman of Bucks Quarter Sessions '67; Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords since '86 (March 27), '65

Calthness, George Phillips Alexander Sinclair, *E. of*, Baron of Berriedale, peerage of Scotland; Baron Barrogil, Barrogil Castle, Calthness; Bart. of Nova Scotia; *s.* of James, 4th Earl; *ed.* Magdalene Coll., Camb; succ. to earldom on death of father '81; appointed L.L. of Calthness-shire '81; unmarried (May 25), '80

Campbell, Lord Walter, 3rd *s.* of Duke of Argyll, sometime member of the Stock Exchange; at time of death was in Natal with intention of starting business (May 3)

Carlisle, William George, 8th Earl of, 3rd *s.* of George, 6th Earl, rector of Londesboro', East Yorkshire '32-77 (April 1), '81

Cecil, Lord A., *br.* of M. of Exeter; well-known evangelist in Canada; fell from a boat while crossing Lake Ontario, and drowned (June 13)

Cecil, Lord Francis Horace Pierpoint, and *s.* of M. of Exeter, *br.* of Lord Burghley, M.P.; *ed.* at Eton; entered R.N. '65; J.P. Lincoln and Rutland, H. Sheriff Rutland '81 (June 23), '38

Churchill, Lady Alan Spencer (Dec. 10, '88)

Oke, Hon. Edward, *s.* of 1st Earl of Leicester; well-known breeder of shire horses and prominent member of Roy. Agr. Soc.; M.P. for W. Norfolk (C) '47-52 (May 26), '65

Dalrymple, Lady Mary Evelyn, 3rd *d.* of present Earl of Stair, K.T. (Sept. 6), '82

De Broke, Dowager Lady Willoughby (March 7)

Digby, Edward St. Vincent, 9th Lord, *s.* of late Admiral Sir Henry Digby, succ. his cousin, 2nd Lord Digby, in Irish barony '56 (Oct. 16), '80

Donegal, Marquis of, Most Honble. and Very Rev. Edward Chichester, Earl of Belfast, Viscount Chichester, and Baron of Belfast in Peerage of Ireland, and Baron of Fisherwick in county of Stafford; and *s.* of

George Augustus, 2nd Marq., K.P.; educated at Eton, and Trin. Coll., Dublin; Dean of Raphoe '32-73; m. Amelia Spread Deane, 3rd d. of Henry Deane Gargry (Jan. 20), '88

Dunlany, Lord, Irish representative peer; succ. in peerage by Hon. J. W. Plunkett, M.P. for S. Gloucester (Feb. 23), '80

Edinburgh, Henry Howard, Earl of, s. of 1st Earl by the s. d. of 3rd Earl of Rosebery; D.L. Wilts, J.P. and D.L. of West Riding, Yorks; M.P. for Shaftesbury '41-5; m. Eliza, only d. of Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B. (Feb. 5), '82

Ely, John Henry Wellington Graham Loftus, 4th Marquis of, ed. at Harrow and Oxford; m. Caroline Anne, d. of George Caithness '75; succ. by his cousin, John Henry, s. of late Rev. Lord Adam Loftus (April 4), '39

Everley, Viscount, Rt. Hon. Charles Shaw-Lefevre, D.C.L., s. s. late Charles Shaw-Lefevre, M.P. for Reading; educated at Winchester and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to bar at Lincoln's Inn, but did not practise; M.P. for Downton (now disfranchised) '30, Hampshire '31-2; Speaker of House of Commons '30-57; created Viscount Eversley '57; High Steward of Winchester, Governor of the Isle of Wight, Hon. Lieut.-Col. of Hants Yeomanry, aide-de-camp to Queen for the Yeomanry service, with rank of Col.; Commissioner of Church Estates '58-9, and Ecclesiastical Commissioner (Dec. 28, '88), '94

Falmouth, Evelyn Boscawren, 6th Visct. For the last thirty years took prominent part in horse-racing, winning the Derby in '69 and '77; Oaks, '69, '75, '78, '79; Two Thousand Guineas in '74, '79, and '83 (Nov. 6), '71

Faversham, Lady Louisa, *wid.* of William, and Baron (March 5), '85

Fitzgerald, John David, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary; called to Irish bar '38, Q.C. '47, M.P. for Ennis '52, Solicitor-General '55, Attorney-General for Ireland '56, 3rd Justice of Queen's Bench '60, appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary '82; m. sister of the 4th Viscount Southwell (Oct. 16), '73

Granard, George Arthur Hastings, 7th Earl of, formerly an *attaché* at Dresden, magistrate of several counties, a Knight of Malta, Knight Grand Cross of St. Gregory the Great; Hon. Col. of 9th Batt. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), Vice-Administrator of the Province of Connaught, and a senator of the Royal University of Ireland; succ. by s. Viscount Forbes (Aug. 28), '66

Holland, Lady, *wid.* of Henry Edward, 4th Lord Holland, and only d. of George William, 8th Earl of Coventry (Sept. 23), '77 (see special biography)

Kinnaird, Dowager Lady, *wid.* of 10th Baron Kinnaird, d. of W. H. Hoare, and n. of 1st Earl of Gai. sborough; founder of London Young Women's Christian Assoc. (Dec. 1, '88)

Leven and Melville, Alexander, 10th Earl of, D.L. of Nairnshire (Oct. 23), '63

Malmesbury, Earl of, M.P. for Wilton (C) '41; Foreign Sec. in Lord Derby's first and second administration; Lord Privy Seal '66-8; author of "Memoirs of an ex-Minister"; m. 1st, '30, Lady Emma, d. of the Earl of Tankerville (ob. '76), and 2nd, '80, Susan, d. of the late John Hamilton; succ. by Lieut.-Col. Edward James Harris, s. s. of Admiral the Hon. Sir E. A. J. Harris (May 17), '89

Marjoribanks, Lady, *wid.* of Lord Marjoribanks, and d. of late Sir Thomas Haggerstone, Bart. (Aug. 19)

Monteagle, of Brandon, Dowager Lady (April 12) Mountebell, Earl of, succ. by his *br.* Hon. C. W. More-Smyth (Nov. 23), '61

Northham, Lady Georgina (Dec. 3), '88

Newburgh, Margt. et, Countess of, 3rd d. of 1st M. of Ailes and w. of Thomas Eyre (Sept. 3), '89

Orkney, George Edward Hamilton Fitzmaurice, 6th Earl; served in Crimea '54 (Nov. 1), '62

Osborne, Rev. Lord Sydney Hamilton, grad. at Brasenose Coll., Oxford '30; formerly rector of Stoke Pogis; rector of Dorchester, Dorset '41-75; author of "Gleanings of the West of Ireland" and other works; formerly a frequent correspondent of the *Times* under the nom de plume of "S. G. O." (May 9), '81

Osborne-Elphinstone, Lord William Godolphin, Military Sec. and Aide-de-Camp to the Gov. Gen. of India, Lord Auckland, 36-41; served in China expedition '39-41 (Dec. 28, '88), '84

Ossington, Charlotte, Viscountess, 3rd d. of 4th Duke of Portland, and *wid.* of the late John Evelyn Denison, Visct. Ossington, sometime Speaker of House of Commons (Sept. 30)

Pemfret, Amabel Elizabeth, Countess of (July 6a) Pertarlington, 3rd Earl of, m. and d. of 3rd M. of Londonderry '47; elected Irish representative peer '55; succ. by cousin, Lionel Seymour Dawson Damer, s. of late Rt. Hon. George Lionel Dawson Damer (Feb. 28), '66

Poulet, Lady Augusta (Dec. 11), '88

Radnor, Earl of, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, 4th Earl; L.L. of Wiltshire; succ. by Viscount Folkestone, M.P. for Enfield Div. of Middlesex (March 10)

Seafeld, Francis William, 10th Earl of, m. '74 Anne Trevor Corry, d. of Major George Thomas Evans, of Otago, and resided in New Zealand for many years; succeeded in his title by s. Visct. Reidhaven (Dec. 3, '88), '41

Sheffield, Harriet, Countess of (Jan. 1), '87

Teynham, George Henry Roper-Curzon, 16th Lord; educated at Westminster; entered army as Lieut. of Royal Artillery '50; m. 1st, in '22, Eliza, d. of William Joyney; andly, '73, Elizabeth, d. of late William Jay, Lieut. R.A. (Oct. 27), '91

Torrington, George Stanley Byng, 8th Visct.; formerly Major in Rifle Brigade, served in Indian Mutiny and Zulu War, aide-de-camp and private secretary to the Duke of Marlborough during his Viceroyalty in Ireland; a Lord-in-waiting to the Queen since March '89 (Oct. 26), '48

Vavasour, Hon. Lady, and d. of Richard, 3rd Lord Braybrooke (May 10)

Wallcourt, Lady, Right Hon. Jane Harriet Charlotte, 4th d. of Charles Wyndham, 7th E. of Harrington, m. '74 Erroll Augustus, present Lord Wallcourt (Sept. 8), '30

BARONETS.

Arbuthnot, Sir W. W. (June 5), '67

Barlow, Sir Morison, entered army '54; served in India, and formerly Commissioner at Zoutpanenburg and Waterberg (April 10), '66

Bellingham, Sir Alan Edward, M.A.; J.P. and D.L. co. Louth; High Sheriff '30 (April 19), '88

Bleis, Sir John Ralph (Dec. 31), '88, '68

Boyd, Sir Frederick, rector of Holwell, Bedfordshire (Feb.)

Clarke-Jervoise, Sir Jervoise, M.P. for South Hants '57-68 (April 1), '84

Dalrymple, Sir John, entered Bengal Civil Service '42; Judge of Hooghly '58-69; Commissioner '63-4 (Dec. 28), '63

Dashwood, Sir Henry, Magistrate, Dep.-Lieut., and High Sheriff '67; L.L. and Custos Roturum of Oxfordshire after death of Duke of Marlboro, from '83 for few years (Jan. 25), '73

Denny, Sir Edward (June 13), '69

Ewart, Sir William, Bart., N. Belfast; J.P. co. Down; Harbour Commr. and Mayor '50-60; Pres. of the Irish Linen Trade and Flax Supply Assn., and representative of linen trade of Ireland in the negotiations of French Treaty '64 (July 30)

Falshaw, Sir James, Civil Engineer; J.P. and D.L. Edinburgh; Ld. Prov. '74 (June 13), '79

Flower, Lady Mary Jane, *wid.* of Sir James Flower, Bart., and *ed.* of Sir Walter Stirling (Feb. 4), '94

Gladstone, Sir Thomas, *br.* of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, ex-Premier; ed. at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. (C) Queenboro '30, Portarlington '32-5, Leicester '35-7, Ipswich '42, after which he retired to his country residence, Fasque House, Kincardineshire (March 20), '84

Good, Sir Daniel, chairman of the G.W.R. Co.; studied as engineer under the late Robert Stephenson; chief locomotive engineer to the G.W.R. for twenty-seven years; distinguished Freeman; at one time Grand Sword-bearer of England, and Provincial Grand Master of Berks and Bucks; one of the original shareholders of the *Great Eastern* steamship; M.P. for Cricklade (C) '65-85 (Oct. 15), '74

Griffith, Sir George Waldie (May 8), '64

Hartwell, Sir Brodrick (Dec. 11), '88, '75

Hughes, Rev. Sir Thomas, of Little Billing Rectory, Northamptonshire; vicar of S. Tawton '60-72 (May 22), '88

Hughes, Sir Frederick, 2d s. of late Rev. Robert Hughes; by his uncle, Sir Thomas Collingwood Hughes, rector of Little Billing, Northamptonshire; died at Launceston, Tasmania (Feb. 1), '71

Meredith, Sir Henry, D.L. and J.P. co. Meath (Aug. 30 a)

Donel, Sir George Clendinning, 5th Bart.; formerly Lieut. in 62nd Foot; High Sheriff of Mayo '57 (Jan. 22), '66

Oxenden, Sir Henry Chudleigh (Aug. 10 a), '95

Pearce, Sir William, M.P. (Dec. 18), '88. See COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

Peto, Sir Samuel Morton, civil engineer and contractor; formerly of Grissell & Peto and Peto & Betts; D.L. for Suffolk and J.P. for Middlesex, M.P. for Norwich '47-55, Finsbury '59-65, Bristol '65-8 (Nov. 13), '80

Stewart, Sir Augustus, a barrister; J.P. and D.L. co. Donegal; High Sheriff '83 (Aug. 26), '87

Stirling, Sir Walter G., D.L. and J.P. Kent and Middlesex (Dec. 1), '88, '86

Swale, Sir Benjamin, 9th Bart. (Oct. 9), '71

Walrod, Sir John, 1st Bart.; D.L. and J.P. Devon and J.P. Somerset; High Sheriff Devon '74; M.P. for Tiverton (C) '65-8 (April 23), '70

Walseley, Sir Clement, 7th Bart., J.P. and D.L. co. Carlow (Oct. 16)

M.P.s.

(See "COMMONS, HOUSE OF," in each case.)

Anderson, C. H., Elgin and Nairn (Aug. 29)

Bright, Rt. Hon. John, M.P., statesman, was b. at Greenbank, near Rochdale, Nov. 16th, 1812. Elected for Durham '43, and afterwards became member for Manchester. Took a very prominent part in the Free Trade movement, and was associated with Richard Cobden in

his struggle for the Repeal of the Corn Laws. Actively denounced the Crimean War. Lost his seat at Manchester after the defeat of Lord Palmerston, and became member for Birmingham, which he represented till his death. In '68 he became President of the Board of Trade, but serious illness caused him to resign this office. On his recovery he re-entered Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, an office he also held in '80. Resigned office on the eve of the bombardment of Alexandria. His views differing from Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill caused Mr. Bright to act with the Unionist party. Fine tributes to his memory were delivered in both Houses on the announcement of his death (March 27), '77

Dickson, Major, Dover (July 4)

Ewart, Sir William, Bart., M.P. (July 30). See BARONETS, *supra*.

Firth, J. F. B., Dundee, Deputy Chairman of the London County Council, died suddenly while in Switzerland (Sept. 4)

Fitzwilliam, Hon. William John Wentworth, Peterborough (Sept. 11)

Menzies, Robert Stewart, E. Perthshire (Jan. 25)

Peacock, R., Lancashire, Gorton Div. (March 4)

Pearce, Sir William, Bart., sat for Lanarkshire Govan Div. (Dec. 18)

Powell, W. R. H., W. Carmarthenshire (June 26)

Robertson, Sir William Tindal, Brighton (Oct. 6)

Ross, Major A. H., M.P. for Maidstone (Dec. 3), '88. See COMMONS, HOUSE OF

Trotter, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Conservative Member for Colchester, *ex.* s. of the late Lieut.-Col. Trotter; ed. Oriol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated M.A. ('63), D.L. and J.P. for Durham County, F.S.A. and Director of the G.E. and N.B. Railway Companies; elected in '85 for Colchester (Dec. 5), '88, '88

Ex-M.P.s. (Not included in the above.)

Crawford, Robert Wigram, formerly one of the four M.P.s. for City of London; a director of the Bank of England since '50; head of firm of Crawford, Colvin and Co., East India merchants; Governor of the Bank of England '70, member of Lieutenantancy of the City of London and Fishmongers' Co. (Aug. 3), '75

Dawson, Hon. Guy, *br.* of Lord Downe; M.P. N. Riding of Yorks (C) '82-5; Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance '85; served in Zulu war; killed by a buffalo while on hunting expedition in Masarland, Zanzibar (March 20), '40

Duff, Hon. George, M.P. Elgin (L) '47-57; L.L. of Elginsh. '56-71; formerly attached to the embassies at Paris and Vienna (Mar. 22 a), '72

Ferrand, Bousfield, M.P. Knaresborough and Devonport (March 31), '80

Fitzmaurice, Hon. William Edward, late 2nd Life Guards, s. of Countess of Orkney; M.P. Buckingham '42-7 (June 18), '84

Hicks, Edward, M.P. Cambs. '79-85 (Jan. 13), '75

Howard, James, well-known agriculturist and breeder, of Bedford; represented Bedford (L) '68-74, Bedfordshire '80-5; president of Farmers' Alliance; chairman of Bedford and Northampton Railway; three times Mayor of Bedford, and High Sheriff of Beds. (Jan. 25), '67

Leatham, W. H., M.P. for Wakefield, West Riding, '80-85; took an active part in passing of Reform Bill; connected with Leatham, Tew & Co.'s Bank; brother-in-law of late John Bright (Nov. 15), '74

Midford, William Townley, M.P. Midhurst '59-74 (April 18)

Miller, Samuel Christie, M.P. Newcastle-under-Lyme (C) '47-59 (April 5), 80
Muntz, Philip Henry, M.P. for Birmingham (L) '68-85; Mayor of Birmingham '39-41 (Dec. 25, '88) 77
O'Donoghue, The, M.P. for Tipperary '57-65, Tralee '65-85 (Oct. 7)
Shafto, Robert Duncombe, M.P. N. Durham '47-68 (March 22)
Sidney, Thomas, M.P. Stafford '47-52, '59, '62-5, Leeds '52, Worcester '57; Lord Mayor of London '54 (March 10), 84
Slagg, John, M.P. Manchester '80-5, Burnley '87-9; ex-President Manchester Chamber of Commerce (May 7), 48
Tomline, Col. George, *g. s.* of late Bishop (Tomline) of Winchester; J.P. for Suffolk, High Sheriff '38; J.P. and D.L. Lincoln, High Sheriff '52; M.P. Sudbury '40-1, Shrewsbury '41-7, '52-68, Great Grimsby '68-74 (Aug. 25), 77
Tracy, Hon. Henry Hanbury, M.P. Bridgnorth (L) '36-8; Lieut.-Col. of Montgomery Militia (April 6), 86
Yorke, Joseph, M.P. Reigate '31-2 (Feb. 9), 83

CLERGY.

Adams, Rev. Simon Thomas, M.A., rector of Great Horwood, Bucks (April 24), 81
Angello, Monsignor, Patriarch of the Servian Church (Dec. 8, '88)
Babington, Rev. Churchill, D.D., F.L.S., vicar of Cockfield, near Sudbury, since '66, Hon. Fellow of St. John's Coll., Camb., Disney Prof. of Archaeology '65-80, public examiner in Theology and Natural Science (Jan. 13)
Barnes, Rev. Prebendary, once domestic chaplain to Dr. Phillips, vicar of Heavitree, near Exeter; Gen. Gordon spent his last days at his house before leaving for Egypt (Oct. 3), 59
Barnes, Rev. Richard Nelson, vicar of Kingsclere, Hants, for past forty years (Nov. 5)
Beal, Rev. Samuel, D.C.L., retired chaplain R.N., Prof. of Chinese in Univ. Coll., London (Aug. 23), 54
Berkeley, Rev. Miles Joseph, M.A., F.R.S., rector of Sibbertoft, and Hon. Fellow Christ's Coll., Camb., ed. at Rugby and Christ's Coll., held curacy of Margate 29-33, Apethorpe-with-Woodnewton '33-68, Sibbertoft '68-89, author of numerous horticultural works, Hon. Fellow R.H.S.L., member of Academy of Sciences of Sweden (July 30), 86
Blunt, Rev. James St. John, M.A., Master of St. Katherine's Hospital, Regent's Park, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen (May 13), 62
Bonar, Rev. Dr. Horatius, member of Grange Free Church, Edinburgh, well-known hymn writer, author of "Lyra Consolationis" and "Hymns of Faith and Hope," some years editor of *Presbyterian Review*, *Journal of Prophecy*, and *Christian Treasury* (July 31), 80
Bonnar, Rev. Richard, B.M., ex-dean of St. Asaph (March 25), 84
Boscawen, Hon. and Rev. John Townshend, *y. br.* of Viscount Falmouth, rector of Lamorran, Probosc, Cornwall, since '49, botanist, and contributing to the Horticultural Dept. of Bath and West of England Society (July 7), 68
Braithwaite, Rev. John Masterman, vicar of Croydon and rural dean (Jan. 29)
Bramston, Very Rev. John, D.D., sometime Dean of Winchester (Nov. 13)
Bromby, Rev. Dr., of St. Paul's, Melbourne, Hon. Canon of Melbourne, and Master of Melbourne Church Gram. School (March 9), 84

Bull, Rev. Henry, Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Oxon, rector of Lathbury for over 56 years, trustee of Westminster Sch. (Dec. 18, '88), 93
Ooen, Rev. R. J., parish priest (R.C.) of Woodford, took prominent part in Land Question in district (March 5), 62
Cook, Rev. Frederick Charles, canon residentiary of Exeter and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, formerly preacher at Lincoln's Inn (June 22), 84
Crosse, Dr., D.C.L., prebendary and canon of Chichester Cathedral, rural dean of Hastings, vicar of Holy Trinity, Hastings (Jan. 8), 70
Curl, Father, the oldest priest in America, well-known astronomer at New York (July 24)
Dalton, Rev. James Edward, formerly vice-president of Queen's Coll., Camb., 37 years rector of Seagrave, Loughboro' (Feb. 20 a), 81
Damien, Father, well-known priest of the Leper Settlement of Molokai, Sandwich Islands; native of Louvain, Belgium, entered holy orders 19 years of age, went to Molokai 73, working incessantly with the lepers, from whom he contracted the disease, of which he died at Kalawas (April 10), 48
Davies, Rev. J. G., one of the most popular ministers in the Welsh Baptist Connexion, of Newbridge, Mon. (May 31)
Davies, Rev. Watkin, formerly rector of Menai Bridge (Dec. '88)
Deane, Rev. Charles, D.C.L., vicar of St. Faith's, Maidstone, late Fellow of St. John's Coll., Oxon (July 1), 64
Durd, Rev. Alexander Wareham, rector of Thaxton, Norfolk (Aug. 18)
Earnshaw, Rev. Samuel, assistant minister of Sheffield Parish Church (Dec. 6, '88), 83
Eaton, Rev. Thomas, M.A., rector of West Kirby, Cheshire, and canon residentiary of Chester Cathedral 43-87 (June 17), 86
Ederheim, Rev. Alfred, D.D., writer on religious subjects, including "The Temple and its Ministry," "Bible History"; Warburtonian lecturer, Lincoln's Inn, select preacher to the Univ. of Oxford, and Grenfield lecturer on the Septuagint (March)
Edwards, Rev. Bartholomew, rector of Ashill, Norfolk, since '13, would have completed his 100th year March 1st (Feb. 21)
Edwards, Rev. B. A., vicar of Bettwysynrhoe, Abergelle, *br.* of Bishop of St. Asaph (June 17)
Elmalie, Prof. William Gray, D.D., of the Presbyterian College, Queen's Square, pastor of Presbyterian Church at Willsden; formerly assistant minister to the Rev. Dr. Oswald Dykes at the headquarters of London Presbyterianism, Regent Square Church (Nov. 17)
Engelstoft, Dr. Christian Thorning, Bishop of Funen since '52, editor of *Theologisk Tidsskrift* (Jan. 24), 83
Evans, Canon Daniel, of Bangor (Oct. 10)
Evans, Canon S., Senior Canon of Durham Cathedral, Prof. of Greek Durham Univ. (May 20), 73
Evans, Rev. John, 50 years vicar of Wixhall, Shropshire, and chaplain to the late Viscount Combermere (March 9), 92
Falippi, Monsignor Alexis, vicar of Southern Hupeh, nominated Bishop of Paulas, and Caesarea Philippi (May)
Farrer, Rev. M. T., many years vicar of Widdington and Shirley, Croydon (1)
Freeth, Rev. Frederick Harvey, Lyss, Hants, 3rd s. of late Dr. Freeth (June 24), 92

Servani, Father Alessandro, popular Italian preacher and reformer, formerly Prof. of Rhetoric at Naples, Chaplain-Gen. of Roman Patriotic Legion '46, on accession of Pius IX. (Jan. 10), 72.

Shenn, Rev. S., rector of Sandon, Essex (Oct. 25).

Goodyear, Rev., Archdeacon of the Universities' Mission, Zanzibar (June 24).

Grant, Rt. Rev. Colin C., R.C. Bishop of Aberdeen, ordained Bishop only six weeks previously in succession to late Bishop MacDonald (Sept. 27), 57.

Green, Rev. Father, R.C. priest at Dartmoor Convict Prison for 32 years (Jan. 7), 70.

Grooms, Rev. Robert Hindes, Archdeacon of Suffolk '60-87, rector of Monk Soham '44, Hon. Canon of Norwich '58 (March 19), 72.

Gullbert, Cardinal, Archbishop of Bordeaux, formerly Bishop of Amiens, raised to archbishopric at the express wish of French Govt. by Leo XIII. (Aug. 16).

Hall, Rev. J. Sydney, pastor of the Congregational body at Sydenham (Jan. 3).

Halpin, Robert Crawford, late chaplain to the Forces, to the Duke of Cambridge, and to the Household Brigade '63-80 (March).

Hamilton, Rev. Canon John, rector of Annaghdown, near Galway (Feb. 19), 72.

Hardy, Rev. Charles, of Dover, author of numerous religious works and pamphlets, late rector of Hillboro', Norfolk, J.P. Herts (May 5), 66.

Hatch, Dr. Edwin, D.D., rector of Purleigh, Essex; Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford '67-71; author of the Bampton Lectures '80, Essays on Biblical Greek, and numerous articles in reviews, magazines, etc.; engaged at the time of his death on the Hibbert Lectures for '87, and a "Concordance to the Septuagint" (Nov. 11), 54.

Harvey, Rev. Richard, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and canon residentiary of Gloucester Cathedral, rector of Hornsey over 50 years (June), 89.

Hewitt, Hon. and Rev. Cornwallis Charles, prebendary of Tuam, 4th s. of 4th Viscount Lifford, by Lady Mary Acheson (Sept. 4), 42.

Higgins, Dr., R.C. Bishop of Kerry (May 1).

Jackson, Rev. William E., of Accrington, one of the oldest Baptist ministers in the country (Jan. 30), 74.

Jones, Rev. J. Kilsby, Welsh Congregational preacher, author of the "Life of William Pontycelyn" and of essay on the "Genius of Hymnists' Poetry" (April 10).

Jones, Rev. Owen, one of the oldest Welsh Calvinistic-Methodist ministers; pastor of Llangloed, Mold, Manchester, and Llandudno; historian, antiquarian, and author, translator, or editor of more than forty books; Welsh editor to Messrs. Blackie & Son (Oct. 11), 83.

Kelly, Dr., R.C. Bishop of Londonderry (Sept. 1).

Knowling, Rev. George, M.A., vicar of Wellington, Somerset, and prebendary of Wells Cathedral (March 28), 63.

Lawrence, Rev. Reece, minister of the Kingston Circuit of the Primitive Methodist Connexion (Dec. 17), 88.

Lee, Ven. William, Archdeacon of Worcester, ordained deacon '43, and priest '45, vicar of St. Peter's, Droitwich, '49-87, Canon of Worcester '58, Archdeacon '81, author of "Church Plate in the Archdeaconry of Worcester," &c. (Sept. 20), 69.

Lee, Rev. Sackville Usher Bolton, a canon and prebendary of Exeter Cathedral (March 1).

Liberati, Marquis Francesco, priest and distinguished canon lawyer of Rome (Feb. 25).

Mackarness, Rt. Rev. John Fielder, D.D., formerly Bishop of Oxford, ed. of Tardebigg, Worcester, '45-55, rector of Honiton '55-8, hon. prebendary of Exeter Cathedral '58, vicar of Monkton, near Honiton, '68, sometime chaplain to Lord Lyttleton, elected one of the proctors in Convocation for the clergy of the diocese of Exeter '65, Bishop of Oxford '69, resigned '88 (Sept. 16), 63.

Martley, Monsignor, formerly Bishop of Frimbourg and Archbishop of St. Pierre (Jan.).

Masania, Cardinal, 35 years a missionary in Abyssinia (Aug. 6).

Matthew, Ven. Walter Edmund, Archdeacon of Colombo, br. of Bishop of Lahore (March), 70.

McDonald, Rt. Rev. John, R.C. Bishop of Aberdeen, appointed Bishop '69 (Feb. 4), 70.

Moore, Rev. Edward, Hon. Canon of Canterbury, rector of Frittenden, Kent, and rural dean; his first wife was Lady Harriet Montague Douglas Scott, d. of Duke of Buccleuch; his y. d. Hon. Evelyn Moore is maid of honour to the Queen (April 20), 75.

Moore, Rev. Edward, M.A., of Spalding, Lincoln., a prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral (May 13), 77.

Morton, Rev. C. J. F., vicar of Goole (Jan. 3), 27.

Neno, Father, General of the Augustinian Order (Feb. 25).

Nicholson, Very Rev. James, Dean of Brechin (Jan. 25), 59.

Norman, Rev. F. J., M.A., Hon. Canon of Peterborough, rural dean and rector of Bottesford, Leicester, w. Lady Adelia Manners, sis. of late Duke of Rutland (Dec. 31), 88.

Ouseley, Rev. Canon Sir F. A. Gore, Prof. of Music at Oxford Univ., nominated to curacy of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, '49, St. Michael and All Angels, Tenbury, '56, and principal founder of St. Michael's Coll., app. canon residentiary Hereford Cathedral '86 (April 6), 63.

Papillon, Rev. John, rector of Lexden, Colchester, formerly M.P. for Colchester; one of the oldest clergymen in Essex (Oct. 20), 84.

Parkinson, Rev. Stephen, D.D., many years Fellow and tutor of St. John's Coll., Camb. (Jan. 2).

Paul, Monsignor, Archbp. of Colombia (April 9).

Pearse, Rev. Henry, M.A., 54 years rector of St. John the Baptist, Bedford (March 2), 83.

Pettigrew, Rev. Samuel Thomas, M.A., vicar of Hatfield, Herts, Hon. Fellow of St. Augustine's Coll., Canterbury, retd. senior chaplain of H.M. forces in India (May 19), 64.

Philpot, Ven. Benjamin, Archdeacon and vicar-general of Isle of Man '28-39, vicar of Gt. Cressingham '39-59, Sydney Dennington '71-3 (May 28), 98.

Pitra, Cardinal (Feb.).

Portal, Rev. Canon Geo. Raymond, M.A., rural dean of N. Andover and Hon. Canon of Winchester Cathedral; distinguished freemason, being past grand chaplain of Grand Lodge of England and Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons; rector of Albury, near Guildford, and subsequently of Burghclere-with-Newtown, Hants, domestic chaplain to Duke of Northumberland, and Earl of Carnarvon (April 4), 61.

Porter, Dr., R.C. Archbp. of Bombay (Sept. 30).

Power, Most Rev. Dr. Pierce, R.C. Bishop of Waterford, Prof. of Logic and Moral Theology, St. John's Coll., Waterford, '55 (May 22), 66.

Pratt, Rev. Charles, incumbent of Stanstead St. Margaret's, near Ware, for 35 years, ordained '17, 30 years vicar of Packington-Snibston, Leicestershire (Jan. 21), 88

Pritchard, Rev. John, moderator of the North Wales Calvinistic Methodist Association (Oct. 18), 68

Prokopios, Monsignor, Archbishop of Athens, and Primate of Greek Orthodox Ch. (Feb. 11)

Pym, Rev. Charles Melville, rector of Cherry Burton, E. Yorkshire, well-known mission preacher, and formerly in army (Jan. 26)

Raguit, Monsignor, vicar apostolic of Manchuria (May 17)

Rawle, Dr. Richard, Bishop of Trinidad '72-88, app. Principal of Codrington Coll., Barbadoes '47, vicar of Felmersham, Beds. '64-9 (May 9)

Rony, Bishop Hyacinth, of Pressburg, app. Commissioner in the Revolutionary Government of Hungary, elected member of Hungarian Parliament '66, and became tutor of the Empress of Austria and late Prince Rudolph in Hungarian language (April)

Russell, Rev. Thomas, one of the founders of Primitive Methodist Connexion, sentenced to three months hard labour in '30 for open-air preaching at Abingdon (Jan. 3), 82

Ryder, Rev. Arthur Gore, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, rector of Donnybrook, co. Dublin, and chaplain to the Lord-Lieut. of Ireland (Feb. 21), 64

Sacconi, Cardinal, *doyen* of the Sacred College at Rome (Feb. 25), 80

Sanctuary, Ven. Archdeacon of Powerstock Church, near Bridport, Archdeacon of Dorset, canon residentiary of Salisbury (May 27), 74

Sargent, Rt. Rev. Dr., Bishop Coadjutor to the Bishop of Madras; appointed C.M.S.'s missionary in Madras '42; author of numerous religious and historical works (Oct. 12), 83

Schiavino, Cardinal (Sept. 22)

Schön, Rev. James Frederick, D.D., missionary of the Church Missionary Society in West Africa, and previously chaplain at Melville Hospital, Chatham (March 28), 85

Shadwell, Rev. Julius, M.A., rector of Lower Rickingham, Suffolk, s. late Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England (Sept. 22), 67

Simcox, Rev. William H., rector of Harlaxton, writer on theological and historical subjects, contributed to *Academy and English Historical Review* (May 18), 45

Smart, Ven. Edward, Archdeacon and Canon of St. Asaph (June 28), 73

Somerville, Rev. A. N., D.D., well-known Glasgow divine, pastor of the Anderston Free Church, made preaching tour in Spain, Italy, and many cities in East (Sept. 18), 77

Southery, Rev. C. C., vicar of Askham, near Penrith, s. of the Poet Southey (Dec. '88)

Spurgin, Rev. John, B.D., vicar of Great and Little Hockham, near Thetford (Feb. 22), 71

St. Asaph, Rt. Rev. Joshua Hughes, Bishop of, ed. at Cardigan and Ystranennig Schools and St. David's Coll., Lampeter, curate to the late Archdeacon Hughes of Aberystwith, promoted to incumbency of St. David's, Carmarthen, and Abergwili '37, Llandinog '46, nominated to see of St. Asaph '70 by Mr. Gladstone (Jan. 21), 81

Steiglele, Dr. von, Archbishop of Munich and Freising (Oct. 9)

Stuart, Hon. and Rev. A. G. M.A., Hon. Canon of Peterboro' and rural dean, late rector of Cottesmore, Rutland, 4th s. of Robert, and Earl of Castle Stewart (Sept. 16), 76

Tenison-Woods, Rev. Julian, Roman Catholic missionary in Australia since '57; Vice-General in Adelaide; organised the teaching Order of Sisters of St. Joseph; author of numerous works on the Geology and Natural History of Australia (Oct. 6)

Thompson, Rev. J. H., vicar of Cradley, member of General Council of British Assoc. (April 18)

Tindal, Rev. George, of Driffield, Yorks, the oldest Primitive Methodist minister in the Connexion (Aug. 1), 90

Tyerman, Rev. Luke, Wesleyan historian, during Great Exhibition of '51 was one of the special preachers at Exeter Hall, since '61 devoted his attention to Methodist literature (March 22)

Ullathorne, Dr., R.C. Bishop of Birmingham (March 21)

Vaughan, Rev. James, prebendary of Chichester Cathedral, for 48 years incumbent of Christ Church, Brighton (May 7), 83

Weckert, Monsignor von, R.C. Bishop of Passau (March 13)

Winton, William, missionary of the London City Mission, having joined in '61 (Oct. 18), 68

Wood, Rev. J. G., eminent lecturer and writer on Natural History, chaplain to the Boatmen's Floating Chapel, chaplain to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, '56-72, associate of commissioners of the Paris Exhibition '67, precentor of the Canterbury Diocesan Choral Union '68-76 (March 4)

LEGAL.

Barnes, Charles, formerly clerk to Lord Chief Justice Jervis, afterwards to the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, and, up to his death, clerk to Hon. Mr. Justice Manisty (Jan. 17), 80

Barstow, Thomas Irwin, magistrate at Clerkenwell Police Court, resigned April '89; called to bar Inner Temple '45 (July)

Blyth, Capt. M. S., C.M.G., chief magistrate in the Transkei (July 16), 53

Bowes, John, a Lamington magistrate (Sept. 24)

Bremner, Henry Hodgson, registrar of Liverpool Court of Passage (June 27)

Browning, Jeffrey, solicitor to the Irish Land Commission (Oct. 16)

Burke, Oliver J., Irish barrister and author (Mar.)

Coghlan, Thomas Patrick, many years senior clerk in the Filing and Record Dept., Royal Courts of Justice (June 7), 77

Collins, Rev. John Ferdinand, J.P. Berks, 35 years chairman of Wantage Petty Sessions (Aug. 5), 76

Fletcher, John Dunnington, deputy chairman of Middlesex Sessions '79-89; ed. at Christ's Coll., Camb., called to bar Inner Temple '45, went Northern Circuit, assistant barrister at Liverpool Sessions '76-9 (Aug. 9), 69

Fraser, Lord, senior lord in ordinary of the Court of Session, Edin., authority on martial law; called to bar '43, raised to bench '81 (Mar. 27)

Gillies, Hon. Thomas R., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand; called to bar at Auckland '58, Att.-Gen. for the colony '62-3, appointed puisne judge '75 (Aug.) 61

Gordon, Sir James Davidson, had magisterial charge over the Juliporee district '57 during mutiny (July)

Gray, Hon. John Hamilton, D.C.L., Judge of Supreme Court of British Columbia (June 5)

Hackett, C. Prendergast, Judge of County Courts, Victoria, Australia (Jan. 28)

Haridas, Justice Manabhai, one of the judges of High Court of Judicature, Bombay, entrusted by Bombay Government to prepare official Guzerattee translation of Indian Penal Code; raised to bench '68 (July)

Ince, Henry Brett, Q.C., for some time a parliamentary reporter; M.P. Hastings '83-5, and Islington '85 (May 8), 56

Kirkwood, Dr. Anderson, a leading lawyer in Glasgow, member of firm of Bannatyne, Kirkwood, & France (Feb. 16), 77

Lynch, David, Q.C., of the Irish bar (Oct. 28)

Maule, Sir John Blosset, Q.C.; called to bar '47, Inner Temple, member of Council of Legal Education; Recorder of Leeds '61-80, Director of Public Prosecutions '80-84 (Oct. 20), a 73

McOllmont, C. R., bar-at-law N.E. Circuit, called '73 (May 3), 43

McIntyre, Aeneas John, Q.C., County Court Judge of Circuit No. 12, including Huddersfield and other important W. Riding towns; M.P. Worcester '80-85 (Sept. 20), 63

Muirhead, Prof., Professor of Civil Law in Edinburgh University; called to bar '57, succ. Lord McLaren as Sheriff in Chancery, author of "The Institutes of Gains" (Nov. 8)

O'Donnell, J. W., late chief magistrate of the Dublin Metropolitan Police Courts (Oct. 17)

Pollock, Master Henry, 5th s. of Sir Frederick Pollock; treasurer and vice-president of Royal Institution since '86, and one of Practice Masters of the Supreme Court of Judicature (May 15), 62

Pollock, Sir Frederick, ed. Trin. Coll., Camb., called to bar Inner Temple '38, Master of the Court of the Exchequer '46, Queen's Remembrancer '74, Senior Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature; translated Dante's "Divine Comedy" into blank verse '54; vice-president of the Literary Fund, hon. sec. of the Dilettanti Society, and member of the Society of Authors (Dec. 24, '88), 73

Fryer, Robert, late chairman of quarter sessions for St. Albans Div. of Herts; cd. Trin. Coll., Camb., 4th wrangler '34, called bar Lincoln's Inn, retired '63, over 20 years chairman of the Watford Board of Guardians, high sheriff '68 (Aug.)

Rickards, Sir George Kettily, K.C.B., ed. Eton and Trin. Coll., Oxon., Prof. Political Economy Oxford '51-6; called to bar Inner Temple '37, bench '76, counsel to Speaker of House of Commons '51-82, K.C.B. '82, governor Rugby School, J.P. Oxon, chairman of the Ottoman Railway Co. (Sept.), 77

Rogers, Arundel, Judge of No. 27 County Court Circuit, Herefordsh., author of several books on mining minerals and quarries (Sept. 20)

Sewall, S. Edmund, one of the most distinguished advocates of the American bar (Jan 7)

Shuttleworth, Thomas Moss, clerk of assize and associate for Northern Circuit, keeper of the seal for County Palatine of Lancaster (Sept.)

Slatter, W., head of firm of Slatter & Heelis, Manchester solicitors, one of the oldest solicitors; was engaged on the Liverpool & Manchester Railway, now the L. & N.W. Railway (Nov. 13), 63

Speckley, Thomas, registrar of the city of London Court (Feb. 15)

Tynrell, Edward Leith, Prof. of Law at Univ., Bombay (Dec. '88)

Vice, Alfred Henry Stonhouse, Recorder of Southampton '83-89, h.p. to baronetcy of Stonhouse, Recorder Penance 77-83 (June 24), 57

Vincent, Spencer, of the Inner Temple, commissioned officer in the Inns of Court Rifles, instrumental in founding the Dudley Gallery, and occasionally contributed water-colour drawings to it (Nov. 6)

Whigham, Judge, of County Court Circuit No. 37, which comprises parts of Beds, Bucks, Herts, Middlesex, and Oxon, over 25 years (Aug. 9), 76

Wigram, Loftus Tottenham, Q.C., formerly M.P. for Cambridge Univ. (Sept. 26)

Williams, John Robert, registrar of County Court of Cheshire (May 27), 47

LITERARY PERSONS (see also next Section).

Adair, Robert, one of the oldest journalists in England; for many years proprietor of the *Maryport Advertiser* (Oct. 13), 87

Albery, James, author of the famous play of "The Two Roses," first performed at the Vaudeville '70; his other plays included "The Two Thorns," "Apple Blossoms," "Tweedie's Rights," "Forgiven," "Orana," and "Wig and Gown," played in '74 by Mr. Toole (Aug. 16)

Allibone, Dr. Samuel, compiler of a "Dictionary of English Literature," "Poetical Quotations from Chaucer to Tennyson," '73, "Prose Quotations from Socrates to Macaulay," "Great Authors of all Ages," '80, etc. (Sept.), 72

Amari, Michele, Italian author, published "The Vespers" '36, which was afterwards translated into English by Lord Ellesmere (July), 82

Ball, John, F.R.S., well-known author of "The Alpine Guide," M.P. for Carlisle '52 (Oct. 20), 70

Bovan, George Phillips, J.P., D.L., F.R.S., author of several popular handbooks and guide-books (Aug. 3)

Blanchard, Edward Laman, dramatist, author of "Temple Bar," "The Man without a Destiny," "The Artful Dodger," editor of the *New London Magazine* and *Chambers' London Journal*, and of many openings of pantomimes, notably a number produced at Drury Lane; many years dramatic critic of *Daily Telegraph* (Sept. 5), 68

Boyle, Robert Whelan, editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, was assistant sub-editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, and author of "Love until Death," as well as a "Jubilee Ode" and other poems dedicated to Her Majesty the Queen (Nov. 13), 66

Catmur, Henry John, for upwards of 50 years contributor to the *Times* and *Morning Post* (Jan. 4), 71

Césaire, M. Amédée, de, one of the veterans of the French press, chief editor of the *Soleil* (Oct. 15)

Collins, Wilkie, novelist, was b. '24, and first achieved notoriety by his book entitled "After Dark," and by his subsequent books, "A Woman in White," "Little Miss Finch," and "No Name," created considerable sensation. He was a most careful writer, and was famed for the elaboration of his plots (Sept. 23), 66

Cook, Eliza, poetess, formerly contributed to various periodicals, including the *New Monthly*, *Metropolitan*, and *Literary Gazette*, also to *Weekly Dispatch*; published first book of poems at the age of 22, "New Echoes" '64, her best known work being "The Old Arm Chair," founder of *Eliza Cook's Journal*; received since '68 a literary pension of £100 per annum (Sept. 25), 70

Dunphy, Henry M., well-known London journalist; called to bar '61; upwards of 40 years member of staff of *Morning Post* (Jan. 2), 67

Farré, Henry Brougham, the well-known dramatic author and adapter of French comic opera (Sept. 21)

Gaskill, Mrs. Hardwell, *wid.* of late John Gaskill, many years contributor to various London papers (July 22), 85

Geoghegan, J. B., author "Lancashire Witches," "Men of Merry England," "John Barleycorn," and other songs; proprietor of Star Theatre, Hanley; 25 years manager of Bolton Variety Theatre (Jan. 21)

Goldsmid, Miss Anna, *e. d.* of Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, translator of Ludwig Philippsohn's "Development of the Religious Idea," and Cohen's "Deicides" (Feb. 8), 84

Greene, Charles, one of the oldest journalists in the country, connected with London Newspaper Press over 50 years (Dec. 24), 88

Hall, S. Carter, F.S.A., established and edited *Amulet* '30, *New Monthly Magazine*, *Art Journal* '39-80, published "The Retrospect of a Long Life" '83, assisted in founding Hospital for Consumption, Governesses' Institution, and Pensioners' Employment Society, hon. sec. to Nightingale Fund (March 16), 88

Hammerling, Robert, German poet (July 14), 59

Haverfield, Robert Ross, journalist and explorer, of Victoria, Australia, founded *Bridgido Advertiser* '51, *Riverine Herald* '63 (May), 70

Hawley, Fred, librarian Shakespeare Memorial Library at Stratford-on-Avon since '86, played on the stage with Phelps and Greenwood in London for five years, and later at Manchester, had just completed a catalogue of all known editions of Shakespeare in every language, author of numerous plays, including "Agnes of Bavaria" and "Found" (March 14), 62

Hopkins, Rev. Gerald M., S.J., B.A., F.R.W.I., Prof. of Classical Literature Dublin Univ. (June 8)

Hueffer, Dr. Francis, musical critic of the *Times*, writer of the librettos of "Columba," "The Troubadour" (both composed by Dr. Mackenzie), etc., contributed and edited some of the most important magazines and other periodicals (Jan. 19), 43

Hunt, William, well-known journalist, one of founders of *Eastern Morning News* (April 21)

Krajewsky, M., former editor of the *Golos*, which was suppressed by the late Count Tolstoi (Aug. 18)

Leigh, Percival, known as the "Professor," contributor to *Punch*, joining soon after the paper appeared (Oct. 30 a), 76

Leris, Gaston de, Parisian journalist (Aug.)

Lewald, Fanny, celebrated German novelist (Aug. 5)

Lisle, Comte Adam Auguste Villiers de, French poet, dramatist, and novelist (Aug. 19), 56

Mabson, Louis, French novelist (Mar. 16)

Middlemas, Andrew, London journalist, member of Metropolitan Board of Works (Jan. 6)

Mould, James, attached to parliamentary staff of *Morning Herald* and *Standard* for nearly 50 years, one of the founders of Newspaper Press Fund (Jan. 6), 76

Oliphant, Laurence, author of many books of travel, etc.; was engaged for a time in the diplomatic service. On the death of his wife he remained abroad at the spot where she died, believing that he was able to hold intercourse with her (Dec. 23, '88), 69

Phillips, James Orchard Halliwell, F.R.S.,

well-known Shakesperian scholar, author of "Life of Shakespeare," in 16 vols., "Calendar of the Records of Stratford-on-Avon," "History of New Place," and "Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare"; instrumental in the purchasing of Shakespeare's estate, secured for the corporation of Stratford-on-Avon '63, and the founding of Shakespeare Museum (Jan. 3), 68

Phillips, George S., widely known as "January Searle," prolific and graceful writer, editor of *Leeds Times* '45, *Chicago Tribune*, and *New York Sun*; lost his reason in '73, and died in Morristown Asylum, New Jersey (Feb. 2), 73

Price, P. J., Welsh historian, author of "The History of the Ancient Britons and the Cymri," dedicated to the Queen, received an allowance of £300 from H.M.'s private purse, took prominent part in Welsh Eisteddfodau (Oct. 2), 79

Ranking, B. Montgomerie, well-known London journalist, contributor to *Graphic* and *Morning Post*, editor of *Pen*, and *Time* (Dec. '88)

Rawson, George, well-known hymnologist (March 26), 82

Scherer, Senator, editor of the Paris Republican journal *Le Temps* (March 16)

Scott, Andrew, proprietor of *Rochdale Observer*, member of Rochdale Town Council (Feb. 10), 78

Sharp, Martin, journalist, first connected with *Oxford Herald*, and later with *The Guardian* (May 25), 70

St. John, Percy B., author of "The Arctic Cruiser," "Silver Arrow," "Miranda" etc.; formerly a contributor to the *North British Daily Mail*, *Lloyd's*, *Chambers' Journal*, etc. (March 15)

Tchernischefsky, Russian writer, author of "What to Do" (Nov. 5 a)

Timm, Franz, well-known author, publisher, and Shakesperian bibliographer, author of "Princess Alexandra and Royal House of Denmark: a Genealogy"; arranged the Shakesperian collection in British Museum and Birmingham Free Library, etc.; *m. d.* of late Lieut. and Adj. Horace Mathias, R.A., s. of Capt. Mathias, Keeper of Queen Charlotte's Privy Purse (July 6), 69

Tillotson, William Frederic, head of firm of Tillotson & Sons, proprietors of *Bolton Evening News* and *Weekly Journal* (Feb. 19), 44

Ulbaach, M. Louis, president of the International Literary Association (April 14)

Vigfusson, Gudbrand, Scandinavian scholar, author of numerous historical works on Iceland, and an Icelandic-English Dictionary, published '64, and *Corpus Picticum Boreale*, '83 (Jan. 31), 58

Wellen, Hofrath Joseph, Austrian novelist and dramatist, president of the Journalists' and Authors' Society of the Concordia, editor of the Austrian part of the great ethnological work "Austria-Hungary in Word and Picture" (July 2)

SCIENTIFIC AND DOCTORS.

Bate, C. Spence, F.R.S., well-known naturalist; author of the "Report on the Crustacea Macrina dredged by H.M.S. *Challenger* during years '73-6"; "Crustacea in the collection of the British Museum," etc. (Aug. 2)

Batsman, John Frederick La Trobe, F.R.S., the eminent civil engineer; engineer of the Manchester Waterworks and of the works for supplying Glasgow with water from Loch Katrine (June 10), 78

- Banlisset**, Norman, past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers; conducted Government inquiries under the Public Health Act; author of a valuable paper on the sewage question, and of the article on Abattoirs in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (Dec. 17, '88), 41
- Byrd**, Edward Fenwick, a past president of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers; founder of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle; mineral agent for the Dean and Chapter of Durham and their successors, the Eccles. Commrs., for last fifty years (Sept. 1), 79
- Brisey**, Dr., well-known Prof. of Gynaecology in University of Vienna (May 24)
- Bristow**, William Henry, F.R.S., late senior director of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom (June 14), 72
- Burgess**, William, pisciculturist of Malvern Wells, and inventor of all kinds of alarm guns, traps, foods, etc.; founder and owner of the Midland Counties Fish Culture Establishment (Oct. 28).
- Burton**, Charles, one of the directors of the Northern Railway of France (March 13)
- Cacciatore**, Prof. Gaetano, Director of Royal Observatory of Palermo; elected A.R.A.S.L. 44 (July), 75
- Chambers**, Dr. Thomas King, hon. physician to the Prince of Wales; elected Fellow R.C.P.L. '48, censor '60-7, Lumlaine lecturer '63, Gullstonian lecturer '50, deliverer of the Harveian oration '71; member of the General Medical Council, and senior consulting physician at Lock Hospital; author of "Lectures, chiefly Chemical," etc. (Aug. 15), 71
- Chandler**, Henry William, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, and Waynflete Prof. of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy (May 16)
- Chevrel**, M., eminent French chemist (April 9), 108
- Christie**, John, D.D., Professor of Church History at Aberdeen University (May 24), 64
- Coleman**, J. J., F.R.S.E., F.C.S., F.I.C., inventor of refrigerating machines (Dec. 28, '88), 60
- Crombie**, Dr., Professor of Biblical Criticism, St. Mary's Coll., St. Andrews Univ. (June 19)
- Damon**, Robert, conchologist, and an intimate friend of the late Dr. Buckland (May 4)
- Davies**, John Fletcher, Professor of Latin, Queen's Coll., Galway (Jan. 4), 57
- De la Rue**, Dr. Warren, ed. at Coll. of St. Barba, Paris, took part in Himalaya expedition '60; author of "The Phenomena of the Electric Discharge"; member of International Electrical Congress held in Paris '81, and consulting counsel of Electrical Exhibition held at Crystal Palace '82; for some time hon. sec. of Roy. Astronomical Soc., pres. '64-6; pres. of the Chemical Soc. '67-9, '79-88 (April 19), 74
- Donders**, Professor, eminent oculist of Utrecht (March 25)
- Donnell**, Dr. Robert, surgeon, of Dublin; served in Crimea as member of the civil staff; ex-President of the R.C.S., and first President of the R.A.M. in Ireland (May 6)
- Douls**, M. Camille, African explorer; landed near Cape Gornet '86, was captured by Oulad Delais, joined the tribes, and explored the Western Sahara, journeyed across the Atlas range to Morocco, was imprisoned by the Sultan and released by the intervention of the British Minister; returned to France '87, left Paris June '88 for journey to Timbuctoo, and is supposed to have been murdered while crossing the Sahara (Aug.), 26
- Elam**, Charles, M.D., F.R.C.P., physician to Cholera Hospital '49, to National Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, hon. physician to the Sheffield General Infirmary; author of numerous medical works (July), 66
- Eriasson**, John, disting. engineer and scientist, inventor of the screw propeller (Mar. 7), 85
- Fitze**, W. J., senior contractor of Portsmouth Dockyard (Nov. 14)
- Fuchs**, Edmond, chief mining engineer of the Ecole des Mines; prominent in the first survey of Annam and Tonquin; pupil of the famous Elic de Beaumont (Sept. 8)
- Gamble**, John George, civil engineer, hydraulic engineer to Cape Colony '75, Ireland '86 (Nov. 12)
- Grant**, Alexander, C.I.E., District Engineer of East Indian Railway 59-68, Chief Engineer State Railways India 68-79 (Oct. 30)
- Gregory**, Frank T., one of the pioneer explorers of the interior of Australia (Jan. 2)
- Gross**, Dr. Samuel W., Professor of Surgery in Jefferson Medical Coll., Philadelphia; well-known writer on various medical subjects (May)
- Habershon**, Dr. Samuel Osborne, elected F.R.C.P.L. '56, Lumlaine lecturer '76, censor '74-5, Harveian orator '83, senior censor '85, Vice-President '87; assistant physician Guy's Hospital '54, physician '66, senior physician '73-80; President Metropolitan Counties branch of B. M. Ass. '80 (Aug. 22), 64
- Hawkins**, Thomas, F.G.S., author of "The Memoirs of the Ichthyosauri and Plesiosaurs" and "The Book of the Great Sea Dragons" (Oct. 29), 79
- Howard**, Dr. R. B., M.R.C.S.E., LL.D. of Montreal; appointed Professor of Medicine at McGill's Univ. '56; President of the Canada Medical Assn., Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal; physician of Montreal General Hospital (April 15), 66
- Hughes**, John, well-known engineer and iron-master of Merthyr Tydvil; greatly assisted in developing resources of Russian Empire; founder and director of town of Hughesofka, in S. Russia (July), 75
- Jacobson**, Prof. Julius, of Königsberg, famous oculist; one of the first pupils of the celebrated oculist Prof. Dr. Graeffe, of Berlin; *Privat Dozent* of Königsberg Univ. '57, Extraordinary Professor '59, Ordinary Professor '72 (Sept.), 60
- John**, Professor R. E., of Göttingen (Aug.)
- Johnston**, Dr. George, M.D., Fellow and ex-president of the King and Queen's Coll. of Physicians, Ireland; member and ex-president of the Obstetrical Society of Dublin; ex-master of the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, and surgeon-superintendent to the Emigration Commissioners for South Australian Colonies (March 9), 74
- Joule**, James Prescott, discoverer of the "Mechanical Equivalent of Heat," member of nearly all the leading scientific bodies in Europe and America (Oct. 14), 71
- Kennedy**, Prof. Benjamin Hall, D.D., Regius Professor of Greek at Camb. Univ. '67; headmaster of Shrewsbury school '36-66; Canon of Ely; well known for many scholarly Greek translations (April 5), 64
- Lanyon**, Sir Charles, eminent engineer of Belfast, father of late Sir Owen Lanyon (June 1)

- Lauer, Dr. von**, physician-in-ordinary to the late Emperor William (April 9)
- Lecher, Der Geheime Kirchenrath** Gotthard Victor, Prof. of Theology, Leipzig (Dec. 26, '88)
- Leidesdorf, Dr. Max**, celebrated authority on brain diseases (Oct. 9), 70
- Loomis, Prof.**, one of the most distinguished physicists of America; Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Ohio '37-44, New York '44-60, Yale to '89; author of numerous astronomical and scientific works (Aug.), 78
- Lubbert, Prof.**, of Bonn, classical philologist and historian (Aug.)
- Mason, Monck**, hon. member of the Balloon Society; made celebrated balloon passage from England to Nassau 36; the oldest aeronaut in the world (Sept. 24), 86
- Mason, Rev. Charles**, Professor of Sacred History and Hebrew, Maynooth Coll. (June 2)
- McNair, William** Watts, of the Indian Survey; in '85, disguised as a Mohammedan doctor, succeeded in reaching outlying valley of Kafiristan, and travelling by way of Swat Valley and Chitral, obtained valuable information; awarded by R.G.S. the Murchison grant; died at Mussoorie from fever (Sept.)
- Mitchell, Miss Maria**, LL.D., well-known astronomer, d. of William Mitchell, astronomer, of New York; first woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; president of American Association for Advancement of Women at the Syracuse meeting '75, and Philadelphia '76; author of numerous scientific works (July)
- Morris, Prof. G. S.**, of Michigan Univ.; served in 6th Vermont Regt. '62-3; app. lecturer on ethics, history, and philosophy in Johns Hopkins Univ., and on philosophy in Univ. of Michigan '81 (April), 48
- Muir, James**, engineer of New River Co. (Jan. 4), 71
- Newall, Robert** Stirling, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., J.P., inventor and manufacturer of wire rope; had laid many submarine cables, the chief being between Dover and Calais, and from Varna to Balacava; twice Mayor of Gateshead (April 22), 76
- Nicholson, Cornelius**, F.G.S., F.S.A., one of the pioneers of railway work in England (July 5)
- Ormsby, Prof.**, Fellow of Roy. Univ. Ireland, and late Fellow of Trin. Coll. Oxford; tutor to present Duke of Norfolk (April 22)
- Ouseley, Col. Joseph**, Bengal Army: assistant professor of Sanscrit, Mahratta, and Bengali languages at Fort William College '24; professor of Arabic and Persian '25; secretary of College '33-8; superintendent of Mysore Princes '38-44; one of the examiners in Oriental languages for the Civil Service Commissions in England '62-83 (Nov. 5)
- Pagenstecher, Prof. Dr. Heinrich** Alexander, private tutor of medicine at Heidelberg Univ. '56-8; director of Museum of Natural History, Hamburg; a great authority on zoological subjects (Jan. 5), 68
- Paley, Prof. Frederick** Apthorp, M.A., LL.D., educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's Coll., Camb.; Professor of Classical Literature in Catholic Univ., Kensington, till '74, and afterwards classical examiner Lond. Univ.; editor of numerous classical works (Dec. 11, '88), 72
- Perry, Dr., M.D.**, F.R.S., eminent metallurgist (June 19), 72
- Perez, Don J. Piñero**, of Madrigal de las Torres; decorated for service in two cholera epidemics (May)
- Perrin, Dr. Maurice**, President of the Academy of Medicine, and author of several medical works (Sept. 2), 68
- Peters, Dr.**, leader of the German Emin Expedition, reported as massacred whilst travelling in Central Africa (Nov. 52)
- Piggott, Dr. Royston**, F.R.S., distinguished astronomer (Sept. 26)
- Planté, M. Gaston**, well-known French electrician; connected with problem of Voltaic accumulation, and discoverer of the lead accumulator (May)
- Pollen, Lieut. Walter** Hungerford, R.E., in command of the survey party in the Sushai expedition; served in Egyptian campaign, and a year on Lord Ripon's staff in India as A.D.C. (March 28), 40
- Radcliffe, Dr., M.D.**, F.R.C.P. Lond., consulting physician to the Westminster Hospital and the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic (June 18), 67
- Reard, Dr. Philippe**, oldest medical practitioner in Paris, physician to Prince Napoleon and consulting surgeon to the Emperor (Oct. 22), 88
- Rees, G. Owen**, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen (May 27)
- Robertson, Sir James**, LL.D., Prof. of Conveyancing in the Univ. of Glasgow (Aug. 9)
- Roser, Prof.**, eminent surgeon of Cassel, one of leading members of the Marburg University (Dec. 7, '88), 71
- Rumeling, Dr. Gustav**, Chancellor of the Tubingen University (Oct. 29 a)
- Saint-Hilaire, M. R.**, one of the last survivors of the eminent Sorbonne professors of Louis Philippe's reign; Lycée Professor '29-42, subsequently Professor of History (Jan.)
- Sargant, William** Lucas, writer on educational and economic subjects, and one of the leading members of the Birmingham Educational Association (Nov. 2), 80
- Smith, David**, Prof. of Military Medicine in Army Medical School at Netley (June 3)
- Steinway, Charles** Frederick Theodore, of Brunswick, Germany, one of the foremost inventors of improvements in the pianoforte; carried on extensive businesses in New York and Hamburg; member of the Roy. Academy of Berlin, Paris, and Stockholm (March 25) 68
- Stoker, Edward** Alexander, B.A., F.R.C.S.I., a most distinguished Irish anatomist (Jan.), 80
- Swinburne, Mr.**, African explorer, who accompanied Mr. Stanley on his last African expedition; died of fever near Stanley Pool (March 31)
- Tempel, Wilhelm** Ernst, distinguished astronomer; director of the new observatory on the Arcetri hill at Florence, near the old house of Galileo (April 8), 68
- Weil, Dr. Gustav**, a distinguished orientalist and German historian; Professor of Oriental Languages at Heidelberg Univ.; Correspondent of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres '60; author of "Mohammed the Prophet," '43, etc. (Sept.), 80
- Wells, William**, one of the oldest and most influential members of the Royal Agricultural Society, app. chairman of the chemical section '66; M.P. for Beverley '51-6, Peterboro' '68-74, and formerly officer in 1st Life Guards (May 4), 71
- Wernli, Herr Joseph**, managing director of the well-known rifle factory at Steyer, Austria, where he employed between 10,000 and 14,000 men (April 29)

Williams, Charles James Blasins, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., a leading authority on diseases of the heart and lungs (March 27, '84)
Windle, H. G., M.A., assistant master of Eton College (Nov. 6)
Witte, Baron De, distinguished Belgian archaeologist; author of numerous works, including "Researches upon the Emperors who reigned in Gaul to the third century of the Christian Era," '69 (Aug. 2), '81
Wood, Rev. William Cecil, head-master of Roy. Medical College, Epsom (Feb. 3), '89
Wright, Dr. William, Fellow of Queen's Coll., Camb.; Professor of Arabic, Univ. Coll., London '55-64, Trin. Coll., Dublin; engaged in manuscript department of British Museum '61-70 (May 22), '68

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Adair, Colonel Alexander William, served in Crimea (May)
Allen, Capt. Henry W., commander of H.M.S. *Lightning*, *Banshee*, and *Vivid* (Jan. 2), '84
Allen, Surgeon-Gen. F. F., M.D., C.B., hon. physician to the Queen, served in medical charge of 4th Regt. and hospital of 2nd Bengal Fusiliers during siege of Delhi '57, in 2nd Goorkha, Oude '58, Peshawur Frontier '63-4, Huzara campaign '68, retired '80 (Dec. 28, '88)
Anderson, Surg.-Major George, Dep.-Insp.-Gen. of Army Hospitals, served in Eastern campaign '54-5 (Dec. 30, '88)
Archer, Major-Gen. George, served in Canada '70 (March 30)
Baillie, Admiral the Hon. Thomas, joined H.M.S. *Dartmouth*, and fought in battle of Navarino, being then 16 years old; served in Crimean war, commanding in White Sea, and successfully blockaded the Russian fleet; uncle of present Earl of Haddington and Lord Polwarth (July 31)
Baillie, Major-Gen. John, served in Sutlej campaign '45-6, Central India campaign during mutiny (Jan. 14), '68
Baker, Lt.-Col. Francis James, of Ballinvoche, formerly of Anglesey Light Infantry, and subsequently in S. Africa the founder and commander of "Baker's Horse" (Jan. 23), '47
Barker, Surgeon-Major Joseph, late of R.H.A., and 1st Batt. 22nd Cheshire Regt., served in Crimea '54, India '58 (June)
Beverstock, Fleet-Paymaster Francis Bridge, H.M.S. *Anson*, served in Russia, China, Zululand, Egypt, acting consul and post-office agent at Carthage, in New Granada '60, originated Royal Naval Victoria Fund (Sept. 22)
Beeson, Capt. George, R.N., served with distinction in China war '40 (Feb. 1), '79
Blair, Capt. William Fordyce, R.N., served through Burmese war (Dec. 11, '88)
Blyth, Lt.-Gen. Samuel, C.B., served with 40th Regt. in New Zealand war '63-5, Afghan war '78-9 (Dec. 28, '88), '68
Bombelles, Rear-Admiral Count, Chief Chamberlain to late Crown Prince Rudolph (July 29), '57
Bourne, Major-Gen. Malcolm Kemp, Madras Staff Corps (June 26)
Bower, Admiral James Paterson (Aug. 7), '83
Boyer, Gen., Marshal Bazaine's aide-de-camp (Dec. 4), '98
Bradford, Gen. Sir John Fowler, K.C.B., late of 1st Bengal Cavalry, served in Afghanistan '42, Gwalior campaign '43 (April 10), '84
Braham, Lt.-Col. Augustus F. (June)
Brown, Serg.-Major John, of H.M.'s Body-Guard (Oct. 11), '73

Brown, Gen. (father of the British army), Lt.-Gov. Portsmouth '56-61, retired '77 (Aug. 23), '81
Briggs, Gen. Stephen Charles, Madras Staff Corps (Dec. 27, '88), '84
Brown, Col. Barton Parker, formerly of 1st (Prince Albert's Own) Mussars, served at Waterloo '15, Bhurtapore '25-6 (June), '92
Browne, Col. C. H., C.B., commander of 2nd Regimental District (April 16)
Brownrigg, Gen. J. S., C.B., served in Crimea, died on his way home from Australia (April)
Budd, Gen. Ralph, of the West York Regt., served in Crimea '54 (March 8), '78
Carwardine, Major John, J.P., lord of the manor of Earl's Colne, Essex, enlisted in U.S. army, fought in many battles in the war of secession (Sept. 13), '62
Chandler, Admiral Ralph, commander of U.S. squadron in Chinese waters, served in Mexico '47, Smyrna '54, and Civil war (Feb. 12), '60
Clay, Major-Gen. Charles Henry, served in Indian mutiny '58-9 (Feb. 14), '66
Cochrane, Vice-Admiral Thomas, served in Chinese war '41 (June), '70
Combe, Surgeon-Major, late of the R.A., served in Crimea (Feb. 22)
Conolly, Lt.-Col. John Augustus, V.C., served in Crimea '54, where he won V.C.; resident magistrate for Curragh District, formerly sub-comm. of Dublin Metrop. Police (Jan.)
Conway, James, served in navy under Nelson, died in N. Dublin Workhouse (April 19), '106
Daniell, Lt.-Gen. Charles Fred Torrens, C.B., lately in command of the Infantry Brigade at Malta, served in Crimea '54-5, brigade major of the Dublin District '58-61, Corfu '62-4, commanded 28th Regt. '66-75, assist.-adj.-gen. of Northern District '76-80, in command of troops at Malta '84-6 (July 25), '61
Dawson, Lt.-Col. John, late 6th Foot, served in Kaffir war '46-7, and India '58-9 (April 4), '73
Day, Dep.-Surg.-Gen. Francis, F.R.S., LL.D., C.I.E., appointed to Madras establishment '52, was Insp.-Gen. of Fisheries in India, author of numerous books on fish, contributed fish collection in museum of Sydney, etc., retired from Madras Medical Staff '77, devoted himself to the study of fish of British Isles, publishing "The Fishes of Britain and Ireland," '83 (July)
Downing, Gen. David, Bengal L.I. (Dec. 18, '88), '88
Duncombe, Admiral the Hon. A., represented E. Retford '30-32, '35-51, E. Riding '51-68 (Feb. 6)
Durnford, Gen. Edward William, served in R.E. 63 years (Jan.)
Eustace, Col. Robertson, commander of the 3rd and 4th Batts. S. Staffs Regt., took part in Yusufzai expedition '49, Indian mutiny, and Red River expedition '44, Lady Katherine Legge, d. of 4th Earl of Dartmouth (April 1), '61
Evans, Maj.-Gen. Dawson Kelly, late of the 6th Royal Warwickshire Regt. (Oct. 15), '66
Eyre, Gen. Henry, col. of E. Lancashire Regt., (April 10), '63
Falderbe, Gen., made general by Napoleon III., and raised by Gambetta to Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour (Sept. 29)
Farrell, Major-Gen. Henry Chamberlain, late R.A., served in Crimea (July 27)
Field, Lt.-Gen. George Thomas, late of R.A., served in Eastern campaign '54-5 as deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general to R.A., acting governor of the General Hospital, Woolwich '63-5 (Sept. 1), '65
Fitzmaurice, Col. the Hon. W. E., late and Life Guards, and s. of Viscount Kirkwall, late Capt. South Middlesex R.V., and Major

- Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry, M.P. for Bucks. '42-7 (June 18)
- Franklin, Surgeon-Gen. Edward James, served in Crimea '54, and India (Jan. 31), 61
- Froom, Lt.-Col. Albert, senior commanding officer of 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, adjutant of the regt. '69-72, served in Transvaal campaign '81, and Zululand (Feb. 14), 89
- Gage, Lt.-Gen. the Hon. Edward, C.B. (May 21), 62
- Gairdner, Surgeon-Gen., while on service on the Nile (July 7), 75
- Graham, Major William Wallace, late of 6th Dragoon Guards and Carabineers, served in Crimea '54, Indian mutiny '57, Rohilkund campaign '58, Oude campaign '58-9 (Aug. 16)
- Hamilton, Gen. Charles, of Bengal Army; served in Gwalior campaign '43, Sutlej campaign '45-6, Kote campaign '46 (Oct. 27), 88
- Harris, Lt.-Col. George, R.E., served in Canada in connection with the defences of Quebec (March 31)
- Hawker, Admiral Henry Samuel, 4th s. of late Gen. Sir Samuel Hawker, col. of 3rd Dragoon Guards (May 10), 73
- Hawkins, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Scott, late of Royal Scots; served in Crimea '54-5; retired '74 (Oct. 9), 76
- Heathcote, Maj.-Gen. Charles Thomas, C.B.; served in India '57; Commandant of the 9th Bombay Native Infantry '74-85, Brigadier General Bombay Army '85 (Oct. 14 a), 89
- Hill, Gen. D. H., served in Civil War on Confederate side (Sept. 24)
- Hillyar, Admiral Sir Charles Farrell, K.C.B. (Dec. 14), '88
- Hookin, Commander Percy, R.N., of H.M.S. *Swiftsure*, served on East Coast of Africa and Egypt '82 (May 10), 88
- Hodges, Major-Gen. T. T., late 76th Regt., served in India '57-9, Abyssinia '67 (June 8), 83
- Hurdle, Major-Gen. Sir Thomas, K.C.B., served at Courageaux '15, Navarino '27, Crimea '54 (June 7), 82
- Hutt, Maj.-Gen. Sir George, K.C.B.; served in Scinde, Afghan campaign '39-44, Persia '57; registrar and secretary to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital '65-86 (Oct. 27), 80
- Huyn, Feldzeugmeister Count, one of the oldest Austrian generals (Sept. 2), 77
- Ingram, Rear-Admiral Herbert Frederick Winton, served at bombardment of Acre '40, Sveaborg '54; author of "A Six Months' Cruise amongst the South Sea Islands in H.M.S. *Actaeon*, commanded by Capt. the Rt. Hon. Lord Edward Russell (Sept.), 69
- Jackson, Gen. George, formerly of 2nd Bengal Cavalry, served with distinction in Punjab '48-9, Peshawur frontier '51-2 and '58-60 (April 26), 76
- Jackson, Lieut.-Col. Basil, one of the four surviving heroes of Waterloo; retired '46 (Oct. 23), 96
- Jares, Admiral, French ex-Minister of Marine, served in Crimea, Italy, China, and Mexico (March 14), 66
- Jeffreys, Gen. Edward Richard, C.B., commanded 1st Batt. Manchester Regt., served in Crimea '54 (April 3), 80
- Jolliffe, Commander the Hon. Walter, R.N., served at bombardment of Simono Seki '64, commander of H.M.S. *Antelope* at Chio '81 (April 22), 44
- John, Gen., senior general of the French army, was one of the body guard of Louis XVIII. '14, and was in command at the Hotel de Ville '49 (Aug. 29), 91
- Keppel, Lieut.-Col. William Henry Augustus, of and Brigade Eastern Division Royal Artillery; J.P. and D.L. for Norfolk (Oct. 31), 44
- Law, Col. Robert, late 31st Regt., and staff officer of pensioners, Plymouth (Aug. 23), 68
- Lebrun, Gen., French officer; served in Crimea and Lombardy; aide-de-camp to French Emperor '69 (Oct. 7), 79
- Lees, Major-Gen. W. Nassau, many years proprietor of *Times of India* (March 9)
- Liddell, Commander James, R.N., served on board the *Clarence* '14, in blockading the French fleets off Brest (Aug. 15), 91
- Longfield, Gen. John, C.B., served at siege of Delhi (March 6), 84
- Macnaughten, Col. William Hay, C.B., commandant of 13th Bengal Lancers, served in Afghan war '78-80, Ingdulluck '79, Egyptian war '82, and Tel-el-Kebir (July 1), 46
- Manfroni, Vice-Admiral Baron, distinguished Austrian naval officer (Sept.)
- Marsden, Col. Fred Carleton, C.B., late of Hon. East India Company; J.P. Essex (Oct. 13), 85
- Maxwell, Gen. Alexander, C.B., late of 46th (2nd Batt. Duke of Cornwall's) Light Infantry, served in Crimea '54 (March 8), 73
- McLeod, Major-Gen. Francis Hastings, R.A., served in Indian mutiny '57-8, including siege of Delhi, Lucknow, and campaign in Oude (June 26), 69
- Malikoff, Gen. Count Loris, served with distinction in Crimea and capture of Kara '54, A.D.C. to Emperor '65, Turkish war '77 (Dec. 27), '88, 61
- Miles, General Francis, a member of the American Irish party. Name frequently mentioned at the Parnell Commission. New York (April 11)
- Moore, Col. Hans Garrett, V.C., C.B., late commanding 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; entered Bombay Army '50; served with Persian expedition '56-7; Indian Mutiny '57-9 (Oct. 6), 54
- Monts, Vice-Admiral Graf von, originated the new organisation of the German navy, and acting head of the German Admiralty (Jan. 19)
- Morant, Gen., served with 68th Regt. in Crimea, and in New Zealand war '64-6, A.D.C. to the Queen '70 (Dec. 27), '88
- Mundy, Major-General, late R.H.A. (Feb. 16)
- Murray, Major-General R. W., R.A., C.S.I., Director-General of Indian Telegraphs '57-78 (Oct. 12), 60
- Newitt, William, served with 8th Hussars through the Crimean war, took part in charge at Balaclava (June 17), 63
- Newton, Gen. William Samuel, late of the 82nd Foot (Oct. 16), 73
- Nicholls, Commander Jasper E. I., R.N., Commander of H.M.S. *Cormorant* in the Pacific; served in Egypt (Oct. 9)
- Noble, Blackmore, R.N., served in Peninsular war and America, d. within a few weeks of his 100th year (March 16)
- Oliver, Admiral Aldworth, served in Mediterranean, East and West Indies, Australia, and Baltic (Sept.), 77
- Pakenham, Admiral the Hon. Thos. Alexander, J.P., uncle of present Earl of Longford, served in Crimean war (Jan. 5), 68
- Palmer, Thomas, of 32nd Regt., served at attack of Copenhagen 1807, and Spanish Peninsula, and survivor of Walcheren expedition (April 16), 100

- Parker**, Capt. William Hennessey, R.N. (retired); served in Baltic '54, Black Sea and Sea of Azof '55-6 (Oct. 26), 60.
- Payne**, Col. Peter Trant Murray, R.M.L.I. (Aug. 18), 80.
- Philippovich**, Gen. Baron, military commander of Bohemia, one of the ablest officers of the Austrian army, served in Bosnian revolution '78, and Sorajova (Aug. 6), 70.
- Phillips**, Gen. Robert Newton, col. of York and Lancaster Regt., late of 43rd Light Infantry, served in Caffre war '51-3 (Dec. 21, '88), 73.
- Popplewell**, Admiral George Otway, served in Eastern campaign, commanding H.M.S. *Inflexible* '54 (Sept.).
- Portal**, Lt. Col. Robert, formerly of 4th Light Dragoons, served in Eastern campaign '54-5 (Dec. 23, '88).
- Queneada**, Marshal, Grande of Spain of the 1st Class, Marquis de Miravalles, and Grand Cross of nearly all military and civil orders of the country, Minister of War under King Alfonso, served as general in Morocco war '60, North Spain war '75 (Jan. 19), 71.
- Raeke**, Capt. Charles, well-known writer and great authority upon matters connected with cavalry (May), 80.
- Robinson**, Admiral Sir Robert Spencer, K.C.B., appointed Commissioner to inquire into the control and management of the Royal Dockyards '60, Controller of the navy '61-71, a Lord of Admiralty '68-71, unsuccessfully contested Tamworth '72, created K.C.B. '68 (July 27), 80.
- Santos**, Gen. Maxime, ex-President of the Republic of Uruguay (May 11).
- Schlotterbeck**, Gen. von, commander of the 11th Army Corps of German army (April 8).
- Scott**, Capt. Edward, of Greenock, took active part in Garibaldi insurrection (March).
- Sillery**, Col. Charles, formerly of 10th Regt., served in Crimean war '54, appointed commandant of Hospital and Convalescent Establishment at Scutari '54-6, New Zealand war '60-61 (Jan. 6), 84.
- Simpson**, Gen. William Scott, Madras Staff Corps (May 3), 67.
- Smyth**, Vice-Admiral John Clark, served in Baltic expedition '54-5, China '58 (March 8), 67.
- Stafford**, Col. Patrick Plunket, Madras Staff Corps, served in Punjab, siege of Lucknow '58 (May 16), 61.
- Stevens**, Maj. Henry Fitzgerald, of 42nd Goorkhas; served Loosha expedition '71-2 (Oct. 9), 38.
- Stewart**, Capt. Paul Amédée Francis Coutts, late 78th Regt.; only s. of late Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., by Christiana Alexandrine, d. of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, br. of Emperor Napoleon (Aug. 1).
- Stork**, Gen. Thomas, late Bombay Staff Corps (Aug. 3), 79.
- Strickland**, Commissary-Gen. Sir Edward, K.C.B., served in Crimea and occupation of Greece '55-7 (July), 68.
- Stuart**, Gen. John Ramsay, C.B., late of the Royal Scots Fusiliers; served in Tasmania and Crimea (Oct. 18).
- Stuart**, Surgeon-Gen. Ludovick Charles, served with 20th Regt. through Punjab campaign '48-9, member of Council of the Zoological Society of London '85 (Dec. 5, '88).
- Taylor**, Gen. Charles William, Madras Staff Corps (Sept. 21), 66.
- Thrupp**, Vice-Admiral A. T. (May 4), 61.
- Townley**, Lt. Col. Charles, served in Spain '35, in '49 carried despatches from Belgrade to Constantinople, 1200 miles, in 6 days 10 hours, out-stripping Austrian messenger by a day; complimented by Lord Palmerston (Sept.), 76.
- Treadlar**, Surgeon-Gen., late of H.M. Indian Medical Service (May 27), 70.
- Wad-el-Njumi**, dervish chief, killed whilst leading a force of Soudanese against General Grenfell near Toski (Aug. 3).
- Walker**, Major-Gen. William, late commandant of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, served in Crimea '54 (Feb. 21).
- Warter**, Col. Henry de Grey, R.H.A. (Mar. 25), 51.
- Watson**, Colonel, political agent at Kattywar (March 26).
- Watts**, Lt.-Gen. Ponsonby, served with distinction in Indian army (July 24), 69.
- Weare**, Lt.-Gen. Henry Edwin, C.B., served in Punjab, Eastern campaign '54, and in New Zealand, commander of 50th (Queen's Own) Royal West Kent Regt. '63-6 (Aug. 17).
- Wells**, Samuel S. Dalzell, R.N., Inspector Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets of Plymouth (May 17), 72.
- Wilson**, Bryce, late of 79th Highlanders, one of the few survivors of the battle of Waterloo (May 18), 98.
- Wood**, Admiral William, s. of Gen. Sir William Wood, K.C.B. (Sept. 22), 64.
- Woodbridge**, Col. De Lacy Richard Frank, of Bombay Staff Corps, and late Assistant Commissary-General and Class Transport Branch; served in Afghan war '78-80 (Oct. 15).
- Wynne**, Lt.-Col., commanding R.E. at Natal (March 9).

ARTISTS, MUSICIANS, AND ACTORS.

- Arban**, M., musical conductor at Paris (April 6).
- Augier**, Emile, French academicien, and former director of the Comédie Française; author of numerous plays, the most successful being "La Ciguë," "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," 55 (Oct. 28).
- Bellermann**, Professor, German painter (Aug. 11).
- Beverley**, William Roxby, water-colour artist and scene painter, many years painted the greater part of scenery of Drury Lane Theatre (May 18).
- Bradley**, E. Campbell, acting manager of Miss Kate Vaughan's company (March 19).
- Cabanel**, Alexandre, French painter (Jan. 23), 67.
- Carlaw**, William, R.S.W., one of the foremost Scotch water-colour painters (March 13), 63.
- Colborne**, Dr. Langdon, organist of Hereford Cath., conducted the Three Choirs Festival '88, composer of Church cantata "Samuel," performed thereat last year (Sept. 16), 84.
- Cooke**, Henry Michael Angelo Grattan, first oboe player in Europe, and s. of Thomas Cooke, the English glee writer, first student of the R.A.M. '22, bandmaster of the 2nd Life Guards '49-56 (Sept.).
- Critchfield**, W. T., one of the old school of comic singers (Sept. 10), 65.
- De la Motte**, Philip Henry, F.S.A., well-known artist, Professor of Landscape Drawing, King's Coll., London, '79 (Feb. 21), 67.
- Delannoy**, Edmond, popular French comedian at the Vaudeville for last 35 years (Dec. 20, '88).
- Dillon**, Oliver, music publisher of Boston, U.S., published over 100,000 works (Jan.), 77.
- Dupré**, Jules, French painter (Oct. 7).
- Du Val**, Charles, monologue entertainer, founder and editor of newspaper at the Cape, took an active part in Boer war, author of "With a Show through Southern Africa" (March 2).
- Farrell**, Nellie, music hall artiste (Feb. 6).
- Foomey**, Pat, music-hall comedian (May 24).
- Fisher**, David, comedian (May 25).

- Frank, Herr Ernst**, several years Court Kapellmeister at Hanover (Aug. 17), 43
- Glyn, Mrs. Dallas** (Isabella Gearna), Shakespearean actress, first appeared as an amateur at St. James's Theatre, London, '49, latterly gave readings from Shakespeare (May 18), 66
- Hodouin, Edmond**, French landscape painter and engraver (Jan. 15), 68
- Hengler, Fred**, circus proprietor (May 7), 34
- Henselt, Adolf von**, pianist, and teacher of music to the Russian Imperial Princes '38; composer of several works (Oct. 10), 75
- Hill, William, F.R.I.B.A.** architect of the new Town Hall, Leeds (Jan. 5)
- Hild, J. B., R.S.A.**, last surviving member of the original 35 founders of the Royal Scottish Academy (May 6), 83
- Lauri, Charles**, well-known pantomimist, and father of Charles Lauri of Drury Lane Theatre (May 19)
- Looco, Signor**, formerly painter to the Court of Naples, painted miniatures of the English royal family (Feb. 14), 70
- Maghoni, G.**, celebrated church musician of Florence, founder of the famous "Concetti di Musica Religiosa" at St. Barnaba in that city (Jan.), 74
- Mathews, Tom**, famous clown and pantomimist, played nearly 40 years in London, and retired in '65 (March 9), 83
- Mead, Tom**, one of the oldest English Shakespearean actors, author of *The Coquette* '67 (Feb. 17), 69
- Métra, M. Olivier**, French composer and conductor; author of numerous ballets, including "Yedda," produced in '79 (Oct. 22), 58
- Miry, Charles**, Belgian composer (Oct. 6), 66
- Monk, Dr. W. H.**, organist and musical editor of "Hymns Ancient and Modern," Professor of Music at King's Coll., London (March 1), 66
- Murray, Gaston**, actor (Aug. 15 a), 63
- Murka, Madame Ilma di**, operatic singer, first performed with Mr. Mapleson's company in England 20 years ago, gradually losing her voice retired to Munich, where she died in poverty (Jan. 16)
- Nicholls, W. Graeff**, flautist, and once secretary of the now disbanded New Philharmonic Society (Jan. 3), 86
- O'Connor, John**, scenic artist (May 23)
- Patti, Carlotta**, concert singer, and sis. of Mme. Adelina Patti (June 28)
- Pellegrini, Signor Carlo**, caricaturist, contributed chiefly to *Vanity Fair* (Jan. 2)
- Perry, Ralph**, tenor vocalist (Jan. 2), 46
- Peterskofen, Professor August**, Austrian painter (March 21), 68
- Rodgrave, Richard, R.A. (ret'd.)**, C.B., elected R.A. '51, was instrumental in carrying out scheme of Great Exhibition '51, app. surveyor of Crown pictures '58, and formed Museum of Art at South Kensington (Dec. 14, '88), 84
- Rosa, Carl August Nicholas, B.** at Hamburg '43, entered Leipzig Conservatorium '59, and progressed rapidly as violinist, performed at Crystal Palace '66, organised the Parepa-Rosa Opera Company '67 in America for four years, but came to England shortly afterwards, and on death of his wife started the Carl Rosa Opera Company, produced several operas, the last being *Paul Jones* (April 30), 46
- Sanger, John**, circus proprietor, and eldest of three brothers in same profession (Aug. 23), 70
- Stocks, Arthur R. L., s. of Lumb Stocks, R.A.**, painter, exhibiting in the Academy this year, "The Sands of Time," and "A Friend of Mine, Grandfather" (Oct. 26 a), 83
- Swinton, James R.**, formerly a distinguished society portrait painter (Dec. 18, '88)
- Swanborough, Miss**, many years manageress of Strand Theatre (Jan. 6), 84
- Taylor, Fred**, water-colour artist, president of old Water Colour Society '77 (June 20), 85
- Vane, Alfred G. (Alfred Stevens)**, popular comic vocalist (Dec. 26, '88), 60
- Watson, Michael**, composer of songs, anthems, trios, and duets, the best known being "The Powder Monkey," "Anchored," "Kissing Gate," etc.; first appeared under name of "Jules Favre" (Oct. 3), 60

DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL.

- Adams, Sir Francis O.**, British Minister to Switzerland '8-8, British delegate to International Copyright Conference '86 (July), 63
- Alvarez, M.** Argentine Minister in Vienna (Oct. 14)
- Arikata, Viscount Mori**, Minister of Public Instruction, well known in England for his enlightened tastes, Tokio (Feb. 12)
- Beaumont, William**, first Mayor of Warrington, founder of local museum, well-known antiquarian (June 5), 93
- Bell, Alderman Edmund**, Mayor of Cambridge (March 22)
- Berry, F. C., C.I.E.**, political agent for the Chattri, re Federative States, India (June)
- Bey, John Charles James Clarke, C.M.G.**, Supt. at Alexandria of the Egyptian Government Telegraphs (July), 43
- Bourke, Thomas Francis**, prominent member of the Irish Nationalist Party in the United States (Nov. 11)
- Bowyer, Charles**, an alderman of the borough of Croydon since its incorporation (March 19)
- Brandt, Herr**, Danish Consul at Amsterdam; committed suicide by hanging himself (Nov. 11)
- Brodie, Hugh Fife Ashley**, of Brodie, Lord-Lieut. Nainshire, m. Lady Eleanor, d. of Earl of Duce '68 (Sept. 20)
- Bzoko, Sir William O'Shaughnessy**, late Director of Telegraphs in India (Jan. 9), 79
- Catrol, Signor Benedetto**, Italian statesman, fought with volunteers against Austrians '48, an exile in Piedmont '51-9, one of Garibaldi's followers in expedition to Sicily '60, fought at Trentino '66, Monte Rotondo and Mentana '67, Premier in new ministry '78; in November frustrated the attempt of Passanante to stab King Humbert while driving through Naples, and was severely wounded; Premier '79-81 (Aug. 8), 63
- Cameron, Simon**, Secretary of State for War during Civil War in America (June 27)
- Carazo, Don Evaristo**, Pres. of Nicaragua (July 31)
- Carredo, José María**, a distinguished Spanish American man of letters and politician, conductor of *El Progreso* and *El Din*, deputy to the Granada Congress, secretary of the Legation to Paris, and London Financial Commissioner for Bolivia and Magdalena, *Chavez & Affairs* of Venezuela to France and Holland (Sept. 27), 68
- Cartaret, M.** member for Geneva in the Swiss Council of States, and leader of Radical party (Jan. 28)
- Cartwright, George Kingsford**, late Surveyor-Gen. to the Duchy of Lancaster (May 20), 87

- Cheney**, Edward Henshaw, J.P. and D.L. Leicester, High Sheriff '59 (June 6)
- Chesnakoff**, Vice-Admiral, head of the Russian Ministry of Marine (Dec. 4, '88).
- Clerk**, Sir George Russell, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., entered E. India Company's service '18, subsequently political agent on Bengal frontier '50, British Envoy to Lahore, Lieut.-Gov. of N.W. Provinces and Gov. of Bombay, Under-Secretary of State for India '58, and member of Indian Council '63-76 (July 25), 89
- Collas**, Peter, formerly English Vice-Consul for Prussia, and also Consul for U.S. (June 22)
- Corona**, Gen., Governor of Jalisco, and formerly Mexican Minister to Spain (Nov. 12)
- Cotejipto**, Baron de, Brazilian statesman, Senator of the Empire '56, and Prime Minister '75-6, '87-8 (Feb. 13), 74
- Crosley**, John Thomas, one of the pioneers in the work of Public Education, author of "The Intellectual Calculator" (April 29), 89
- Crowdy**, Arthur, J.P. Warwickshire and Gloucestershire, and D.L. Warwick (June 5), 72
- Daly**, Dominic, British Resident in the W. Coast Province, N. Borneo, and sometime private secretary to the first Governor of British N. Borneo (July 15), 45
- Davy**, Herbert, of Newcastle, nearly 35 years United States Vice-Consul (June 11)
- Dodds**, George, ex-Mayor of Tynemouth, one of the oldest Temperance advocates in the north of England (Dec. 5, '88), 78
- Du Cane**, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., Chairman of Board of Customs, and formerly Governor of Tasmania, Civil Lord of the Admiralty '66-8, Royal Commissioner under the Factory and Workshop Act '75, M.P. Maldon (C) '52-3, N. Essex '57-68, J.P. and D.L. Essex (Feb. 25), 64
- Dunsmore**, Hon. R., Premier of British Columbia, proprietor of Vancouver Island railway and Wellington mines (April 14), 65
- Eichholtz**, Robert, German Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne (June 26)
- Elkington**, Lieut.-Gen. John Henry Ford, C.B., Lieut.-Gov. of the Island of Guernsey and Dependencies (Feb. 21)
- Everard**, William, Colonial Minister at Adelaide, member of the House of Assembly '63, Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Education (Sept. 30 a)
- Fitzmaurice**, Major T. C., many years auditor of L. B. & S. C. Ry. and G. N. Ry. (Dec. '88)
- Fordham**, E. King, J.P. Herts, Cambs, and Beds, D.L. Beds. High Sheriff '84-5, many years treasurer of Herts Liberal Association, Chairman of Royston Board of Guardians, member of Reform Club, and Fellow of the Statistical Society (March 3), 78
- Gagern**, Baron, member of the Austrian Upper House (Oct. 17)
- Gaskell**, Henry Lomax, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of Oxfordshire '58 (Oct. 31), 76
- Gordon**, Joseph, engineer of the London County Council (Nov. 9)
- Gordon**, Sir James, K.C.S.I., late B.C.S., magistrate at Julpigori during Mutiny, also served on Bhotan frontier, private secretary to Lord Lawrence when Viceroy, Judicial Commissioner Mysore and Coorg '68, and subsequently Chief Commissioner, '75-81 (June 27), 84
- Graham**, Charles Frederick, Postmaster-Gen. of Western Australia, served in R.N. on Cape of Good Hope and E. African Stations, app. Postmaster '87 (June)
- Grzechalski**, Ritter Casimir von, leader of Polish party in Austrian Reichsrath for past 26 years (Dec. 11, '88), 73
- Haas**, M. von, director of the Ottoman Bank, Constantinople (Sept. 14)
- Hamilton**, Ker Baillie, C.B., was clerk of the Council and acting Colonial secretary at the Cape of Good Hope '29, Lieut.-Gov. of Granada '46, Administrator of Govt. of Barbadoes and Windward Islands '51, Gov. of Newfoundland '52, Gov.-in-Chief of Antigua and the Leeward Islands '55, creat. C.B. '62, retd. '67 (Feb. 6), 84
- Harris**, William, Superintendent of the S. or Hampstead Div. of Metrop. Police (Jan. 15)
- Hennessy**, William Maunsell, deputy Keeper of Records of Ireland, distinguished Celtic scholar (Jan. 13), 60
- Hornby**, Thomas Dyson, chairman of Mersey Docks and Harbour Board (July 31), 66
- Howie**, Henry, many years secretary to the Corn Exchange, City (March 23), 68
- Hude**, M., one of the deputies for the Department of the Seine (Dec. 23, '88)
- Hulme**, George, Governor of H.M.'s prison at Ipswich (Nov. 14), 71
- Hunt**, Sir Henry A., C.B., consulting-surveyor to H.M.'s Office of Works '58-86, and auditor for the Dean and Chapter of Westminster (Jan. 13), 76
- Huntley**, Charles Hugh, C.M.G., entered Colonial Civil Service '39, served in Kaffir war '46, private sec. to Sir H. Young, Lieut.-Gov., '47, Clerk of the Peace for Albany '57, Master and Registrar of the E. District's Court, Cape Colony, '65, Civil Commissioner and resident magistrate of Grahamstown, Cape Colony, '69-85 (Aug. 15), 69
- Jomini**, Baron Alexander, First Chancellor of the Russian Foreign Office (Dec. 16, '88), 73
- Jones**, Mrs., Mayoress of Swansea (Sept. 2)
- Jung**, Sir Salar, Prime Minister of Hyderabad (July)
- Keith-Falconer**, Major the Hon. Charles, app. to a Commissionership of Inland Revenue by Lord Beaconsfield '74 (Jan. 7), 66
- Komar**, M. Bedekovich de, Austrian minister for Croatia and Slavonia (Aug. 10)
- Laburo**, Sheoba, sometime Japanese Minister at Court of China (May 12), 60
- Lalor**, Peter, formerly Speaker of Victoria Legislative Assembly (Feb.)
- Langelbalele**, the Pondo chief (Jan. 24)
- Larken**, Arthur Staunton, B.A., "Richmond Herald" in H.M. College of Arms (April), 73
- Lefevre**, Ernest, one of the Deputies of Paris '81-3 (Nov. 14), 66
- Liddell**, Colonel the Hon. Augustus, late deputy ranger of Windsor Great Park, Lieut.-Col. and Capt. Scots Guards, formerly Comptroller of the Household and equerry to Duchess of Gloucester, deputy ranger of Richmond Park '50-71, treasurer to Duke of Edinburgh '66-71, Groom-in-waiting to H.M. '58-82, and Extra Groom-in-waiting from '82 (Dec. 14, '88), 78
- Lindsay**, Colonel the Hon. Charles, one of H.M. Grooms-in-Waiting (March 26)
- Littleton**, Hon. W. C.M.G., sometime secretary to Governor of Cape of Good Hope, br. Lord Hatherton (May 3), 41
- Lorimer**, Hon. Sir James, member of Legislative Council, and Minister of Defence of Victoria; and a reporter of the colony at the Colonial Conference '87 (Sept. 10 a)
- Lyttleton**, Hon. Spencer, Marshal of the Ceremonies to the Queen since '77, formerly of Scots Fusilier Guards, and was attached to the Legation of St. Petersburg '47 (Feb. 4), 70

Mancini, Signor, Italian statesman and advocate, member of Chamber of Deputies, Minister of Public Instruction '62, Minister of Justice '76-8 (Dec. '88), 71

Mansergh, Richard James, J.P. Galway, High Sheriff '64, formerly Lieutenant 3rd Dragoons (June 2)

Marshall, Sir James, K.C.M.G., ed. at Exeter Coll., Oxon., called to bar Lincoln's Inn '60, some time classical master Birmingham Oratory School, then went Northern Cir., chief magistrate to native chiefs of Gold Coast '73, served in Ashantee war '73, senior puisne judge Supreme Court Gold Coast '76-9, Chief Justice '79-82, Executive Commissioner for W. African Colony at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition '86 (Aug. 9), 60

Mason, William Thomas, superintendent of the Police, G. W. Ky., Puddington, since '47

McNair, W. W., member of the Indian Survey Establishment for twenty-two years; in disguise of native doctor made a journey into Kafiristan '82, gaining Murchison grant by Royal Geographical Society (Oct. 6)

Mikokirtah, M., ex-Minister and President of the State Council, Servia (Dec. 28, '88)

Molina, Marquis de, leader of the Conservative party in the Upper House, Madrid, previously Spanish Ambassador in Paris and Rome (Sept. 5)

Moore, Niven, C.B., Consul-General in Syria '53-62, Consul at Beyrout and Aleppo '35-41 (Feb. 15), 94

Morris, Sir John, Mayor of Wolverhampton '66 (Feb. 27)

Munir Bey, Turkish Consul at Buda Pest (Jan. 2)

Nicholson, William Morris, one of the Masters in Lunacy (Jan. 17)

Norquay, Hon. John, ex-Premier of Manitoba (July 8), 47

Ormond, Francis, Member of Legislative Council of Victoria, and one of the leading Australian squatters; his gifts to Melbourne within the last eight years exceeded £250,000 (May 5)

Palmer, Hon. Edward, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island (Nov. 5)

Pancker, General, Minister of Ways and Communications, Russia (April 11), 66

Patey, Charles H. B., C.B., secretary of Post Office Telegraphs (March 27)

Pearson, Mr., postmaster, New York (April 19)

Pemberton, Hon. Sholto T., first puisne judge of the Leeward Islands (June 30)

Phillips, Sir Benjamin Samuel, a leading member of the Jewish community in London; elected alderman of ward of Farringdon Within '57, one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex '59, Lord Mayor '65-6, and entertained the King and Queen of the Belgians in the City; head of the firm of Messrs. Faudel, Phillips & Son, Newgate Street (Oct. 9), 78

Piotin, Sir James Allanson, well-known memb. of the Liverpool City Council, by profession an architect, had achieved eminence as an archaeologist, linguist, and man of science and art (July), 84

Pont, M. de, Councillor to the French Embassy (Jan.)

Potschki, Count, formerly Minister and Chamberlain to Emperor of Austria, Minister of Agriculture '67-70, Governor of Polish Galicia, and sometime leader of Conservative party (May 18)

Power, Dr. R. E., Governor of Woking Prison, many years medical officer of Portsmouth Convict Prison (Oct. 2)

Pyat, Félix, veteran French revolutionary deputy, ed. for the bar, but devoted himself to literature, author of "The Ragpicker of Paris," '41; joined Socialist Democratic party '48, one of the signatories of Ledru-Rollin's call to arms '49; very prominent in the Commune, and escaped to London; on returning last year was elected deputy for Bouches du Rhône (Aug. 5), 80

Radonitch, Voyvode Stanko, several years Montenegrin Minister of Foreign Affairs (Oct. 13), 47

Reid, John James, Queen's Remembrancer for Scotland (Nov. 9)

Rice, A. Thorndyke, U.S. Minister to Russia (May 16)

Richaud, M., late Governor-General of the French Indo-Chinese possessions (June 4)

Riddell, Henry Philip Archibald Buchanan, C.S.I., B.C.S., '39-67, late member Legislative Council of India, and Director of Indian Post Office (Jan. 20), 69

Robertson, James, thirty-three years superintendent of the G.E.R. (Oct. 4)

Robinson, Hon. William, member of the New Zealand Legislative Council (Sept. 6), 71

Rochersau, M. Desfert, Director of the Comptoir d'Escompte (March 5)

Ryan, Hon. Thomas, Senator of Dominion Parliament of Canada (May 25), 84

Sainte Croix, Lambert de, one of the chief representatives of the Comte de Paris in the recent French election (Oct. 28)

Sandys, Mr., British Vice-Consul at Lamu, Zanzibar (Aug. 31)

Savory, Charles, Knight of the Legion of Honour, President of the Bank of Lyons, deputy of the Dept. of L. Manche in French Nat. Assembly, and Under-Sec. of Dept. of Justice '77, resided in Canada since '83 (Sept.)

Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, Dr., President of the First Chamber of the States General of Holland (Aug. 31)

Selmer, Christian August, a former Norwegian minister, elected member of Storting '71, was a member of the Stang Cabinet, with his colleagues condemned to loss of office, and to pay heavy fines for opposing constitutional changes of the Left in '84 (Sept.), 73

Shouvaloff, Count Peter, formerly Russian Ambassador in London (March 22)

Sikes, Sir Charles W., originator of the P.O. Savings Bank scheme, managing director of Huddersfield Banking Co. '82 (Oct. 15), 71

Smith, Alderman Frederick, Mayor of Birkenhead (Dec. 9, '88), 45

Stawell, Sir William Foster, K.C.M.G., called to bar '39, Att.-Gen. for Victoria '57, Chief Justice '57-77, Lieut.-Gov. '86, Chancellor of University of Melbourne '81 (March), 73

Stein, Julius, one of the Radical deputies of the Prussian Nat. Assembly, elected '48, author of celebrated motion which led to the fall of the Anerswald Hansermann Ministry, editor of the *Breslau Gazette* for 20 years (July), 76

Stewart, Dr. Frederick, LL.D., Colonial Secretary at Hong Kong, Inspector of Schools, coroner '67-71, acting police magistrate; Registrar-General (Sept. 30)

Stewart, Dr. Frederick, M.A., LL.D., Colonial Secretary at Hong Kong, head master of the principal school in colony of Hong Kong, recently a Government representative and head of educational affairs in Hong Kong (Oct. 12), 60

Stoyanoff, M. Zacharia, President of the Sobranje, Bulgaria (Sept. 14)
Tatham, T. D. F., J.P. and D.L. Essex (April 4), 70

Thomas, Marquis de, Councillor of State and President of the Supreme Court of Administration, Portugal (Sept. 2)

Thun, Count Leo, leader of the Conservative party in Austria (Dec. 17, '88), 77

Tidman, Paul Frederick, C.M.G., of the firm of McTaggart, Tidman & Co. (Jan. 27)

Tolstol, Count, Russian Minister of the Interior (May 7)

Upperton, E. T., six times Mayor of Guildford, originator of Guildford wool-fair (Feb. 17), 74

Varabühler, Baron A. S., German statesman, foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg '64-70 (March 26), 79

Wakefield, W. H., J.P. and D.L. Westmoreland '51, High Sheriff '71, Chairman of Quarter Sessions '86, head of Kendal Bank and twice Mayor of Kendal; died in the hunting field (Nov. 7)

Walker, Chief Inspector Charles, 25 years attached to Prince of Wales's household at Marlborough House, Sandringham, and Abergeldie (Jan. 2)

Wall, Colonel E. G., First Financial Commissioner of the Punjab (April 24)

Washburn, Charles Ames, U.S. Commissioner for Paraguay '61, and subsequently Minister; author of "History of Paraguay," and editor of *Allu California* (March 10)

Watson, Colonel John, B.S.C., political agent in Kathiawar, and had been President of the Rajshahi Court (March), 51

Watson, Sir James, formerly Lord Provost of Glasgow (Aug. 14), 89

Weber, Herr, formerly German Consul, Samoa (July 8)

Winstanley, Alderman, Lord Mayor Elect of Dublin (July 11)

CITY AND BUSINESS.

Behrens, Sir Jacob, woollen merchant at Bradford for over fifty years; knighted in '82 for great services to English commerce (April 21)

Burnell, Bloomfield, one of the oldest members of the Corporation of London, and deputy Alderman of the Ward of Aldgate; elected to Common Council for 36 successive years; chairman of Tithes Committee of the Corporation; represented the Corporation on the commissions issued by the Bishop of London under the Union of Benefices Act; practising solicitor in the city since '35; Clerk to Justices, Tower Division (Jan. 13)

Cadbury, John, founder of the firm of Cadbury Bros., chocolate and cocoa manufacturers, of Birmingham (May 11), 87

Cowan, Charles, partner in one of the largest paper manufactories in Edinburgh (April), 87

Dakin, Alderman Sir Thomas, the oldest member of the Corporation of London; entered Corporation as C. C. '43, Alderman '61, sheriff of London and Middlesex '64, Lord Mayor '70-1; during his mayoralty £126,990 was raised in aid of the besieged residents in Paris, and for his exertions in that respect received the Legion d'Honneur and knighthood (May 24), 81

Down, J. Dundas, head of the firm of Messrs. Down, Scott, & Down, solicitors, Dorking; s. of late Dr. John Somers Down, Physician

Extraordinary to William IV. and Physician-in-Ordinary to the Italian Embassy; Deputy Provincial Senior Grand Warden of Surrey in connection with Freemasons (Aug. 20), 70

Edmonston, Mr., senior partner in the firm of Messrs. T. Edmonston & Son, steel and iron merchants, of Edinburgh (Oct. 3), 86

Fream, John, one of the auditors of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, C.S. of the Gloucester Dist. and one of the best known Oddfellows in the country; connected with Order nearly forty years (Aug. 26), 87

Gooch, Charles Cubitt, formerly partner in firm of George Peabody & Co. (March), 78

Goaling, Richard, of firm of Goaling & Sharp, bankers, Fleet Street (July 20), 67

Graham, Christopher North, of firm of North, Graham, Simpson, & Co., City (May 10), 72

Hearn, Patrick, known as the "Wheel King of London," owner of over 100 cabs, 20 omnibuses, and over 1000 burrows (Feb. 20), 47

Jackson, Ferdinand, head of firm of J. & F. Jackson, silk manufacturers, Macclesfield; father of Macclesfield Corporation; Mayor '57, J.P. '67; Governor of Infirmary; thirty years chairman of the Corporation Waterworks Committee (June 7), 84

Jelly, Edward, 15 years goods superintendent of the Midland Ry. (March 25)

Legge, Cyrus, Past Master of the Coopers' Co.; 18 years member of Met. Bd. Works; one of the promoters of the Atlantic cable and L. R. & S. C. Ry. (Sept. 19), 76

Lewis, Joseph, of the firm of Lewis & Tubbs, estate agents, and part proprietor of the Manchester Hotel (Aug. 22), 69

Littledale, Harold, senior partner of firm of T. and H. Littledale & Co., merchants, Liverpool; active member of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board (March 10), 85

Mathias, Felix, general manager of Northern Railway of France (Sept.)

McMillan, Jonah, partner in firm of Messrs. Arch, McMillan, & Sons, Dumbarton, one of the oldest shipbuilding firms on the Clyde (Dec. 2, '88)

Nevill, H. W., proprietor of four great bakeries wherein were produced "Nevill's Bread" (Aug. 22), 70

Owden, Sir Thomas Scambler, Alderman of the City of London; member of Corporation since '47; in '68 elected Alderman; Sheriff of London '70; Lord Mayor '77-8; member of Innholders and Loriners' Cos. (Jan. 9), 81

Partington, Mr., well-known advertising agent (Jan. 2)

Priestman, Jonathan, well-known Tyneside colliery owner, and brother-in-law of John Bright (Dec. 22, '88)

Robertson, Sir James, of the legal firm of Robertson, Lowe, Robertson, & Cross, Glasgow; Prof. of Conveyancing in Glasgow Univ. (Aug. 9)

Routledge, George, of firm of G. Routledge & Sons, Ludgate Hill, J.P. and Deputy-Lieut. of Cumberland (Dec. 13, '88), 76

Rylands, John, head of well-known firm of Rylands & Sons, Limited, of London, Manchester, and Liverpool (Dec. 11, '88), 81

Scott, William, an employé of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode for 81 years; entered their service as office boy when aged 11, and remained all his life in connection with the Government printing department (July 22), 96

Sidney, Thomas, formerly an alderman of City of London; Lord Mayor '54 (March 10), 84
Spencer, Michael, one of the firm of John Spencer & Sons, Newburn Steel Works, near Newcastle (Dec. 31, '88)
Thompson, Charles, senior partner in firm of Spiller & Co., flour and biscuit manufacturers, of Cardiff; Pres. of the Cardiff Infirmary; Governor of S. Wales Univ. Coll. (June 1)
Towse, William Beckwith, clerk to the Fishmongers' Co. over 50 years, succeeding his father in '39 (April 20), 78
Underdown, R. I., formerly general manager of M. S. & L. Ry. (March 5), 60
Westermann, Bernhard, head and founder of American bookselling firm of New York (Feb.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Absolem, C. A., Kentish cricketer; member of Camb. Univ. '66-9; killed at Trinidad while unloading sugar (Aug.)
Andrews, Mrs. Christina, of New Deer, Aberdeen (Dec. 29, '88), 103
Arnold, Lady, wife of Sir Edwin Arnold, editor of the *Daily Telegraph* (March 15)
Barber, Thomas H., well-known temperance worker at Manchester; secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance '53-84 (June 26), 70
Barnard, Herbert, gentleman rider; owned several horses, the best being the well-known hunter "The Saint" (Sept. 9)
Baxter, Robert, head of the firm of Messrs. Baxter & Co., parliamentary solicitors; with Mr. Beckett-Denison, M.P., organised the scheme of the London and York Railway, now the Great Northern Railway, '46; South Yorkshire Railway '46, and promoted bill for the Metropolitan District Railway; unsuccessfully contested (C) Hull '68, Londonderry '70; founded, with Lord Radstock, the Evangelisation Society '65 (Oct. 9), 87
Bayly, T. H. D., Master of Rufford Hounds; committed suicide (Feb. 6)
Bennett, Lady Agnes, w. of Sir John Bennett (Oct. 26), 66
Bentinck, Lady (Renira Antoinette), only *d.* of Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, 1st Bart., G.C.B.; *m.* '20 Gen. Sir Henry John William Bentinck, K.C.B., Col. 28th Foot, who died '78 (Sept. 23), 92
Bishop, Washington Irving, well-known thought-reader (May 13)
"Bisoo del Berge," the famous bigand of Spain (May)
Boynton, Lady Harriett (Sept. 13)
Bradlaugh, Miss Alice, d. of Charles Bradlaugh, M.P. (Dec. 3, '88).
Breary, Robert, of Milnrow, Rochdale (Sept. 21), 102
Bridgman, Laura, the blind and deaf mute alluded to in Charles Dickens' "American Notes" (May 24)
Campbell, Mrs., wid. of late R. F. F. Campbell, M.P. for Ayr Burghs (Dec. 11, '88)
Carter, George, late huntsman to the Fitzwilliam hounds (Nov. 11)
Cheney, E. H., of Gaddesby, Norfolk, one of the best breeders of shorthorn cattle in the kingdom (June), 75
Cobbett, Susan, d. of William Cobbett, the political writer (Feb.), 81
Cronin, Dr., of Chicago, believed to have been assassinated (May)

Cropper, Wm., well-known all-round cricketer of Grimsby; met with fatal accident in football field (Jan. 12)
Damala, M., husband of Madame Sarah Bernhardt (Aug. 18)
Dashwood, Lady Elizabeth, w. of Sir George Henry Dashwood, 6th Bart. (May 24), 87
Decher, Baron von Eison, held high position in court of Czar of Russia; formerly Rittmeister in army of King of Wurtemberg (May 9), 84
Delhomme, M., proprietor of the Café Anglais Paris (April 16)
Duckworth, Lady Annie Alicia, w. of Sir Dyce Duckworth, M.D., and wid. of John Smith, of Bombay (Sept. 14)
Duffy, Lady, w. of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G. (Feb. 17), 32
Dunbar, Dowager Lady, wid. of Rev. Sir William Dunbar, Bart. (July 21)
Esterhazy, Count Anton, Hungarian sportsman (July 16), 69
Ford, Gerard, Deputy Prov. Grand Master of the Freemasons of Sussex under H.R.H. Duke of Connaught (Sept. 30)
Gordon, Hon. Lady Hamilton, e. d. late Sir John Shaw-Lefevre, K.C.B., and w. of Sir Arthur Gordon (Jan. 26)
Gould, Mrs. Jay, w. of the American financier (Jan.)
Gower, Ronald Leveson, s. of Hon. G. Leveson-Gower (July)
Granville, Lady Charlotte Augusta, sis. of George Augustus, 6th Duke of Athole, K.T., and *wid.* of Rev. Court Granville, Canon of Durham and incumbent of Alnwick (May 2), 78
Grimshaw, James, formerly a well-known lightweight jockey (Dec. 18, '88)
Hartman, Countess of, w. of Prince Alexander of Battenberg (Nov. 6)
Keale, Edmond, Clerk Comptroller to H.M. kitchen (Sept. 12)
Kocht, M. Albert, well-known member of Paris and London society (Aug.)
Kemaley, John, for last 12 years Chairman of Implement Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England (Dec. 3, '88), 65
Hodges, Lady Mary Schollar, wid. Sir William Hodges, formerly Chief Justice of Cape of Good Hope (Dec. 27), 78
Houlton, Francis, owner of Farleigh Castle, near Bath, last lineal male descendant of Houltons (Jan. 8), 33
Howett, Robert, sportsman (Jan. 2)
Jervis, Richard, one of the leading members of the Orange body in England, and many years Grand Treasurer (Jan. 12)
John, Matthew, formerly a well-known Chartist leader (Dec. 18, '88)
Jones, Lady, wid. of the late City Architect (Sept. 10)
Jupp, H., famous Surrey cricketer (April 8), 53
Lattimore, Charles Higby, one of the pioneers of Free Trade and Corn Law Repeal (Oct. 28), 81
Lee, John Benjamin, one of the best-known and most respected laymen of the Church of England (April 10), 79
Lefevre, Lady Frederica, wid. of Sir George William Lefevre, M.D., physician to English Embassy at St. Petersburg, and *d.* of Col. Charles Fraser, E.I.C.S. (Sept. 3)
Le Grand, Caroline Jane, wid. of Anthony Le Grand, who was long connected with the Anti-Slavery Society; she with him suffered great hardships at Guadaloupe and Algiers in endeavouring to put down the slave trade; d. in great poverty at Camden Town (March 8)

Maguire, Dr., of Dublin, one of the *Times* witnesses before Farnell Commission (Feb. 26)

McArthur, Lady, wid. of Sir William McArthur (April 13)

McMillan, C., Yorkshire football player (Sept.)
Moltke, Countess de (*née* Mary Hutton), sister-in-law of Count Moltke (Jan. 10)

Morley, W. W., one of the two surviving brothers of the late Mr. Samuel Morley (Aug. 10 a), 80
Morris, Charles, manager of the Crown estates near Baginbun (Nov. 15), 50

Morrogh, Leonard, J.P., twenty years master of the Ward Hunt, and one of the most popular sportsmen in Ireland (Jan. 11)

Mumford, J., well-known Newmarket trainer (June 9)

Peppys, Lady Charlotte Marie, died at sea (July 12)

Pitman, William, C. C. representative of Ward of Farringdon Within (Nov. 1 a), 67

Pittis, Sir Francis, eight times mayor of Newport, Isle of Wight (Nov. 1), 77

Plater, Count Ladislaus, one of the last surviving Polish combatants of '30 (April 23)

Plunket, Lady, w. of Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, *d.* of late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness and *sis.* of Lord Ardilaun (Nov. 8)

Radetzky, Countess Josephine, well-known in the highest Viennese society, and *g.d.* of the famous Austrian general; shot herself with a revolver (April 1), 84

Rawlinson, Lady Louisa Caroline Harcourt, w. of Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson, G.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S. (Oct. 31)

Rayner, Charles, formerly a jockey, but lately owner of racehorses, and well known in coursing circles (Sept. 26), 45

Redern, Countess (*née* Odescalchi), (April 15)

Redington, Lady Anne Eliza Mary, wid. of Sir Thomas Redington, K.C.B. (Feb. 9), 65

Robertson, Lady, w. of Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G., late Prime Minister N.S.W. (Aug., Rochefort, M., s. M. Rochefort, committed suicide (May 2)

Ryland, Miss, who presented to Birmingham its two principal public parks, and gave upwards of £200,000 to various public institutions (Jan. 28)

Ryle, Mrs., w. of Bishop of Liverpool (April 6)

Schattler, Madame Pauline Treutz, mother of Emin Pasha (Oct. 31)

Selby, James, well-known "whip," and partner in firm of Coward & Selby, coachbuilders; drove the "Virginia Water" coach for 16 years, and the "Old Times" Brighton coach for several seasons; accomplished the remarkable feat in June '88 of driving to Brighton and back in 7 hours 50 minutes (Dec. 14, '88)

Sherbrooke, Lady Lillias, w. of Rev. H. Neville Sherbrooke, *d.* of late Earl Cairns (Sept. 6)

Sly, Robert, well-known veteran jockey (Dec. 19, '88)

Smith, Miss Anna, sis. Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P. (April 28)

Snodden, James, jockey, won Derby in '64, Oaks '60 (Feb. 6), 45

Soltikoff, Prince Peter, collector of armour and enamels (Feb.), 85

Stuart, Lady, wid. of late Sir A. Stuart, K.C.M.G., of Sydney, N.S.W. (April 27)

Taylor, Professor James, well-known conjuror (Jan. 7)

..... F. F., toastmaster, and brother of the celebrated comedian (Sept. 2)

Toole, Mrs., w. of Mr. J. L. Toole, the popular comedian (Feb. 21), 65

Torrearsa, Marchese de, Italian patriot; took prominent part in Sicilian revolution '48, war of liberation '60; afterwards elected senator, and finally President of the Senate (Jan. 12)

Vavasour, Hon. Lady, w. of Sir H. Mervyn Vavasour, Bart., and *d.* of Richard Griffin, 3rd Lord Braybrooke (May 10)

Walah, John, labourer, died in 108th year, at Dublin Union Hospital (Aug. 15)

Watson, J. B., Australian "Quartz Reef King"; director of the Denilquin and Moana Railway Co.; shareholder Federal Bank (July), 64

Watson, Joseph, attendant in Royal Library, Windsor Castle, nearly fifty years (Nov. 14), 55

Whately, Mary, foundress of the well-known English Mission Schools of Cairo (March), 64

White, Lady Maria, w. Sir Arnold White (Aug. 30)

Williams, Lady Jane Margaret, d. of Rev. Walter Bagot, and *wid.* of Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas (Sept. 24)

Witham, Lady Jane, wid. of Sir Charles Witham, 1st Lt. Royal Navy (March 6), 89

Wolsley, Dowager Lady Alice Elizabeth, e. d. late Peter Van Homrigh, M.P., and *w.* of Sir Clement Wolsley, 5th Bt., who died '57 (May)

Young, Michael, Liberal candidate for Central Hackney, and well known for his advocacy of temperance (Oct. 21)

Young, W., secretary of the Society for the Abolition of Compulsory Vaccination (Sept. 15)

Obligation Days. See DAYS OF OBLIGATION.

Obock. A French dependency in *Tajurah Bay* (*q.v.*), on east coast of Africa.

Obstruction, Parliamentary. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE for the rules submitted in '87, and PARLIAMENTARY SESSION for the proceedings upon them ed. '88.

O'Connor, Thomas Power, M.P., b. at Athlone, 1848; graduated M.A. Queen's University. Connected with the press from an early age, first in Dublin and afterwards in London. Was elected for Galway at the general election of '80 as a Home Ruler, and took a prominent part in the debates in Parliament. Visited America for the Land League in '81. Was present at the Irish-American Convention of '81, with Mr. Healy (*q.v.*) and Father Sheehy. Returned to England in May '82. Elected for the Scotland division of Liverpool, and for Galway borough—in both cases by large majorities—in '85. Sits for the former. Has written "Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography," "Gladstone's House of Commons," "The Parnell Movement," "Dead Man's Island," and many tales and essays. President of the National League in England and Scotland. Was the founder, in '88, and the first and present editor of the *Star* (*q.v.*).

October Handicap. See TURF.

Odelsthing. The name of the upper division of the Norwegian House of Representatives. See STORTHING.

Odessa. A rapidly developing Russian port on the Black Sea. Although less than a century old, its population is 190,000, and in point of size it ranks as fourth city in the Russian empire. Distant 1,137 miles from St. Petersburg and 933 from Moscow, Odessa has good ground for regarding itself as the capital of Southern Russia. It has derived its rapid growth largely from the export of grain. Twenty years ago the total exports were valued at £4,000,000; they now exceed £12,000,000, in spite

of the competition of other Black Sea ports and the rivalry of America and India. Recently a new trade feature has been introduced. Tea and other goods from the East, that formerly made their way to London, and were thence despatched to Russia, are now conveyed direct through the Suez Canal to Odessa by the vessels of the Moscow volunteer fleet and the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company.

Official Secrets Act, '89. See **SESSION**, sect. 99.
Ohio River Bridge. The Wheeling and Harrison Railway Co., U.S., on Oct. 10th, '88, commenced operations on the **Union railway bridge** over the Ohio river at Wheeling, West Virginia, a work which is to cost several million dollars. The bridge, which was designed by Mr. Gustav Lindenthal, C.E., who is the engineer, will be 2100 feet long, with a channel span of 535 feet. It is in connection with the **new terminal system** for the railways centring at Wheeling, and is to be completed with its approaches in Jan. '90. The terminal arrangements include a tunnel 1600 ft. long, and another bridge over Wheeling Creek.

Oil Islands. In the Indian Ocean. Part of the **Chagos Archipelago** (*q.v.*).

"Old Style." See article **CALENDAR**.
Oliphant, Mrs. Margaret, b. near Musselburgh, Midlothian, 1828. She is one of the most vigorous and popular of modern novelists, and in addition to her numerous works of fiction (the first of which—"Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maidland of Sunnyside"—established her reputation before she was twenty-one), she has contributed "Dante" and "Cervantes" to the well-known series "Foreign Classics for English Readers," and written "St. Francis of Assisi," "The Makers of Florence," and "Literary History of England." In '88 she published "The Second Son," and a "Memoir of Principal Tulloch, D.D.," and in '89 "Neighbours on the Green"; "Lady Car: the Sequel of a Life"; "A Poor Gentleman," and a biography of "Laurence Oliphant." Her novels are remarkable for their accurate delineation of Scottish characteristics. Her maiden name was Wilson.

Omnibus Licensing, Law on, in '89. The Nottinghamshire magistrates decided (Oct. 10th) that an omnibus is not a "hackney carriage" within the meaning of the Act, and is liable to pay a duty of £2 2s. as a stage carriage instead of 15s. as a hackney carriage. The magistrates expressed their willingness to state a case, as the question is an important one to omnibus and tramcar owners throughout the country. On the other hand, at the Westminster Police-court (Nov. 2nd) Mr. Sheil refused to hold that an omnibus did not come within the term "hackney carriage," and dismissed the summons taken out by the Excise authorities with costs. He also granted a case. In this second action the magistrate also granted a case for the consideration of the High Court of Justice.

One Thousand Guineas. See **TERR**.
Onslow, William Hillier, K.C.M.G., 4th Earl of; b. 1853; educated at Eton, and Exeter Coll., Oxford. Succeeded to the peerage 70. Is High Steward of Guildford. Appointed Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. '80, and again in '86. One of the delegates at the Conference on the Sugar Question '87. His lordship formed one of the Lords Committee on the **Sweating System**, '88. Lord Onslow was Under-Sec. of State for the Colonies from '87 to '88, and Parlia-

mentary Sec. to the Board of Trade Feb. to Nov. '88, in which latter month he was gazetted **Governor of New Zealand** in succession to Sir W. D. Jervois. His lordship has quickly attained great popularity in New Zealand, and the illness of his son, in '89, excited much sympathy.

Ontario, a province of the Dominion of Canada. It extends along the north shores of the great lakes, and is important as containing the Dominion metropolis, **Ottawa** (pop. 118,403). Provincial capital **Toronto**, pop. 86,445, on Lake Ontario, the second city in Canada in wealth and population. Besides the two capitals, important towns are Hamilton (pop. 41,280), London (pop. 26,047), Guelph, St. Catherine's, Brantford, Belleville, and Chatham.—Divided into some forty-six established counties, eighty-eight electoral districts, etc. The peninsular and southern portions of the province very fertile. Fine scenery on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa. Behind are elevated tracts with immense stretches of forest, abounding in game, large and small, furred and feathered. Besides the shore-line of the great lakes, there are many smaller lakes and innumerable streams. **Niagara River and Falls**, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, divide the province from the United States. Climate very healthy; winter cold, with heavy snow and ice, but dry and pleasant. Summer warmer than in England, admitting of a richer flora. The extreme south-west of the province is the track most favoured by climate of any in Canada; the peach ripens in the open air, and the finer kind of grapes grow well. The most important mineral products of Ontario are petroleum, salt, gypsum or "plaster," silver, copper, iron, and phosphate.—**Administered** by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one Chamber, the Legislative Assembly, elected for four years by 88 constituencies. Ontario has 24 seats in the Dominion Senate and 92 in the House of Commons. Religion not State-aided. Education very good: university, high schools, elementary public schools—the latter in the hands of local boards, supported by rates, free and compulsory.—**Industries** comprise a good deal of manufacture of various kinds. Agriculturists grow wheat and other grain, hemp, tobacco, hops, etc. Apple and peach orchards are extensive, the fruit export increasing rapidly. Vineyards are being more planted, though the wine made is not yet exported. Mining employs many hands. The fresh-water fisheries are valuable, and pisciculture is attended to. Cheese-making is carried on in 470 factories, dairy stock numbering nearly two million head. There is an agricultural college at Guelph. The timber trade is large. Homesteads are granted free under certain conditions, but of the twenty million acres already occupied much is very valuable, and land costs £4 to £20 per acre in settled districts.—Ontario, called Upper Canada, became British after the fall of Quebec and the formal cession in 1763. It joined with other provinces to form the Dominion in 1867. See **CANADA**, and consult Canadian Almanack, '90, and "Commercial Geography" by Prof. Zehden (trans. F. Muirhead); and for Executive Council see **DIPLOMACY**.

Opium Trade, Society for the Suppression of. Formed 1874. Object: Suppression of the opium trade between India and China, by abolition of poppy cultivation under Government licences in Northern India, and by

arrangement with Native States, on whose exports of opium a transit duty is now levied. Also suppression of the opium trade in India, Straits Settlements, etc., except for legitimate medical use. **President**, Sir Joseph W. Pease, M.P. See, J. G. Alexander, LL.B. **Office**, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Opium Traffic. See **SESSON**, sect. 42.

Opportunists. See **FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES**.

Orange Free State. An independent Dutch republic in South Africa. It has Cape Colony on S. and S.W., Bechuanaland on N.W., Transvaal on N., Natal on E., Basutoland on S.E. **Area** estimated at 41,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 133,518, of whom 61,022 are whites. It is divided into 17 districts. **Capital**, Bloemfontein; **pop.** 2567. Other centres are Ladybrand, Winburg, Kroonstad, Harrismith, Fauresmith, etc. The State is mainly pastoral, scarcity of water rendering great part of it unfit for agriculture. **Principal products** are wool, hides, ostrich feathers, also diamonds and garnets. There are rich coal-mines. Gold was found in '87. Ostrich-rearing is being developed. Executive vested in **President** (Judge Reitz, elected '89), elected every five years by universal suffrage, and a Council appointed by the Volksraad. There is also a Landrost appointed to each of the districts by the President, if confirmed by the Volksraad. The latter consists of 56 members, elected by universal suffrage for four years, half of whom vacate their seats every two years. Roman-Dutch law prevails. There is a Supreme Court of three judges, and a Circuit Court. There is no standing army, except a small body of artillery at the capital; but about 14,000 men are on the rolls as liable to be called out in case of war. The Dutch Reformed Church is the dominant religion. The State devotes £12,000 a year to education. **Estimated revenue** for '88-9, £148,200; **expenditure**, £144,534; **debt**, £85,000. Commerce passes through Natal and Cape Colony: statistics included in theirs. **Imports** for '86 estimated at about £1,000,000, **exports** at £2,000,000 (chiefly wool, hides, diamonds, and ostrich feathers). The capital has telegraphic communication with Natal and Cape Colony. The State is, generally, prosperous and orderly. It was formed in 1836-40, when Dutch Boers, becoming disaffected towards the new British Government at the Cape, "trekked" northward into the wilds in large numbers. Their outrages on the natives, and the wars that resulted, obliged the British authorities to annex Natal in '40, and the Orange River Sovereignty—as it was then called—in '48. However, by convention in '54, it was declared to be "a free and independent state," and has since remained so under the title of Orange Free State. A constitution was proclaimed in that year, and was amended in '66 and '79. During '89 the Volksraad approved of the proposed railway extension to Bloemfontein and Harrismith, its further extension to the Vaal river remaining contingent on the conclusion of a convention with the Transvaal. At a conference between the Free State and South African Republic a treaty for mutual defence and the construction of railways was signed. A Customs Union was arranged with Cape Colony. For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**. Consult Norris Newman's "With the Boers," Sandeman's "Eight Months in an Ox-wagon," Weber's "Quatre Ans au Pays des Boers," Petherick's "Catalogue

of York Gate Library," "Cape of Good Hope Directory, '89," Theal's "History of the Boers," Silver's "Handbook to South Africa," etc.

Orchardson, William Quiller, R.A., b. 1835, first exhibited in Edinburgh, his native city, under the auspices of the Royal Scottish Academy. Subsequently he came to London. Elected an Associate of the Royal Academy (1868). His "Challenge" and "Christopher Sly" at the Paris Exhibition secured the approval of the French critics, and obtained for the painter one of the few medals awarded to British artists. His "Napoleon I. on Board H.M.S. Bellerophon," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1880, was purchased under the terms of the Chantrey bequest. R.A. (1877). His latest great work, "The Young Duke," was the picture which attracted most attention at the Royal Academy '89.

"**Order of the Day**," in parliamentary language, is a Bill, or other matter, which the House has ordered to be taken into consideration on a particular day.

Ordinance Survey Office is a department under Government for the preparation of maps and plans of the United Kingdom, which are issued on various scales. The survey was commenced many years ago, and is approaching completion. A revision of the survey has been undertaken, and is now in progress in Yorkshire and Lancashire. The Chief Office is at Southampton. The Director General is Col. Sir Charles W. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E.; assisted by Lieut.-Col. John Farquharson, R.E. (executive officer); Major F. F. Washington, R.E.; Major C. R. Condon, R.E., and others.

Ordinance, Surveyor-General of the. See **WAR OFFICE, ARMY**, etc.

Oriental Languages, English School for Living, is one of the schemes in connection with the Imperial Institute (*q.v.*). Arrangements were made ('89) for its organisation for giving instruction in modern Oriental languages as well as the pursuit of studies relating to the history, etc., of the country where these languages are spoken. A strong committee has been formed, including, as members, Sir Frederick Abel, Prof. Henry Morley, and Sir Charles W. Wilson.

Orientalists, Congress of, was founded, '73, by M. Léon de Rosay, Prof. at l'Ecole Spéciale des Langues Orientales, Paris. Its first meeting was held at the Sorbonne, Sept. '73. The second meeting was held at the Royal Institution, London, '74 (president, Dr. Samuel Birch); the third at St. Petersburg University, '76 (president, Prof. Grigorovitch); the fourth at Florence, '78 (president, Prof. Amari); the fifth at Berlin, '81 (president, Prof. Dr. Dillmann); the sixth at Leyden, '83 (president, Prof. Kuennen); the seventh at Vienna, '86 (president, Archduke Rainer, brother of the Emperor of Austria). The eighth and latest was held at Stockholm, Sept. and to 7th, '89. An adjourned session at Christiania, Sept. 9th to 11th, was opened by the King of Sweden and Norway in person. The active and genial interest shown by the sovereign and several members of the royal family in all the proceedings of the Congress distinguished it from all its predecessors. M. d'Ehrenheim was the president; and the Congress was divided into the several sections of (1) Semitic and Islam; (2) Languages and Literatures of Islam; (a) Semitic languages other than Arabic, text, and cuneiform inscriptions; (a) Aryan languages; (3) African languages;

including Egyptology; (4) Central Asia and the extreme East; and (5) Malayan and Polynesian languages. The attendance was unprecedented, nearly four hundred persons being present. On the whole no such reception has ever been accorded to a gathering of Oriental scholars; a result for which the members were indebted to the exertions of Count Landberg, the general secretary of the Congress, and to the liberality of the most scholarly of living sovereigns, Oscar II., and his sympathetic people.

Ormerod, Eleanor A., consulting entomologist to the Royal Agricultural Society, and lecturer on entomology at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, is a native of Cheshire. She is one of the first of living authorities on the history and habits of insects, and has assisted Mr. Whitehead, the entomologist to the Agricultural Department, in the preparation of the official reports on insects injurious to crops, trees, and vines, periodically issued by the Department, the last (12th) being issued in '89.

Ornaments Rubric. (See RITUALISM.) This rubric, which appears in the English Church Prayer Book immediately before the "Order for Morning Prayer," is the *crux* upon which turns the whole controversy with respect to Ritualism in the Church of England. It reads as follows:—"And here it is to be noted, that such ornaments of the church, and of the ministers thereof, at all time of their ministrations, shall be retained and be in use, as were in this Church of England, by authority of Parliament, in the second year of King Edward the Sixth." The ornaments referred to include all the furniture, necessities, and decorations of a church. The authority of Parliament involves, not merely the statutes then in existence relating to public worship, but such "other order" as may have been taken by authority of the Crown. It is contended, on the one side, that this rubric (settled in 1562) revives the Act 25 Henry VIII., xix. 7, which decrees that all the old canon laws and ordinances which do not contradict any civil statute or oppose the royal prerogative are still to remain in force; also Henry VIII.'s Injunctions of 1545, the Orders in Council of the first and second years of Edward VI., and the Act authorising the Prayer Book of 1549. On the other hand, it is contended that "other order" was taken in the reign of Elizabeth which puts a different construction upon the rubric. The preamble of the *Advertisements of Elizabeth* (as this order is termed) declares:—"The Queen's Majesty, calling to remembrance how necessary it is that the State Ecclesiastical be conjoined in one uniformity of rites and manners in open prayer and ministration of Sacraments, . . . hath, by her letters, directed unto the Archbishop of Canterbury and Metropolitan, enjoined that some order be taken whereby all diversities and varieties among them of the clergy and people . . . might be reformed and repressed, and brought to one manner of uniformity throughout the whole Realm." This has been adjudged in the ecclesiastical courts to modify the comprehensive significance of the Ornaments Rubric of 1562. The year '89 has witnessed a partial *rapprochement* between Church parties on the basis of a permissive interpretation of the rubric, but this *modus vivendi* is repudiated by the extreme Evangelicals.

Oruba. An island off the Venezuelan coast. Is a Dutch possession, under the government of Curaçao. Gold has been found on it. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, b. 1829. Is a great-grandson of Napoleon I.'s famous general, Marshal Bernadotte, the first King of the new independent kingdom of Norway. He ascended the throne in '72, in succession to his brother Charles XV. He is an excellent scholar and writer, and has translated Goethe's "*Faust*" into Swedish. Issued in '88 a volume of minor poems under his *nom de plume* of "Oscar Frederik." He married, in '57, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, by whom he has as issue four sons: Gustaf, Duke of Wermland; Oscar, Duke of Götland (who in '89 married Miss Ebba Munck, dau. of Col. Munck); Carl, Duke of Westergötland; and Eugene, Duke of Nerike. In Aug. '88 his Majesty visited the Emperor William II. at Berlin. His address, delivered in September last, on the occasion of the meeting of the *Orientalists' Congress* (q.v.) in his capital, was worthy of his literary reputation.

Osmán Nubar Pasha, Marshal. Celebrated for the defence of Plevna against the Russians (1877); b. in 1832 in Asia Minor. He took part in suppressing the rebellions of Syria (1860), of Crete (1867), and the Yemen (1874). After his gallant resistance and the fall of Plevna (1877), he returned to Constantinople, and became Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard (1878), Governor-General of Crete, Minister of War 1878-82.

Ottawa. Capital of the Dominion of Canada (q.v.), pop. 34,753. It is situated on the Ottawa river, province of Ontario, and is a handsome city, containing some of the finest buildings in all America. *Entrepôt* of the timber trade.

Ottoman Empire. See TURKEY and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

"Ouida" (Mdlle. Louisa De la Ramée) was b. at Bury St. Edmunds in 1840. She commenced when very young to contribute to *Colbourn's New Monthly*. The scenes of many of her stories are laid in Italy, where she is now a resident. Her works are very numerous, and comprise the following amongst many:—"Held in Bondage," "Chandos," "Idalia," "Under Two Flags," "Folle Farine," "In a Winter City," "In Maremma," "Bimbi," "Wanda," "Othmar," and "Guilderoy" '89. She is a most romantic and impassioned writer, and her novels abound with true poetical feeling. "Ouida" is also an artist. *The Woman's World* (May '89) contained reproductions of some of her paintings of Italian scenery. She adopted the *nom de plume* of "Ouida" in memory of her childish pronunciation of her own name "Louisa."

Oulesse, Walter William, R.A., b. in Jersey 1848. Educated at Victoria Coll. Becoming a student of the Royal Academy ('64), he took a silver medal in the Antique school. He has constantly exhibited at Burlington House since '69, his first works being subject pictures, of which the principal were "*Rome Again*," and "*An Incident in the French Revolution*." In '72, on the advice of Mr. Millais, Mr. Oulesse took to portrait painting, and has since devoted himself with great success to that branch of his profession. He exhibited a portrait of "G. H. Pope, Esq.," at the Royal Academy last

year. Created Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour Nov. '89. Elected R.A. ('81).

Owen, Rev. John, M.A., the recently appointed Dean of St. Asaph, has been for some time warden and head-master of the College, Llandoverly. Mr. O. was a scholar of Jesus Coll., Oxford, where he obtained a 2nd class in Classical and Mathematical Moderations, and a 2nd class in Finals in '76. Mr. O. formerly was tutor and Welsh professor at St. David's Coll., Lampeter.

Owen, Sir Richard, K.C.B., F.R.S., the veteran comparative anatomist, b. at Lancaster 1804. Educated at Lancaster Grammar School and the Medical Schools of Edinburgh Univ. and Paris. After being in practice for a short time as a surgeon, in London, he became, through the influence of Dr. Abernethy, assistant curator of the Hunterian Museum. In '34 he was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in '36 first Hunterian Professor in the same subject at the Royal College of Surgeons, and in '56 Superintendent of the Natural History Department in the British Museum. Prof. O., from the examination in '39 of a fossil bone sent to him from New Zealand, propounded a theory of the existence, in remote ages, of a bird more gigantic than the ostrich; and the accuracy of his theory was subsequently, by the discovery of the whole fossil, established beyond doubt. This led him to the adoption of his famous theory of the extinction of species. He is a voluminous writer on the subject to which his scientific researches have been successfully devoted. He is an honorary graduate of several universities, a corresponding member of various foreign scientific associations, and in recognition of his eminent services was ('73) created a K.C.B. An interesting interview (Nov. '89) with Sir R. O. appeared in the *Pull Mall Gazette*.

Owens College, Manchester. John Owens, a liberal Churchman, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in 1848, £36,654 for the purpose of founding this college, which commenced with 62 students. In '73, when their number had risen to 337, the old Quay Street buildings became too small, and vieing with Glasgow University extension, the Owens College Extension Fund was started, and reached £211,152; the old buildings being sold for £13,000. Present era of college history commences with the opening of the new buildings and the amalgamation with the Manchester Medical School in '73. Further and rapid development was promoted by the Clifton bequest of £21,572, and the yet more princely Beyer bequest of £107,000 in '76. Since that date, also, bequests have been very numerous, including the Wrisley, Asa Lees, Mothersill, and Phillips, bequests, amounting to £10,000 apiece, and several others, ranging from £500 and less. In '83 further additions to the college buildings became necessary, and were built, and, four years later, the new Beyer Laboratories and the Natural History Museums were erected, at a cost of £80,000. In '88 the Sir Benjamin Whitworth bequests to the College (supplemented by the liberality of his residuary legatees) amounted to over £100,000, of which about £60,000 was devoted to building and partial endowment of a hospital in connection with the Medical School. Total students '89: 846, composed of 405 art students, 67 women, and 380 medical students. The admission of women was sanctioned by the Extension Act, though contrary to the founder's

instructions. There are two halls of residence, the "Hulme," (conducted on Church lines) and the "Dalton," both for men only. The College receives annually £1800 from Government, and £1000 from the Manchester Hulme Trust. Further generous arrangements were made in '89 by the residuary legatees of Sir B. Whitworth for the success of the College. Principal registrar, H. W. Holder, M.A. Consult Thomson's "History of Owens College."

Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race. See AQUATICS.

Oxford and Cambridge Cricket Match. See CRICKET.

Oxford and Cambridge Locals. Promoted by the delegates of the sister Universities, for the examination, classification, passing or rejection of pupils; the Oxford being held in June, the Cambridge in December. The pupils are divided into Seniors, over fifteen and under eighteen, and Juniors under fifteen years. The examinations are held at various centres throughout the United Kingdom, each centre being presided over by a secretary, and the examinations conducted by an examiner sent from the University. In the results the pupils are placed in Class I., II. or III., according to merit; or simply catalogued alphabetically as having satisfied the examiners, the names of the unsuccessful being omitted. Trinity College, London, has also instituted Local Examinations.

Oxford, County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

Oxford, Rt. Rev. William Stubbs, Lord Bishop of, the 32nd bishop, was ed. at Ripon grammar school and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated 1st class Lit. Hum. and 3rd class Math. ('848), became a Fellow of Trinity College, and proceeded M.A. ('853), D.D. by decree of Convocation ('879). Ordained deacon ('848), and priest ('850), by the then Bishop of Oxford. **Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford** ('886), and has held various other appointments of importance at the University. **Author of many learned works**, amongst which are "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum," "Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History, from the Earliest Period to the Reign of Edward I.," and "The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development." Formerly his lordship was vicar of Navestock, Essex ('850-67); Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History ('865-66), Select Preacher ('870), Examiner in the School of Theology ('871-72), and of Modern History ('873-76, and '81); rector of Cholderton, Wilts ('875-79), Canon of St. Paul's ('879-84). Consecrated Bishop of Chester (April 25th, 1884) and translated to Oxford in '89. His lordship has recently undertaken important work for the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. At Diocesan Conference (Sept. '89), he delivered an address on "Lay Help."

Oxford University. This seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, and is one of the three oldest universities of Europe, the other two being Paris and Bologna. The number of students seems to have greatly varied at different periods of its history, and now is about 3,000, it having received considerable impetus from the great Tractarian movement, and the reforms introduced by the University Commissions. By the **Oxford Reform Act** (1864) the present constitution was fixed. The government of the University is in the

hands of three bodies—the **Hebdomadal Council**, of about twenty members; **Congregation**, which includes all resident graduates; and **Convocation**, which is made up of all graduates whose names are on the register. The following is the list of colleges in the University: **Founded** (1249), **University—Head**, J. F. Bright, D.D.—**Undergraduates**, 110; (1268), **Balliol**, Benjamin Jowett, M.A., 261; (1270), **Merton**, Hon. G. C. Brodrick, D.C.L., 119; (1314), **Exeter**, W. W. Jackson, M.A., 141; (1326), **Oriel**, D. B. Monro, M.A., 99; (1340), **Queen's**, J. R. Magrath, D.D., 134; (1386), **New**, J. E. Swell, D.D., 219; (1427), **Lincoln**, W. W. Merry, D.D., 55; (1437), **All Souls**, Sir W. R. Anson, D.C.L., 4; (1456), **Magdalen**, T. H. Warren, M.A., 163; (1509), **Brasenose**, C. B. Heberden, M.A., 111; (1516), **Corpus**, T. Fowler, D.D., 84; (1532), **Christ Church**, H. G. Liddell, D.D., 264; (1554), **Trinity**, H. G. Woods, M.A., 145; (1555), **St. John's**, J. Bellamy, D.D., 122; (1571), **Jesus**, H. D. Harper, D.D., 70; (1613), **Wadham**, G. E. Thorley, M.A., 99; (1624), **Pembroke**, Evan Evans, D.D., 64; (1714), **Worcester**, W. Inge, M.A., 119; (1869), **Keble**, Robt. James Wilson, 168; (1874), **Hertford**, H. Boyd, D.D., 88. **Halls**, (1269), **St. Edmund's**, E. Moore, D.D., 43; (1325), **St. Mary**, D. P. Chase, D.D., 35; (1392), "**Non-collegiate**," and students at private Halls, 255; Total, 2,972. Since 1868 students have been enabled to become members of the university without joining any college or hall; they are known as "**Non-collegiate**." In 1880 arrangements were made for the affiliation of provincial colleges, of which privilege **St. David's College**, Lampeter, **University College**, Nottingham, and **Firth College**, Sheffield, have availed themselves. The examinations for the degree of **Bachelor** are **Responsions**

(Smalls), **First Public Examination** (Moderations, Honours, or Pass), **Second Public Examination** (Finals, Honours, or Pass). Residence for twelve terms is required, of which there are four in the year. Honours may be taken in **Litteræ Humaniores** (Ancient History and Philosophy), **Mathematics**, **Jurisprudence**, **Modern History**, **Theology**, **Natural Science**, and **Oriental Languages**. Women are admitted to the same examinations, but do not receive degrees. There are three halls for their reception—**Somerville Hall**, **Lady Margaret Hall**, and **St. Hugh's Hall**. **St. Alban Hall** and **New Inn Hall** have been respectively annexed to **Merton College** and **Balliol College**, in accordance with the decision of the last Royal Commission. Similarly **St. Mary's Hall** is destined to be united with **Oriel College**, and **St. Edmund's Hall** with **Queen's College**. **Mansfield College**, for Congregationalists, was opened in October '89, and a similar institution for Unitarians is in process of establishment. **Degrees**, **D.D.** (hood scarlet cloth, lined with black silk); **B.D.** (h. plain black silk); **M.A.** (h. black silk, lined with red silk); **B.A.** (h. black corded silk, trimmed with white fur); **M.D.** (h. scarlet cloth, lined with crimson silk); **M.B.** (h. dark blue silk, lined with white fur); **D.C.L.** (h. scarlet cloth, lined with crimson silk); **B.C.L.** (h. pale blue silk, lined with white fur); **Mus. D.** (h. white silk, lined with crimson silk brocade); **Mus. B.** (h. pale blue silk, lined with white fur).—**Chancellor**, The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; **Vice-Chancellor**, J. Bellamy, D.D. (St. John's); **Parliamentary representatives**, Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., and Mr. J. G. Talbot. **Proctors** for '89-90, J. W. Russell, M.A., Merton; A. Clark, M.A., Lincoln.

P

Paget, Sir James, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L., Oxon., b. at Great Yarmouth 1814. He is **Sergeant-Surgeon Extraordinary** to the Queen, **Surgeon to the Prince of Wales**, and Consulting Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Created a baronet (71), and appointed **President of the College of Surgeons** (75). Sir James Paget was one of the scientific celebrities who received an honorary degree in '82, at the commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the University of Würzburg. He was the principal speaker at the Mansion House Meeting convened July 1st, '89, to promote a fund for the establishment of a **Pastour Institute** (q.v.) in this country.

Palang. A large state on the east coast of the Malay peninsula, northward of Johore, and touching on the west, Perak and Selangore. A treaty between Great Britain and P., concluded in '88, provides that the ruler shall be styled Sultan of P., and that the guidance and control of the foreign relations of P. is henceforth conveyed to the Straits Government (q.v.).

"**Pall Mall Gazette**." Evening newspaper and review. Established 1865, by George Smith, of Smith, Elder & Co. Transferred to Henry Yates Thompson, his son-in-law, in 1880. Edited first by Frederick Greenwood, next (1880)

by John Morley, who in turn was succeeded in 1883 by W. T. Stead (q.v.). Its characteristics are the three 'I's'—Independence, Interviewing, and Illustration. It is the first daily illustrated English newspaper. Originally issued at 2d. It was first published at 1d. Jan. 1st, '82. "**Pall Mall Budget**" (weekly 4d.), an illustrated summary of the news of the week with special cartoon. **Offices**, 2, Northumberland Street, Strand.

Palmer, Elwin, b. 1852. Educated at Lancing College. Proceeded to India in '70; appointed to Indian Financial Department. Served in India till '85, when appointed Director-General of Accounts in Egypt. Grand Officer of the Medjidieh, and C.M.G. in '88. Appointed **Financial Advisor to the Government of Egypt** Oct. '89, in succession to Sir Edgar Vincent.

Palmerston. Capital of Northern Territory (q.v.) of South Australia.

Panama Canal. This waterway, which, if completed, will be the greatest engineering work of the kind the world has ever seen, is designed to connect the Atlantic Ocean, from Aspinwall (or Colon), with the Pacific at the capital city of Panama—the oldest existing European settlement in the whole of America—thus cutting through the southern portion of the narrow neck of land connecting North and

South America, generally described as the **Isthmus of Panama**. The idea is to follow the course of the single-line railway already connecting the two cities, except in certain places, where the bed of the river Chagres will be more closely followed. The whole length, from entrance to exit, is calculated at fifty-four miles; and the two chief difficulties are recognised in the flood waters of the river, and the fact that the **Cordilleras** have to be cut through. The river bed is to be crossed several times; and it has been decided to cut through the **Culebra Col**, in the **Cordilleras**, which about the point chosen will mean the excavation of a lengthy ravine about 350 feet deep. (For history of the scheme down to end of 1888 see ed. '88, also previous editions.) On Dec. 1st, '88, **M. de Lesseps** addressed a letter to the shareholders of the Company, saying that the remainder of the bonds of the Lottery Loan authorised in the previous April were about to be issued, and the subscription would hold good if 400,000 bonds were applied for. In conclusion he said: "I appeal to all Frenchmen, to all my associates whose fortunes are threatened. I have devoted my life to two great works, which were pronounced to be impossibilities—namely, the Suez and Panama canals. The Suez canal is constructed, and has enriched France. If you wish to complete the Panama canal, your chance is in your own hands. You must decide." The **Panama Loan Subscription** closed at Paris on Dec. 12th, the condition being, as above mentioned, that unless 400,000 of the 1,000,000 obligations were taken up the subscription should be annulled. On the following evening the Company published a note referring to the good impression produced in the financial world by the spirit shown by the shareholders and bondholders in subscribing for securities which could be obtained on the market at as much as a hundred francs cheaper than those offered. On the same day the question came before the Cabinet, when two schemes were submitted—one for the formation of a new company, interest to be deferred till the Canal was working; the other securing the existence of the old as well as a new company on certain terms, and interest to both companies to be deferred till the completion of the Canal. **M. de Lesseps** was understood to be in favour of the latter scheme, but no decision was arrived at by the Cabinet Council. On Dec. 13th the **Panama Canal Company suspended payment**, the notice posted up at the offices stating that the subscriptions had not extended to 400,000 obligations, while those that had been received would be returned. A special meeting of the Cabinet was at once held, and to prevent speculation on the Bourse, its decision, to propose a three months' suspension of payments, was placarded. At a subsequent meeting of the Chamber the same day a bill was brought in to this effect, and urgency was carried by 333 to 155 votes. In the evening it was announced that **M. de Lesseps** and his colleagues had resigned their posts as administrators of the Company, and that at their request the Tribunal of the Seine had appointed three judicial liquidators, **MM. Hué, Baudelot, and De Normandie**. The 15th, however, saw the rejection of the bill by 256 to 281, the committee having reported against it on the ground that it was for the tribunals to grant or refuse a postponement of payments. The *Times* of the 17th gave a brief summary

of the history of the Canal and the rival projects. From Philadelphia (Dec. 19th), it was reported that Senator Edmunds (Vermont) had introduced into the Senate a resolution to the effect that the United States viewed with serious concern and disapproval any connection of any European government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A meeting of some seven hundred shareholders and bondholders of the Company was held at Paris on Dec. 20th, when it was decided to forego the payment of the coupons and the redemption of the shares. Those present signed documents binding themselves to subscribe to any fresh issue. Another gathering was held at Paris on Dec. 27th, when it was estimated that four thousand holders of shares and bonds were present. A resolution was adopted declaring confidence in **M. de Lesseps**, resolving to cease to claim payment of coupons and annuities till the Canal was opened, and agreeing that it was desirable at once to raise the necessary capital to complete the work. From New York, Dec. 27th, it was reported that work was still going on at the Canal, there being nine thousand men still employed. —Under date Paris, Jan. 6th, '89, it was reported that **General Boulanger (q.v.)** had been waited upon by a deputation of bondholders, and had promised the Canal scheme his support, subsequently subscribing for twenty-five new bonds. It was also reported that on the previous day a meeting of bondholders addressed a letter to **M. de Lesseps (q.v.)** offering him the chairmanship of a new company, with a capital of twenty-five million francs to complete the work. From New York, Jan. 5th, it was stated that the work at the Canal was lessening, and difficulties were feared with the labourers. At Washington, on Jan. 7th, the Senate discussed the Panama Canal question in secret session, and by forty-nine votes to three passed a joint resolution disapproving of any connection of any European Government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and the President was requested to communicate this resolution to the Governments of Europe. News from Panama, Jan. 8th, said that all was quiet and that there had only been a stoppage of work for a few hours. **M. Floquet (q.v.)**, the French Premier, received a deputation of bondholders at Paris on Jan. 11th, and expressed his sympathy with them, and it was reported that on the following day **M. de Lesseps** and the Administrative Council of the Panama Canal Co. signed an agreement with the **Banque Parisienne** for a fresh issue of 60,000,000 fr. worth of shares, to be subscribed in two lots. The prospectus of the Panama Canal Completion Co. was issued at the end of the month, 60,000 shares at 500 fr. each being issued at par, and payable in three instalments. An important meeting of the Company was held on Jan. 26th, when it was resolved that an agreement come to with the contractors to continue to Feb. 15th be adopted, and that **M. Brunet** be appointed liquidator of the old Company. On Feb. 4th the Civil Tribunal at Paris gave judgment in favour of the winding up of the Panama Canal Co., with power to the liquidator to enter into arrangements with any new company. (The *Times* of Feb. 5th reviewed the position of the enterprise to this point.) On the 6th **M. de Lesseps**, in a letter to the subscribers, stated

that, as a deposit of a quarter of the share capital had not been made, according to law, he was not in a position to constitute the new company; it would be therefore necessary to leave the matter in the hands of the liquidator. The sum of 250,000 dollars was voted by the United States Senate, for the protection of American interests at the Isthmus, in secret session on Feb. 11th. A telegram dated Philadelphia, Feb. 16th, stated that numbers of men had been discharged from the works, and many people were leaving the Isthmus. On Feb. 26th President Cleveland signed the bill enabling the President to protect the interests of the United States in the Isthmus of Panama. In the French Chamber of Deputies on March 7th M. Gaudin de Villaine suggested that the Government should appoint a technical commission of engineers to ascertain the true state of affairs at the Canal; but the order of the day pure and simple was adopted by 344 to 185 votes. The first chamber of the Court at Paris decided an appeal from the judgment of the Tribunal of the Seine on March 8th, finding that the Company was a *société civile*, and that therefore the Tribunal could not take cognisance of the demand upon the Company by the Société de Travaux Publics et de Constructions. Intelligence received at New York April 9th stated that, owing to the distress among the negroes lately employed on the Canal works, the British consul had ordered bread to be distributed among them. On April 15th a Paris telegram stated another draw in the Canal Bonds Lottery took place, the chief prize of 500,000 fr. again falling to a non-issued bond. M. Brunet, liquidator, made a speech, in which he said he had reduced the outlay at the works from fifteen or sixteen million francs to about two million, the latter sum being necessary to prevent deterioration. He believed he could save the Canal if he were allowed to dispose of the unissued bonds at less than 300 fr., but the Government saw no prospect of Parliament agreeing to such a bill. On April 20th, M. Brunet had an interview with M. Rouvier with regard to a projected loan in London. The *Temps* of May 11th asserted that at a Cabinet Council held on the previous day it was decided to submit to Parliament a proposal to authorise the liquidator of the Panama Canal Co. to issue bonds to the value of 1,500,000 fr., at 25 fr. each, for carrying on the work, pending the formation of a new company. The Cabinet on June 13th decided to introduce a bill for allowing the liquidator to dispose of some of the unissued bonds at any price he could obtain in order to save the works pending the formation of a new company. From an American source it was stated in August that a new company was being formed by private capitalists in France, and that they were arranging with the American Contracting and Dredging Co. to finish the work. At the bond drawing on Oct. 15th, at Paris, M. Brunet said he was anxious to find a company who would complete the Canal and take over the plant; and to facilitate this he had decided to have an independent investigation—an Englishman, a Dutchman, and a Belgian being already appointed on a commission which would start in time to be at Panama for the dry season (December).

Paraguay, Republic of. One of the most rising states of South America, situated between the rivers Parana and Paraguay. Capital, Asunción, pop. about 25,000. Area,

about 145,000 sq. m.; it is therefore about one-fifth larger than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is governed by a President elected every four years, a congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, and five Ministers of State chosen by the President. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Revenue ('87), \$1,938,176; expenditure, \$1,400,503; the internal debt at the beginning of '88 amounted to \$1,068,260; external debt about £800,000. During the five years' war, '65 to '70, against three of its most powerful neighbours the country was completely ruined; but now, owing to the extraordinary riches of its soil, to its very healthy climate and its central geographical position, it is making such rapid strides that it will very soon become one of the most important states of South America. The country is covered with most valuable timber, and well watered throughout with a great number of small and large rivers, most of them navigable for hundreds of miles. A railway of about 92 miles is now in traffic, and another 30 miles will be opened very shortly. Concessions have been granted for about 300 miles more. The chief crops are maize, rice, coffee, cocoa, indigo, manioc, tobacco, sugar-cane, oranges, cotton, and the celebrated tea called Yerba Mate. A law has been lately passed by Congress for establishing a metal currency.

Paramaribo. Capital of Surinam (q.v.).

Parcel Post, The. See Post Office.

Paris, Comte de, son of the late Duc d'Orléans, and grandson of King Louis Philippe, b. 1838. He was educated in England, having left France after the overturn of the monarchy in '48. He and his brother the Duc de Chartres were on the staff of General McClellan during part of the American Civil War. He married in '64 the eldest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, and has three children. After the death, in '85, of the Comte de Chambord, the head of the Royal House of France, the Comte de Paris was acknowledged by nearly all the Legimitists as his successor. In '86, on the passing of the Expulsion Bill, the Comte de Paris once more left for England. After his return from the United States he allied himself with the Liberals and Republicans against the Empire, and subsequently with the Legimitists against M. Thiers. In '89 he lent his aid to the Boulangists. The Comte and Comtesse celebrated their silver wedding at their seat near Tunbridge Wells last July. He is the author of an interesting and comprehensive work in six volumes on *English Trade Unions*.

Paris Underground Tramways. It was reported, under date Paris, Nov. 21st, '89, that in all probability an underground railway scheme for that city would be introduced in the session of '90.

Paris Universal Exhibition, The, held during the summer and autumn of '89, was successful far beyond the highest expectations of its promoters. As the Exhibition was designed to commemorate the centenary of the French Revolution, foreign Governments, with the exception of those of Switzerland and the United States, declined to identify themselves officially with it; and it was at first feared that the show, on this account, would be limited in its scope and dimensions. In response to the invitation of M. Berger, the director-general of the Exhibition, however, executive commissions

were formed in the United Kingdom and other countries (except Germany), and these undertook the organisation of exhibits representative of their respective nationalities. The result was that the "universal" character of the Exhibition was well maintained. Thanks to the energy of the committee formed in London early in '88, the British exhibits formed a conspicuous feature of the show, though they were not nearly so numerous as they would have been but for the political considerations referred to. The committee was organised by the then Lord Mayor (Sir Polydore de Keyser), who, at a meeting held at the Mansion House in February, was appointed president; Lord Brassey being chosen vice-president. The committee comprised leading representatives of art, science, industry and commerce, whose names were a guarantee that the work they had undertaken would be carried out in a creditable manner. The space allotted to the United Kingdom in the various sections amounted to 232,845 square feet, and it was promptly taken up, and many applications by intending exhibitors had to be refused. To meet current expenses and liabilities a guarantee fund of £20,000 was formed. In response to an application from the secretaries of the British section, the Queen by an order in Council recognised the Exhibition as an International one, so that inventors exhibiting in it could avail themselves of the privileges provided by the Patent Law for the protection of their inventions, which might be shown previous to their being patented without invalidating their right to a patent at a later date. The Exhibition occupied a much larger space than any of its predecessors. It completely covered the Champ de Mars, from the Ecole Militaire to the Seine, a distance of 1,000 yards, with a width of 450 yards. It was connected by the Pont de Jena with the garden of the Trocadéro, which, together with the unoccupied parts of the Palace, were requisitioned. In addition to all this accommodation there was erected on the Quai d'Orsay, and parallel with its curved course, a line of double galleries 3,000 feet in length, serving to communicate with the Esplanade des Invalides, which was also utilised for the purposes of the Exhibition. The portion of the Exhibition located on the Champs de Mars comprised five main divisions. At the end farthest from the river, and facing the Ecole Militaire, was the great palace provided for the accommodation of machinery, and running parallel with this was a vast range of galleries containing industrial products. Extending from these galleries were two wings devoted respectively to the fine arts and the liberal arts, the open space between the wings being laid out as an ornamental garden, a conspicuous object in which was the Eiffel Tower (*q.v.*). Flanking the tower, and continuing the range of buildings to the bank of the Seine, were a number of pavilions containing the exhibits of some of the smaller countries, and a range of structures illustrating the history of human dwellings. On the opposite bank of the river the gardens of the Trocadéro were devoted to illustrations of horticulture and arboriculture. In the buildings extending along the Quai d'Orsay food products and the agricultural exhibits were accommodated. The Esplanade des Invalides was given over partly to agriculture, and partly to the French colonies and French ministerial exhibits. The Exhibition buildings were constructed chiefly of iron

and glass, and some of them presented quite

diameter, and having on its apex a figure of France in the attitude of distributing prizes to the competitors at the Exhibition. The interior of the dome was richly decorated. The piers were surmounted by groups of statuary representing respectively water, air, steam and electricity, and over them ran a painted frieze representing France conducting the nations to the Exhibition. The Machinery Palace was the largest building under one roof in the world. It covered an area of 60,000 square yards, was 1,350 feet in length, and its roof had a span of 370 feet clear. Some idea of the extent of the Exhibition buildings may be gleaned from the fact that 930 tons of glass was used in their construction. The glass was a quarter of an inch thick, and the total area covered by it was nearly 18 acres. The fixing of the glass occupied 80 glaziers for 240 days. It is impossible, in a condensed description, to do more than mention a few of the more conspicuous features of the vast collection of exhibits. In the Palace of the Fine Arts was to be seen a grand collection of pictures by French artists, and a fair representation of the arts of various other countries. The French pictures were divided into two groups—first, pictures painted between the years 1788 and 1878; and second, pictures painted during the last eleven years. English art was well represented, the amount of space allotted being larger than in the case of any other foreign country. The works shown, which filled five rooms, included examples of all our leading artists. In the Palace of General Industries the British exhibits covered a floor space of nearly 60,000 square feet. The first object to meet the gaze of the visitor to this department was an extensive display of the products of some of our best-known porcelain and pottery manufacturers and dealers. Furniture and cabinet work came next in order, and included many beautiful and interesting examples, notably some admirable reproductions of Chippendale and Sheraton work. Of table and cut glass the samples shown were of a very high order, and the same may be said of the gold and silversmiths' work and jewellery. Chronometers, clocks, and watches were exhibited by some of the most distinguished English makers. Textile fabrics were well represented, one of the more interesting exhibits being some products of the looms of Spitalfields weavers, which showed that the skill of these workers enables them to compete most successfully with their Continental rivals. One piece of brocaded satin was of such an elaborate design that the cost of preparing the loom to produce it was considerably over £100. Guns, rifles, and other accessories of sport made a goodly show. In the division of general industries the colonies of Victoria, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope made characteristic displays of their productions. Conspicuous features of the Cape collection were the model of the great diamond mine at Kimberley and the illustrations given of diamond cutting and polishing. In a case in this department was shown a collection of diamonds valued at a quarter of a million sterling. For France was reserved a large proportion of the Palace of General Industries, and the space was crowded with illustrations of products of the chief industrial centres of

the country. In the Palace of Liberal Arts were arranged specimens of printing, bookbinding, painting and drawing materials, photographs and photographic apparatus, musical instruments, etc., and to all these the British exhibitors made noteworthy contributions. Italy, Switzerland, and the United States were also well represented here. Of the space in the Machinery Palace, France herself occupied fully three-quarters. No fewer than twenty-eight powerful steam-engines were provided for driving the hundreds of machines shown in motion. The English exhibitors had 71,175 square feet of space in this department, and this they fully occupied with a fairly representative assortment of machines, tools, engines, and various products of mechanical industries. The railway and shipping exhibits were specially interesting. In the grounds adjoining the main Exhibition buildings were a large number of separate structures. A series of these illustrated the history of the habitations of man, beginning with caves and ending with the modern French villa in the Renaissance style of architecture. Hard by, too, and designed to link the Exhibition with the great historical event which it was instituted to commemorate, were very substantial reproductions of the Bastille, the Tour de Nesle, and the Châtelet. The accessories with which these buildings were surrounded and furnished, in the shape of antique buildings, men and women in costume, arms and implement of torture, etc., tended to give to them a most impressive and realistic character, which was intensified by the enactment at certain intervals of the escape and recapture of the famous Latude. In a Hall of Justice in the Tour de Nesle mock trials were held upon representatives of eminent French criminals. The Anglo Indian Palace recalled the visitor to more agreeable associations. The Indian Government declined to participate in the Exhibition; but as some English gentlemen thought it desirable that our great Eastern possession should be represented, they formed a committee, over which Sir George Bardwood presided, and employed Mr. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., to design a suitable building. The Palace was an elegant structure, the interior of which represented a bazaar surrounded by twenty shops, which were let to vendors of Indian commodities, who were not allowed to sell their goods in the main buildings. Adjoining the Egyptian court was an exceedingly faithful and picturesque reproduction of a street in Cairo, which was a never-fading source of interest to the visitors. A Chinese Pavilion and a Moorish Pavilion (the latter erected at the cost of the Sultan of Morocco and filled with beautiful objects) may also be mentioned. Abundant diversion was provided for visitors to the Exhibition in the shape of frequent performances by military bands, ballets, pantomimes, and so forth. In the evenings the grounds were beautifully illuminated and the prismatic fountain played. On Sundays the Eiffel Tower was lit up from base to summit by Bengal fires, and the effect was truly grand. The Exhibition was closed on Nov. 6th, and the total number of visitors was then announced to have been 25,000,000, exclusive of those who went in with the 30,000 free passes issued to exhibitors and others. Some interesting statistics are published relating to the Exhibition. Without taking into account the hundreds of thousands of persons who

stopped at the houses of their relations and friends, the statistics furnished to the police by the hotels and lodging-houses show that about 5,000,000 French people from the provinces journeyed to Paris to visit the Exhibition. In calculating that, on an average, each visitor from the provinces spent but 100 fr., the amount of money left in the capital by the inhabitants of the departments would be 500,000,000 fr. In addition to this, it is estimated that 1,500,000 foreigners visited the Exhibition, spending on an average 500 fr. each during their stay in Paris, and thus making a further sum of 750,000,000 fr. The total amount estimated to have been spent in Paris by visitors to the Exhibition is therefore 1,250,000 fr. The police statistics show that, among these 1,500,000 foreigners there were about 225,400 Belgians; 380,000 British subjects; 160,000 Germans; 52,000 Swiss; 56,000 Spaniards; 38,000 Italians; 7000 Russians; 2500 Swedes and Norwegians; 50,000 Greeks, Roumanians, and Turks; 32,000 Austrians; 3500 Portuguese; 8250 people belonging to various Asiatic nations; 12,000 people from Africa (Algerians forming the great majority); 90,000 North Americans; 25,000 South Americans; 3000 people from Oceania, etc. It but remains to say that out of the 63,000 exhibitors 903 gained grand prizes, 513 gold medals, 9690 silver medals, 9323 bronze medals, and 8070 honourable mentions, making a total of 33,339 awards. The awards to British exhibitors numbered 910, thus leaving only 107 without awards. Of 297 fine art exhibitors 7 received a grand prize, 21 a gold medal, 33 a silver medal, 54 a bronze medal, and 15 an honourable mention. Of 673 industrial exhibitors, 29 received a grand prize, 181 a gold medal, 243 a silver medal, 179 a bronze medal, and 107 an honourable mention. Of social economy exhibitors, 7 received a grand prize, 13 a gold, 13 a silver, 4 a bronze medal, and 1 an honourable mention. There were thus 43 grand prizes, 218 gold medals, 289 silver medals, 237 bronze medals, and 123 honourable mentions.

Parker, Rev. Joseph, D.D., minister of the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, was b. at Hexham, 1830. Student in University College, London (52). Ordained in the Congregational body (53). Has held the following church appointments:—Banbury (53); Manchester (58); London, City Temple (69); Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales (84); Chairman of the London Congregational Board (83); Chairman of the London Congregational Union (90). Founder of the Nottingham Congregational Institute. Dr. Parker, in addition to being a popular and vigorous preacher, is also an author of repute. Among numerous works written by him may be mentioned "The Paraclete," "Ecce Deus," "Springdale Abbey," "Inner Life of Christ" (3 vols.), "Apostolic Life" (3 vols.), and "Weaver Stephen." It was at his house that Mr. Gladstone, in May '37, met a large number of Nonconformist ministers, and expounded to them his Irish policy. Dr. Parker in '88 visited the United States, and on his return held a series of noonday conversations at the City Temple with working men. During '89 he issued "The People's Prayer-Book," and a further addition to the "People's Bible." He has also written "The History of a Soul" for *Great Thoughts*.

Parkes, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G. (1877), is the son of an agricultural labourer, and was born

at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, '15. He emigrated to Sydney in '39. Returned to the New South Wales Parliament as member for Sydney in '54. Became Colonial Secretary '66, and distinguished himself by carrying the New South Wales Public Schools Act. Prime Minister '72-5, '77, '78-89. Sir Henry has been distinguished for his successful advocacy of Free Trade. He is one of the remarkable men who have risen to political eminence through journalism. For seven years ('49-56) he conducted the *Empire*, a daily newspaper of Sydney. He visited England in '61, in '81, and again in '87 as the representative of New South Wales at the Colonial Conference which met in London, and which has been described by Lord Rosebery as the "inauguration of Imperial Federation." On that subject Sir Henry issued an important manifesto in Oct. '89.

Parliament is composed of the Sovereign and the three Estates of the Realm, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses. On the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament the Clerk of the Crown delivers to the Clerk of the House of Commons a list of the names of the members returned at the general election. Members are then summoned to the House of Peers, and the Royal pleasure is signified by the Lords Commissioners that the Commons do proceed to elect their Speaker (*q.v.*). On the following day the Speaker elect is presented to the Lords Commissioners for the Royal approbation. If the same Government be in office as had been in power at the dissolution, the swearing-in of members goes forward for a week or so, and then Parliament is formally opened; but if there should have been a change of Government after the general election, then members of the administration who hold office direct from the Crown will have vacated their seats, and the leading members of the Government present in the Commons will be the Secretaries to the Treasury. This was the state of affairs in 1874, 1880, and August 1886, on which occasions authority to issue writs for the re-election of Ministers was given by the Crown, through the Royal Commissioners, within a few days after the election of Speaker, and there was then a short adjournment for the re-elections before Parliament was opened. But as in January 1886 the Ministry had not gone out of office, there were no writs to be issued for re-election, and consequently there was no need for any adjournment, and Parliament was opened nine days after it met. Parliament is sometimes opened by Her Majesty in person—this being now the only occasion during a session on which the Queen is personally present—but more frequently by Royal Commission. In either case the Speaker and the Commons are summoned (see **BLACK ROB**) to hear Her Majesty's Speech. This is read sometimes by the Sovereign, but more often when Her Majesty is present by the Lord Chancellor; and it is always delivered by him when Parliament is opened by Commission. At the resumption of business in the evening of the day on which Parliament is opened, and an address in reply to the gracious invitation from the Throne, is moved in each

House. After the mover and seconder have spoken, some critical remarks upon public affairs are usually made by the Leader of the Opposition, and the Leader of the House replies. The debate on the Address in the Lords is usually finished on one evening; the debate in the Commons has of late years extended over several nights. So soon as the Address has been agreed to by the Commons, the House decides that it will on a future day resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, and into a Committee of Ways and Means (see **SUPPLY**, and **WAYS AND MEANS**). The Houses at their ordinary daily sittings consider private business (see **BILLS**, **PRIVATE**), *Petitions (q.v.)* are presented, questions are put to Ministers, motions are made and discussed, and public bills are submitted by the Government and by private members. The ordinary time for the commencement of the session is early in February. There is usually a recess at Easter, and at Whitsuntide, and great efforts are usually made to bring the session to a close at about the middle of August. The House, on resuming after an adjournment, takes up business at the stage where it had been left at the previous sitting; but a prorogation ends all uncompleted public business. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists seven years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the Crown does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign. When Parliament is about to be dissolved by the Crown on the advice of her Ministers it is customary to prorogue on a given day, and in the evening of the same day to issue the proclamation of dissolution. The writs are posted the same night, and are made returnable not less than thirty-five days after date. But although the new Parliament cannot in any case be summoned to meet in less than thirty-five days after the day of dissolution, it may happen when the general election is over that no necessity for an early meeting of Parliament exists, and in such case the new Parliament may be prorogued by proclamation until a later date. Should it, however, be found desirable to call Parliament together for the despatch of business on an earlier day than that to which it stands prorogued by proclamation, whether that prorogation has taken place before the first meeting of a new Parliament, or during the ordinary recess between sessions, or if the House be adjourned for a longer period than fourteen days, it is in the power of the Crown to call Parliament together by proclamation for the despatch of business in six days from the date of such proclamation. See also **CROWN**; **HOUSE OF COMMONS**; **PEERAGE**; and **PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE**. Consult Sir T. Erskine May's "Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament," and "The History of English Parliament," by Dr. Rudolph Gneist, translated by Professor A. H. Kene.

Parliament, Privileges of. See **PRIVILEGES OF PEERS AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT**.

Parliamentary Papers consist of the notices of questions, resolutions, votes, and proceedings in both Houses of Parliament

issued daily during the session; the official **Blue Books, Drab Books, and White Books** (so called from the colour of their covers) are Papers prepared by the different Government Departments, and presented by command of Her Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, and also of all reports and returns specially ordered to be printed by either House. As soon as possible after the close of each session lists are prepared of all the papers printed and issued during the year, and are procurable, as also the **Journals of the proceedings of the House of Lords and House of Commons** (price 6s. per volume). To the general public the papers are issued on the following terms: Single papers, Blue Books, etc., are charged for at the rate of one halfpenny per sheet of four pages, excepting in instances where special prices are fixed; but for an annual subscription of £20 subscribers can obtain all the Parliamentary publications issued during the year; an annual subscription of £18 entitles the subscriber to all the Parliamentary Papers excepting the daily votes and proceedings, which can be had separately for an annual subscription of £3; and the reports on petitions and appendix to the votes, which can also be had separately for an annual subscription of £1. The papers of each House can also be had separately. The annual subscription for the House of Lords papers is £10, and for the House of Commons papers £15, or in each case £1 10s. less without the daily votes and proceedings. An additional charge is made for delivery within the town district, according to distance, and a charge of 10s. or 20s. for packing and sending by post or rail the votes or papers respectively. Lists of the papers for each year, giving title and price, and later ones, when the postage, can be sent post free for The Parliamentary Publishers are Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding St., London, E.C., and 32, Abingdon St., Westminster, S.W.; Messrs. A. and C. Black, North Bridge, Edinburgh; and Messrs. Hodges, Figgis and Co., 104, Grafton St., Dublin.

Parliamentary Procedure. The Houses of Lords and Commons differ from each other not only in regard to their constitution, but likewise in respect to their powers and methods of procedure. It is in the House of Peers, for instance, that the Sovereign meets Parliament, and the formal ceremonies connected with the opening or proroguing of the Legislature are gone through. On these occasions, as also when the Royal Assent is given to public or private bills, the "faithful commons" merely attend upon their lordships. But, on the other hand, the House of Commons has an individuality of its own, which is yearly becoming more marked. Its powers and privileges are enormous: it is in the Lower Chamber exclusively that the national estimates are voted, and it is in the Commons that the majority of important legislative proposals are initiated. The powers of the Lord Chancellor, who presides over the deliberations of the House of Lords, differ widely from those exercised by the Speaker of the House of Commons. He is not the judge of questions of order, and if two or more peers rise together the House itself decides who shall first be heard. The simple duties of the Lord Chancellor (who need not necessarily be a peer) consist in "putting the question," and he is not debarred from taking

part in a debate. He has, however, no casting vote in divisions, and if the numbers are equal the "not-contents" prevail. Another peculiarity of procedure in the House of Lords is that the speakers do not address the presiding peer but the whole House. With regard to the origination of bills, the House of Lords has exclusive power concerning those relating to a restitution in blood and a restitution in honour. It has always been held that bills of "pains and penalties," or other measures founded on oral testimony, should originate in the Lords; and until 1871 the House of Commons had not the power which their lordships had of examining witnesses on oath. The Royal Assent to bills is always given in the House of Lords, more frequently by commission than otherwise; and it is a curious circumstance that the French language is still employed in connection therewith. When a public bill is approved, the clerk says, "*Le roy (or, la reine) le veut.*" If the measure be a private one he says, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré.*" Should the bill have subsidies for its object, the official says, "*Le roi (or, la reine) remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur bonté, et aussi le veut.*" If the Sovereign thinks fit to refuse approval to a measure, the clerk then says, "*Le roi (or, la reine) s'aviserá.*" This power of rejection, it may be noted, was last exercised by Queen Anne, in the year 1707. The most striking feature in connection with the procedure of the House of Commons is the wide power vested in the Speaker. This great officer must have been anciently, as at present, the organ or spokesman of the Commons, although in modern times he is more occupied in presiding over the deliberations of the House than in delivering speeches on their behalf. Unlike the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker usually acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting voice. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order, with respect to which the rules of the House of Commons are very stringent. It is out of order, for instance, for a member of Parliament to refer to any other member by name; he must speak of him as "the hon. member for so-and-so." Again, all remarks must be addressed to the Chair, and not to the House. It is likewise out of order to speak in direct terms of any proceedings of the other House of Parliament, unless they have been formally made known by "message," or recorded on the minutes of the House of Peers. When a reference to the proceedings of the House of Lords is desired, however, the difficulty is got over by alluding to what has transpired "in another place." It is irregular, too, to refer to the opinions of the Sovereign, speeches and messages from the Throne being regarded as the sentiments of the Ministry alone. The rules of procedure passed in the year 1882 (see '86, '87, and '88 editions), provided among other things that a member who disregarded the authority of the chair might under a new standing order (Order in Debate) be "named" by the Speaker, and suspended from the service of the House, on the first occasion for a week, on the second for a fortnight, and on

the third, or any subsequent occasion, for a month; empowered the Speaker, when in his opinion a subject has been adequately discussed, and it was the evident sense of the House that the "question be now put," to so inform the House, when a motion to close the debate might be made, and placed restriction upon the practice of making motions of adjournment. In the House of Commons no public bill can be introduced without leave, and on that being given, the measure is formally read a first time. On the second reading the principle of the measure receives consideration, and until it has passed this stage it cannot be altered or amended. The bill is subsequently considered in committee of the whole House, or it may, in certain cases, be sent to a select committee. After amendment in committee, a formal report is received, the measure is subsequently passed, and taken to the House of Lords, where practically the same form is gone through. The only exception to these proceedings arises in the case of an *Amnesty Bill*, which is read but once in each House. Only the royal assent can convert a bill into an Act of Parliament. It occasionally happens that the opponents of a bill are not desirous of meeting the motion for its second reading with a direct negative. An amendment is therefore proposed to the effect that the bill "be read this day three months," or "this day six months," it being understood that three months or six months hence the House will not be sitting. In the cases of motions in respect to which the House is also unwilling to come to a decision, "the previous question" may be carried, in which case the other business of the day is at once proceeded with. The business of both Houses of Parliament, but more especially of the House of Commons, is transacted very largely "in committee." When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the mace is removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in *Committee of Supply (q.v.)*, while in *Committee of Ways and Means (q.v.)* resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also *Select Committees* chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills, the procedure in respect to which is not very dissimilar to that followed in regard to public measures. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "*Children Hundreds*." No office having emolument attached can be conferred on a member of the House of Commons without his vacating his seat; and therefore by obtaining "the stewardship of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Echeatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties. In cases where appointments are not directly conferred by the Crown, but by the heads of departments, a member need not resign his seat; and by the Reform Act of 1867 it was specially enacted that members already in office should not vacate their seats on accepting other Crown appointments. The first Salisbury administration, in Jan. 1886, made new rules of procedure one of their principal measures; Mr. Gladstone

on succeeding them in office adopted the main principles indicated, and a *Select Committee* appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the rules of procedure of the House held their first meeting March 2nd, 1886, the Marquis of Hartington having been elected chairman at a preliminary meeting on March 18th. (For the names of the Committee, and the substance of the important recommendations they made, see ed. '87.) At the commencement of the session of '87 the Government proposed certain draft Rules of Procedure for the acceptance of the House of Commons, (for the text of these, see ed. '88), but the only one of them which was adopted, and that after many modifications, had been made in it, was that which has reference to the *Closure of Debate*. This was found to work somewhat inconveniently inasmuch as it necessitated the presence of not less than 201 members to enforce the closure when the minority numbers 40 or upwards. At the commencement of the session of '88 the subject was once again brought under the notice of the Commons, and being discussed in a conciliatory and non-party spirit was very speedily and satisfactorily disposed of. Subjoined is the substance of the new rules then adopted.—*I. Sittings of the House*. Provides that unless the House shall otherwise order, the House shall meet every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 3 o'clock, and shall, unless previously adjourned, sit till 1 o'clock a.m. when the Speaker shall adjourn the House without question put, unless a bill originating in Committee of Ways and Means, or unless proceedings made in pursuance of any Act of Parliament or standing order, or otherwise exempted from the operation of the standing order, be then under consideration. At midnight on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, except as aforesaid, and at half-past 5 on Wednesdays, the proceedings on any business then under consideration are to be interrupted, any dilatory motion which may be before the House is to lapse without question put; and the business then under consideration, and any business subsequently appointed, is to be appointed for the next day on which the House shall sit, unless the Speaker ascertains by the preponderance of voices that a majority of the House desires that such business should be deferred until a later day. On the interruption of business the closure may be moved, and in such case the Speaker or Chairman is not to leave the chair until the questions consequent thereon have been decided. After the business under consideration at midnight, or at 5.30 on Wednesdays, has been disposed of, no opposed business is to be taken. A motion may be made by a Minister of the Crown at the commencement of public business, to be decided without amendment or debate, to the effect that the proceedings on any specified business if under discussion at midnight that night be not interrupted under this standing order. The Chairman of Ways and Means may take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House; and the Speaker is to nominate, at the commencement of every session, a panel of not more than five members, to act as temporary Chairmen of Committees when requested by the Chairman of Ways and Means.—*II. Closure of Debate*. Questions for the closure of debate are to be decided in the affirmative, if when a division be taken it appears by the numbers

declared from the Chair, that not less than one hundred members voted in the majority in support of the motion (the standing order of '82 which left it to the Speaker to take the initiative for the closure of a debate was repealed).—

III. Disorderly Conduct. "That Mr. Speaker or the Chairman do order members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House during the remainder of that day's sitting; and that the serjeant-at-arms do act on such orders as he may receive from the Chair, in pursuance of this resolution. But if, on any occasion, Mr. Speaker or the Chairman deems that his powers under this Standing Order are inadequate, he may name such member or members in pursuance of the Standing Order (Order in Debate), or he may call upon the House to adjudge upon the conduct of such member or members. Provided always, that members who are ordered to

withdraw under this Standing Order, or who are suspended from the service of the House under the Standing Order (Order in Debate), shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House, subject, however, in the case of such suspended members, to the proviso in that Standing Order regarding their service on Private Bill Committees."—

IV. Irrelevancy or Repetition. Mr. Speaker or the Chairman, after having called the attention of the House or of the Committee to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevancy, or tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to continue his speech. (This is only a slight modification of the standing order of '82).—

V. Motions for Adjournment in abuse of the Rules of the House. "That, if Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, shall be of opinion that a Motion for the adjournment of a debate, or of the House, during any debate, or that the Chairman do report progress, or do leave the Chair, is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may forthwith put the question thereupon from the Chair, or he may decline to propose the question thereupon to the House."—

VI. Government Business. "That on days on which the Government business has priority, the Government may arrange such Government business, whether Orders of the Day or Notices of Motions, in such order as they may think fit."—

VII. Committees of the whole House. That whenever an Order of the Day is read for the House to resolve itself into Committee, (not being a Committee to consider a message from the Crown, or the Committee of Supply, or of Ways and Means, Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without putting any question, and the House shall thereupon resolve itself into such Committee, unless notice of an instruction thereto has been given, when such instruction shall be first disposed of).—

VIII. Amendments on Report. That upon the report stage of any Bill no amendment may be proposed which could not have been proposed in Committee without an instruction from the House.—

IX. Divisions. That Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, may, after the lapse of two minutes as indicated by the sand-glass, if in his opinion the division is frivolously or vexatiously claimed, take the vote of the House or Committee by calling upon the members who support, and who challenge his decision, successively to rise in their places, and he shall thereupon, as he thinks fit, either declare the determination of the House or

Committee, or name tellers for a division. And, in case there is no division, the Speaker or Chairman shall declare to the House or the Committee the number of the minority who had challenged his decision, and their names shall be thereupon taken down in the House and printed with the lists of divisions.—

X. Address in Answer to the Queen's Speech. That the stages of Committee and Report on the Address to Her Majesty to convey the thanks of the House for Her Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament at the opening of the session be discontinued.—

XI. Public Bills. That after Whitsuntide public Bills, other than Government Bills, be arranged on the Order-book so as to give priority to the Bills most advanced, and that Lords' amendments to public Bills appointed to be considered be placed first, to be followed by third readings, considerations of report, Bills in progress in Committee, Bills appointed for Committee, and second readings, —

XII. Standing Committees. The resolutions of '82 relating to the constitution and proceedings of standing (or grand) committees for the consideration (1) of Bills relating to law and courts of justice and legal procedure, and (2) to trade, shipping, and manufactures, were revived, trade being ordered to include agriculture and fishing. Other resolutions passed by the House provided that motions for Bills and for the nomination of select committees, might be set down for consideration at the commencement of public business, and that, if such motions were opposed, the Speaker, after permitting if he thinks fit a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves, and from the member who opposes, any such motion respectively, may put the question thereon, or the question that the debate be adjourned; that when the House meets at 2 o'clock for a morning sitting, the sitting shall be suspended at 7 (no opposed business to be taken after 10 minutes to 7), and shall be resumed at 9, and continued, unless previously adjourned, until 1 o'clock a.m., when the Speaker is to adjourn the House without question put, unless business exempted from the operation of the Standing Order sittings of the House be then under consideration. It will thus be seen that when the House meets at 3, opposed business is as a rule not taken after midnight, but that when it meets at 10 o'clock opposed business may be proceeded with until 1 a.m. On Wednesdays the House meets at noon, opposed business is not taken after 5.30, and the House adjourns at 6. Several old standing orders, which were inconsistent with or which had been superseded by the new rules, were repealed, among them being the well-known half-past twelve rule.

Parliamentary Clerk of the House. An officer of the House of Lords, by whom, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, is performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the Royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses. The Clerk of the House of Commons acts as chairman and is addressed by members during the election of Speaker. All members are sworn by him and introduced to the Speaker, and the roll is subscribed under his supervision. He reads the order of the day, turns a sand-glass when a division is called, reads petitions if required, and takes charge of accounts and

papers. He, like the Clerk of the Parliaments, is appointed by the Crown, and is associated with two clerks assistant, who make minutes of the proceedings. The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is held by Mr. Henry J. L. Graham; and Mr. Reginald Palgrave, C.B., is Clerk of the House of Commons.

Parnell, Charles Stewart, M.P., b. at Avondale, in county Wicklow, 1846, is a descendant of Parnell the poet, and his family have been associated with Irish parliamentary life for upwards of a century. His great-grandfather, Sir John Parnell, was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Grattan's Parliament, and the most vigorous opponent of the Act of Union, for his denunciation of which he was dismissed from office, he having previously resisted all efforts of the Imperial Government to allure him into acceptance of their proposals. The family came originally from Congleton, Cheshire; and Sir Henry Parnell, grand-uncle of Mr. Parnell, and a prominent member of the English Parliament in the time of Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne, under whom he held offices of distinction, when raised to the peerage, took the title of Lord Congleton. Mr. Parnell was educated at Cambridge University, but did not take any degree. After a tour in America—his mother is an American by birth, daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, a famous American sailor—he settled down on his property in Avondale; was High Sheriff of the county in 1874; wished to stand for the county, but was not allowed to resign his office. A month later, when Colonel Taylor, on appointment to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, sought re-election, Mr. Parnell opposed him, but was defeated. Stood for county Meath on the death of John Martin (1875), and was elected. First took an active part in parliamentary affairs in the session of 1876, when in association with Mr. Biggar he initiated what was known by the various names of the "obstructive" and the "active" policy. He opposed with great persistence the bill for annexing the Transvaal; the flogging clauses in the Mutiny Act; and the Prisons Bill; and there were many scenes of violence and excitement, and several all-night sittings of the House. He finally succeeded in getting some modifications in the treatment of political prisoners introduced into the Prisons Bill; and being joined by Mr. Chamberlain and other leading Radicals, he led to the abolition of flogging in the army. He joined in the foundation of the Land League (*q.v.*), and October '79 was elected its first president. He first, at a meeting at Westport in the previous June, used the phrase "Keep a firm grip of your homesteads," which became the watchword of the agitation. He went to America in December '79, raised the sum of £70,000 in aid of the distress then widespread in Ireland, and for the Land League movement. At the general election of 1880 he was elected for county Meath, county Mayo, and the city of Cork; and elected to sit for the last mentioned place. He was elected in May 1880 leader of the new party by twenty-three votes to eighteen for Mr. Shaw. He took an active part in the Land League agitation outside parliament, and in the debates in the House; and after the Land Act was passed was arrested in October 1881 on a charge of intimidation and obstructing the working of that Act. He was released on parole in April 1882, and finally in May. At the general election of 1885 he was

re-elected for Cork, and his action in influencing the Irish vote secured the return of many Conservative candidates, and proportionally weakened the Liberal party, with whom, however, Mr. Parnell later on formed an alliance, and by the vote of the Irish party overthrew the former Government of Lord Salisbury on Mr. Jesse Collings' amendment to the Address (Jan. 26th, 1886). Mr. Parnell's name has been prominently before the public in connection with the Home Rule proposals of Mr. Gladstone. He introduced a land bill in the beginning of 1887, which was rejected, though its leading provisions with modifications were subsequently embodied in the Government's own measure. Later in the session a sensation was caused by the publication in the *Times* newspaper of the facsimile of a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Parnell to a member of the party of Irish Invincibles excusing the murder of Mr. Burke, though regretting that of Lord Frederick Cavendish. On the night of the publication of this document Mr. Parnell returned to the House of Commons, from which he had been absent, and in an animated speech denounced the letter as a base and infamous forgery. Subsequently, on a motion of Sir Charles Lewis—which, though demanding that the publisher of the *Times* should be brought to the bar of the House, was not framed in the interests of the Irish Party—the prominent Irish members promptly demanded that the question of the authenticity of the letter should be investigated by a committee of the House of Commons, composed, if the House thought fit, entirely of Conservative members. The Government declined to grant a committee, but promised that if Mr. Parnell liked to take action against the *Times*, he should have the assistance of the law officers of the Crown,—a proposal which was treated with ridicule by the Irish members and their friends. Mr. Parnell refused to bring an action for libel on account of the alleged forgeries and the charges of complicity with assassins, brought against him and his associates in the series of articles published by the *Times* under the title of "**Parnellism and Crime**," because he had no confidence in a Middlesex jury. After the collapse of the action brought against the *Times* in May '88, by Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell, a former colleague, at which other damaging letters were put in by the Attorney-General, Mr. Parnell again demanded a **Parliamentary inquiry**, and alleged that these other letters were also forgeries. The Government refused to grant a committee of the House on a question of privilege, but decided that the whole of the charges against Mr. Parnell and the Irish party should be investigated by a Commission of judges, consisting of Sir James Hannen, Mr. Justice Smith, and Mr. Justice Day (see **PARNELL COMMISSION, and SESSION, PARLIAMENTARY '89**). Mr. Parnell was represented at the Commission by Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P. (*q.v.*), who delivered a most eloquent oration, and by Mr. H. H. Asquith, M.P. (*q.v.*). Up to the exposure of the Pigott forgeries he was a regular attendant at the Court. On April 30th, '89, he entered the witness-box, and with remarkable coolness went through the ordeal of several days' examination and cross-examination. Subsequently he attended great meetings at the Memorial Hall and St. James's Hall, and was received

with extraordinary enthusiasm. He sought to bring an action for damages against the *Times* in Edinburgh, but Lord Kinnear held there was no jurisdiction. He was presented with the freedom of Edinburgh, July 20th, '89, and was present at a large meeting in the Corn Exchange, when an address by 146 Liberal associations was presented to him.

Parnell Commission, The. Was constituted under an Act of Parliament for the purpose of inquiring into the charges and allegations made against certain members of Parliament and other persons by the defendants in the trial of an action heard in August entitled "*O'Donnell v. Walter and another*," in which the plaintiff was Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell, a former member of the Parnellite party in the House of Commons, the action being brought against the *Times* newspaper in connection with the publication of the articles "*Parnellism and Crime*." The effect of the charges made against Mr. Parnell and other members of the Irish party was that they were members of a conspiracy and organisation which had for its ultimate object the establishment of the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation, and the expulsion from the country of the Irish landlords; and that the mode of action was to organise a system of coercion and intimidation in Ireland, which was sustained and enforced by boycotting and the commission of crimes and outrages, and that they knowingly associated with persons guilty of crime or the advocates of treason, sedition, assassination, and violence. Letters were also alleged to have been written by Mr. Parnell proving his complicity in, and sanction of, crime, but these letters were denounced by Mr. Parnell as forgeries. The Commissioners appointed were Sir James Hannen (president), Mr. Justice Day, and Mr. Justice Smith; and Mr. H. Cunyngname was nominated as secretary. A preliminary meeting was held on Sept. 17th, when Monday, Oct. 22nd, was fixed for the actual commencement of the inquiry. The counsel engaged were:—For the *Times*, the Attorney-General, Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C., M.P. (q.v.), Sir H. James, Q.C., M.P. (q.v.), and Messrs. Murphy, Q.C., Graham, and Askwith, of the English bar, and Mr. Atkinson, Q.C., and Mr. Ronan, of the Irish bar. Mr. Parnell was represented by Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P. (q.v.), and Mr. Asquith, M.P. (q.v.); and for such of the other members of Parliament against whom charges and allegations have been brought who do not appear in person, Mr. R. T. Reid, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P. (q.v.), Mr. Lionel Hart, Mr. A. O'Connor, M.P., and Mr. A. Russell of the English bar, and Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., of the Irish bar, appear. The opening speech of the Attorney-General occupied five days. He alleged that a connection existed between certain Parnellite members and the extreme men of the dynamite section in America, and referred to the large sums which had been received from that source. He quoted speeches delivered at crimes and outrages committed in the counties of Galway, Mayo, Clare, Kerry and Cork, in support of his contention that concurrently with the delivery of the speeches, and following directly thereon, outrages increased both in number and violence. Referring to the letters incriminating Mr. Parnell, and which were alleged to be forgeries, the Attorney-General said that at the proper time all the names of the persons connected with the way and the circumstances in which these

communications were obtained, and the sum of money which was paid for them, would be laid before the Court. After the first week it was decided that the Commission should sit for four days in each week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. On Tuesday, Oct. 30th, the first sitting of the second week, a long discussion took place as to the disclosure of the bank books of the Land and National Leagues, counsel appearing specially for the Hibernian and National Banks. The result was that an order was made for the disclosure of the books. The evidence commenced with the proof of speeches by public shorthand writers, but at the seventh sitting (Nov. 1st), Capt. O'Shea was called, as it was stated that he wished to go abroad. He made a statement relating to the *Kilmainham Treaty*, and in cross-examination alleged that all the memoranda relating thereto had been destroyed, as Sir William Harcourt had told him that Mr. Gladstone desired him to be "reticent." Capt. O'Shea added that, from his experience of the handwriting of Mr. Parnell, he believed that the signature to the incriminating letters was Mr. Parnell's. Owing to the time taken up by the reading of the numerous speeches referred to in the opening, an arrangement was come to that they should be printed in full and that the portions relied upon by the *Times* should be indicated. Evidence was then given of the outrages in Galway, Kerry, and other counties; the principal being the murder of the *Huddys*, whose bodies could not be found for three weeks, and were eventually discovered in Lough Mask. Miss Blake detailed the painful circumstances of the murder of her husband and a servant as they were driving into Loughrea on a fair day. Lady Mountmorres was called to prove her husband's murder, and the hostility of the people to herself and her children, and faintly whilst she was under cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell, who asked no further questions. Miss Lizzie Curran and Miss Norah Fitzmaurice also related the tragic circumstances under which in each case their father lost his life. On Tuesday, Nov. 20th, the Attorney-General called attention to an article in the *Kerry Sentinel*, of which Mr. Edward Harrington, M.P., who is included amongst those against whom allegations are made, is editor, accusing the Commissioners of unfairness and partiality. On the next day Mr. Reid, Q.C., intimated that Mr. E. Harrington, one of the members for whom he appeared, had not thought fit to adopt his views, and therefore he was not in a position to address their lordships. Mr. E. Harrington then said he had nothing to say, except that he accepted the responsibility for whatever appeared in his paper. The judges retired to consult, and on their return the President said he hoped to have been spared the duty which devolved upon him; but following the precedent of the case of *Onslow v. Whalley*, they adjudged Mr. Harrington to pay a fine of £500 to the Queen. A mass of important evidence was given with the object of proving that the moonlighting outrages were connected with the League and were carried out by an "inner circle" known as "*The Boys*." On Dec. 24th, '88, the Attorney-General called attention to an article in *United Ireland* attacking the procedure of what it called "*The Forgeries Commission*," in wasting time in a meaningless parade of eight-year-old outrages, and demanding immediate investigation of the authenticity of the letters. He made an appli-

cation for the committal of **Mr. Wm. O'Brien** for contempt of Court. **Mr. Reid**, for **Mr. O'Brien**, thereupon made a similar application against **Mr. G. O. Brodick**, Warden of Merton College, Oxford, who, in a speech intended to be humorous, had made use of language interpreted as instituting a comparison between the "persons charged" and the Whitechapel murderer. On the resumption of the Court on Jan. 15th, '89, **Mr. O'Brien** appeared before their Lordships, and made a speech accepting full responsibility for the article, denying that it implied disrespect or discourtesy to the Court, expressing his regret if it did so, and boldly claiming that he had a perfect right as a public journalist to comment upon the procedure of the Commission. The President having laid down rules the Court considered should govern public writers with regard to the Commission, and declined to admit that **Mr. O'Brien** had established his right to make the comments in the article complained of, stated that in no case would the Court have thought it necessary to inflict more than a lenient punishment upon **Mr. O'Brien**, but that for many reasons which appeared to them to have weight, they had decided to remit any punishment in this case. **Mr. Brodick** having denied the interpretation put upon his words, and having expressed regret, the President decided that no further action was necessary. **Major Deane Tanner** was then called, and gave evidence of intimidation and refusal to pay reasonable rents after the establishment of the Land League in Tipperary, where he had agencies. **Francis Iago**, a member of the Committee of the Killoo branch of the Land League, gave evidence of outrage following upon resolutions of boycotting. He admitted giving a man named Houligan "a stroke" from the effects of which he died, and said he was appointed by the League, with Kane, who had been evicted from the farm Houligan had taken, to lie in wait for the latter. Cross-examined by **Sir Charles Russell**, he said he was sworn into a moonlighting society, was in communication with the police during the time of the outrages of which he had given evidence, and had twice undergone sentences of two months' imprisonment for assault. **Patrick Delaney**, an imprisoned Fenian, said that in '75 he joined the Fenian organisation, and took an oath "to take up arms at a moment's notice to gain the independence of Ireland and to be obedient to superior officers." He was a member until his arrest in '82; **Patrick Egan**, **Thomas Brennan**, **Dr. M. Alister**, and **John Devoy** were the principal leaders. **Dr. Kenealy**, **John Devoy**, and **General Millen** came over from America in '79 as delegates from the Supreme Council to inquire into the work of the organisation. Arms were to be given by the American body. The leaders had secret meetings with these delegates. After the Land League meeting in the Rotunda, Dublin, at which there was organised Fenian opposition in favour of a Fenian leader, **Hanlon**, orders were given to the Fenian "centres" to support the League, it being represented to the centres at that time that the League was to "organise the country" while the Fenian party would supply the arms "and do the remainder of the work." The witness gave particulars of the Fenian organisation, from which it appeared there were a number of "circles," under the control of "B's," each "B" having ten or more men under his control. Of higher authority than

the "B's" was the "centre," of whom there might be more than one for each "circle." **P. J. Sheridan** and **P. N. Fitzgerald** were members of the Supreme Council of Centres. **Matthew Harris** was represented as one of the centres of County Galway. He (witness) first knew of the Invincibles in '82, and he joined them. **Sheridan** and **Brennan** were the leaders. He gave the names of several Invincibles, and it appeared that he was one of a party told off to murder **Judge Lawson**. He knew that **Mr. Anderson**, Crown Solicitor, and **Mr. Bourke**, Chairman of the Prison Board, were watched for the purpose of assassination. The principal part of the Invincible Oath enjoined the assassination of "the Lord Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, and all obnoxious Government officials." The Invincibles got their money from the Land League through **Patrick Egan**, **Francis Byrne**, and **Tynan** ("No. 1"); **James Mullett**, at whose public-house in Dublin the Invincibles held their meetings, and **James Carey** kept it. "The first instalment **Mullett** got was £50," he said; "there were several sums—some of them £300 or £400." The Invincibles had "higher class arms" than members of the Fenian organisation proper—better rifles, revolvers, and also daggers and knives. He saw four knives that had been brought over by **Mr. Frank Byrne**. He had orders to watch **Mr. Forster** at the beginning of 1882, at Queen Street Bridge, and his instructions were "to shoot anybody who should pass over the bridge while **Mr. Forster** was being assassinated" by two other men. He had no actual part in the Phoenix Park murders, but was told off to watch in the Park, and did not learn of the murders until after they were committed. Afterwards he took some knives from **Carey** at his request to **Brady**, who destroyed them. In cross-examination by **Sir Charles Russell** he said he had never met **Sheridan**, **Egan**, and **Brennan** at an Invincible meeting, but that it was represented to all the Invincibles that they were the leaders of the conspiracy. In connection with this witness a number of letters were read to and from **Mr. Matt. Harris**, showing that **Mr. Harris** was at that time (1880) in correspondence with **Brennan**, **Davitt**, and **O'Leary**; and in one letter **Mr. Davitt** wrote from New York describing **O'Donovan Rossa** as a "blatant ass," a "cowardly low ruffian," who had not "sufficient courage to set fire to a British haysack." At this stage of the case the question was raised as to whether witnesses could be examined with regard to the Plan of Campaign, **Mr. Reid** objecting; and finally the Attorney-General undertook not to give evidence of the Plan of Campaign as an independent branch of the question. The evidence of several Land Agents, Resident Magistrates, and constabulary officers upon the condition of various parts of Ireland subsequent to 1879, was then proceeded with. The evidence of the former was almost invariably to the effect that before the establishment of the Land League in their respective localities there was no difficulty in obtaining rents, and that tenants were able to pay the rents demanded, and did pay them without disaffection; that outrage arising out of agrarian disputes was unknown, or, if not unknown, very rare; that they knew of no outrage prior to '79 or '80 committed upon men because they had paid their rent or taken farms from which others had been evicted; that no

moonlighting was known, and that the term "land-grabber" was not current. **Captain Plunket**, who had had twenty-two years' experience as resident magistrate in Longford, Sligo, Mayo, Meath, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, deposed that there was no agrarian organisation against the payment of rent or the taking of evicted farms before 1879, and no outrage upon persons who did either, though secret societies, the chief of which was the Ribbon Society in County Meath, did exist, and were responsible for a proportion of crime. He gave evidence of the growth of the practice among the people of forcibly resisting evictions, and concerning crime in Kerry said it took place in those districts where the land was good and not amongst the poorest of the peasantry. He claimed that crime followed inflammatory speeches delivered in his districts, and said he did not know of the existence of moonlighters prior to '79, nor of any other body than the moonlighters who executed the behests of the League. Evidence to connect the Land League with the Fenian and Inevitable organisations was given by **Patrick J. Farragher**, a clerk formerly employed in the League offices in Dublin, and he deposed to taking letters on several occasions from Egan to James Mullett, and that in two of the letters there were cheques. A batch of correspondence was read showing that the Land League was, at that time making remittances for the defence of prisoners charged in various parts of Ireland with agrarian crime, and in getting up test rent cases to be fought out in the Courts. Subsequently correspondence was produced by district inspectors of police as the result of raids upon local branches of the League, strengthening these facts, and showing also that after the suppression of the League the Ladies' Land League carried on its operations. A number of speeches delivered by Mr. Biggar, Mr. Walsh, Mr. J. W. Nally, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Parnell, Mr. T. Brennan, and other leaders in the earlier stages of the Land League movement, were read at this point. Evidence was resumed by the calling of **Major Le Caron**, on Feb. 5th. The evidence of this witness opened the American part of the case. Examined by the Attorney-General, he said his baptismal name was **Thomas Willis Beach**, and that he was born in Colchester in 1841. He went to the United States in 1861, served with the Northern army, and became regimental adjutant, with the rank of major. He was known as **Major Le Caron**, and passed under that name only. In 1865 he joined the Fenian organisation and became military organiser for the United States. He took part in the Philadelphia Convention of 1869 for the Fenian invasion of Canada, and communicated every detail to the Canadian Government. Two attempted descents were made upon Canada (1866 and 1870), and both were "miserable failures." He then graduated as a doctor, and practised medicine near Chicago. In 1875 a communication was made to him about the Fenian organisation; he communicated with the British Government, received instructions from it, and joined the new development, which was known as the United Brotherhood, always spoken of as the "V.C." The "V.C." was also the Clan-na-Gael. The executive body of this organisation consisted of one member from each district into which the country was divided, acting in connexion with

the chairman, secretary, and treasurer. A cipher was employed consisting of the use of the letter following an initial letter of a word. The object was "to bring about the establishment of an Irish Republic, of an independent Republic in Ireland, and the independence of that nation; and it was believed that the only method whereby that could be accomplished was by the force of arms." It was "to prepare unceasingly for an armed insurrection in Jsfmboe (Ireland)" and assist "with money, war material, and men." The military department was to be "a special organisation under the supreme control" of the executive body. He was appointed senior guardian of Camp 463 (Illinois). There was a "skirmishing fund," of which J. J. Breslin, John Devoy, and Dr. Carroll were trustees. In 1879 J. Devoy and General Millen were sent to Ireland as envoys, to report on the condition of the "I.R.B.," the members of which were interchangeable with the V.C. They reported to the Pennsylvania Convention of August 1879, and as a result arms were shipped to Ireland through James J. O'Kelly. Patrick Meleady was to plan matters "relating to destruction by dynamite, torpedoes, and hand grenades." After this convention O'Donovan Rossa was expelled for malfeasance in office, and formed a rival organisation. In April 1881 witness came to Paris and saw **Patrick Egan** and O'Leary. Egan told him he saw no reason why there should not be a "perfect understanding" between the open movement (the Land League) and the revolutionary organisation. Egan told him that he had paid money out of Land League funds for Dutch officers to assist the Boers in the South African war. He came to London with Egan, and was introduced by him to Mr. Parnell in the lobby of the House of Commons as "one of our friends from America." Nothing of importance passed. On a subsequent occasion he saw Mr. Parnell with Mr. O'Kelly in the lobby, and the latter having suggested that he (Le Caron) should use his influence with his friends on the other side to bring about a little coercion on their part to bring the organisations into line on this side of the water, Mr. Parnell said: "You furnish the sinews of war; you have them in your power; if they do not do as you tell them, stop the supplies. The whole matter rests in your hands." Mr. Parnell "expressly wished" that Le Caron on his return to New York should see Devoy, Carroll, and W. J. Hynes, and "lay the situation before them with reference to the necessity for bringing about a thorough understanding." Mr. Parnell said: "There need be no misunderstanding; we are working for a common purpose—for the independence of Ireland, just as you are doing; for I have long ceased to believe that anything but force of arms will ever bring about the redemption of Ireland." In the course of a conversation lasting about three-quarters of an hour Mr. Parnell said "he did not see any reason why an insurrectionary movement, when we were prepared to send money and men who were armed and organised—why a successful insurrectionary movement should not be inaugurated in Ireland." He said that, judging from the outlook, they would soon have in the Land League treasury £100,000, which would form a pretty good nucleus. He added, "You fellows ought to do as well as that." He then entered slightly into the question of time, and also slightly into the question of the number of men and amount of

money that would be required. He (Le Caron) went to Dublin with introductions from Egan, and saw Mr. T. Sexton and other Irish members, and Boyton, Sheridan, and others. On his return to America the Chicago Convention (Nov. '87) was held, a preliminary caucus convention having previously been held to "control, manipulate, and run" the open Convention. From that Convention he dated "a perfect understanding" between the "open" and the "insurrectionary" organisations. The reports of committees presented to this Convention revealed the "establishment of a special department for the study of the use of chemicals, engineering, mining, and other branches of the higher technical departments of warfare suitable to the advance of the age," and that a "dynamite policy" had been determined upon. Mention was also made of plans to fit out armed cruisers "to some little place that the English had occupied" in South America (witness forgot the name), and for the rescue of Michael Davitt, then in gaol. The Convention passed a resolution approving whatever steps the Executive might take. The *Skirmishing Fund Committee's* report showed the total receipts to be \$91,453.57, and the expenses \$85,666.92. Of these expenses \$31,488 figured as "purchase of Bonds"; \$23,345 as "new submarine vessel"; \$8000 as "subsidising foreign newspapers"; \$1532 "Land League trial (Davitt)," and \$805 "reception of Parnell." The "new submarine vessel" was intended to be used to attack British vessels under water, but it was a failure. The witness produced a number of circulars, couched in bombastic language, relating to the inner working of the V.C. At the Chicago Convention Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. T. Healy were present. In April '83 there was an "open convention of the Land League in Philadelphia," controlled by caucus meetings previously. Egan, Brennan, J. J. O'Leary, and M. J. Boyton attended. Another "Irish National League Convention" was held at Boston in '84, at which the "V.C." men were instructed to vote down every proposition to denounce physical force. Egan was there, and related to him (witness) how he had escaped from Ireland. During this part of the evidence it was elicited that men were sent to London to commit dynamite outrages, one, Gallagher, being convicted, and another, Lomassay, being supposed to have been blown up in the dynamite explosion at London Bridge. Five resolutions were passed at this convention. The first pledged the convention to support the Irish Parliamentary party; the second congratulated the Irish National League of America on having stemmed the tide of enforced emigration from Ireland; the third congratulated William O'Brien, M.P., of *United Ireland*, on the exposure of Dublin Castle immorality; the fourth urged the study of the Irish language; and the fifth thanked the National League of America for its colonisation scheme to provide homes for Irish emigrants. A further batch of secret circulars was, however, read, showing the dangerous activity of the V.C., notwithstanding the harmless character of these resolutions. —Cross-examined by Sir C. Russell, Major Le Caron said he periodically took oaths to observe secrecy in the business of the organisation, intending to break them. From 1865 he did all he could to get into the confidence of the agents and parties concerned in the revolutionary organisation, with a view to betray their confidence. He had made "many,

many hundreds" of communications to different officials of the British Government. He got a large bundle of them from Dr. Anderson, of the Home Office, before giving evidence, who gave him a note introducing him to Houston. He offered his evidence to the *Times*. He regarded himself as a military spy in the service of his country. He had received money from the Government in payment of his services, but at times not so much as he had had to expend in obtaining information. At one time the V.C. numbered 23,000 members. The suppression of the Land League gave it a great impetus. Concerning *Mr. Parnell's visit to America*, in '80, he claimed that the arrangements for his reception were almost exclusively in the hands of the revolutionary organisation, and was severely cross-examined to show that on the contrary the arrangements were carried out by public men of repute. As to the conversations with Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Kelly in the House of Commons he made no memorandum of them at the time, and had had no further communication with either gentleman. He adhered to the substantial accuracy of his report of those conversations. Coming to the conventions, Sir Charles Russell subjected him to a searching cross-examination with the object of showing that the revolutionary organisation and the Land League movement in America were in direct antagonism. The evidence of the witness created great public interest, and his revelations of the inner working of the "V.C." caused much sensation. Newspaper extracts bearing upon the American part of the case were next read, and further evidence of violent speeches, outrage and boycotting in Ireland taken by the Attorney-General. —On Feb. 14th Mr. Joseph Soames, solicitor for the *Times*, was called, and produced a number of Land League documents. Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell, he said he was first consulted by the *Times* with reference to the publication of the alleged letter by Mr. Parnell dated 15th May, 1882, at the end of '86. He identified five of the seven alleged Parnell letters [see end of this article for reproductions] as having been shown him by Mr. Macdonald, the manager of the *Times*. In the early part of '87 they were submitted to an expert. He (witness) made a collection of genuine Parnell letters. Subsequent to the trial of "O'Donnell v. Walter" he learnt that Mr. Macdonald had obtained the Parnell and Egan letters from Mr. Houston, and he afterwards learnt from Mr. Pigott that Houston had obtained them from Pigott. He knew the Parnell letter (May 15th) was to be published in connection with some articles which in the early part of '87 he learnt were going to be published. Long subsequent to the publication of the articles "*Parnellism and Crime*" he learned that they were prepared by Mr. Flanagan, one of the *Times* staff. Mr. Macdonald told him that he had given his pledge that he would not divulge the source from which the letters came. There were seven letters purporting to come from Mr. Parnell and six from Egan. He paid money to Mr. Houston—£1000 by cheque on May 4th, '87, £200 in July, £30 on Oct. 8th, and £40 on Dec. 13th following—but he made no specific payments for the letters, these sums being paid to Houston on Mr. Macdonald's instructions to recoup Houston for expenses incurred. In '88 he also paid to Houston in like manner £180 or £200 on Jan. 27th, £550 on Feb. 16th, £342 on July 26th, £700 on

Sept. 19th, and various small sums. He had no doubt that the seven signatures to the Parnell letters of '82 were genuine. He had an interview with Pigott in Oct. '88, and Pigott told him that he obtained the letters for Houston in his private capacity. He never at any time asked Pigott whence he had got them, for Pigott told him at the outset that he was obliged not to divulge the name. He (witness) had no information whatever of the source of the letters, and he believed Mr. Macdonald was in the same state of ignorance. As to the Davitt letter, Mr. Davitt said that was a forgery in his (witness's) office almost before it was in his hand to look at. Mr. Davitt, he believed, had come with his mind prepared to say it was a forgery. He was severely cross-examined with regard to variations in the signatures of the alleged Parnell letters and admittedly genuine letters by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Egan, but held to his belief that the contested signatures were genuine. Mr. Macdonald had handed him in court ten days prior to his examination letters that had passed between Pigott, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. Geo. Lewis. Pigott had had interviews with them, and Mr. Labouchere had sent him several sums—he thought £10 at a time. Pigott had received nothing directly from the *Times* in respect of the letters. Pigott told him that he had told Mr. Lewis he did not forge the letters, though Mr. Lewis had tried to make him say so. Pigott showed witness a letter from Mr. Lewis accusing him of having admitted that he had forged them. Thereupon, on witness's instructions, Pigott made a statutory declaration relating all that had passed between himself and Mr. Lewis, "including an offer of £1,000 by Mr. Labouchere if he would go into the witness-box and say he forged the letters." The *Times* had paid £40 or £50 to Pigott for expenses, but he told Pigott distinctly that he would not make any arrangement with him, and would not promise him a single sixpence. He knew that Pigott demanded £5,000 as provision to live abroad after the case was over, and he told him that he might be satisfied that the *Times* would never see him ruined for going into court and telling honestly all he knew. Further than that he refused to discuss the subject with him. He had had Pigott watched by a detective, and traced him to Mr. Labouchere's house. Asked what was the total amount he had paid Houston "for all purposes," he replied, about £3,000; Moser, a detective, and Kirby and Thompson, all employed in getting up the case for the *Times* in Great Britain and in America, he had paid about £1,400, "some hundreds," and £500 respectively.—The next witness was Mr. J. E. Woolcott, of the Central News, who interviewed Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons on the evening of the publication of the letter of May 15th, and testified to the accuracy of the published denials Mr. Parnell made of its genuineness, in which he instituted several comparisons between the forged signature and his own. Mr. Parnell's statements in Parliament denying the authenticity of the series of letters (see reproductions *infra*), were next read.—The next witness was Mr. John Cameron Macdonald, the manager of the *Times*. He related that in the middle of '86 Houston made a communication to him through Mr. Buckle, the editor, and five Parnell and five Egan letters were brought to him. He stipulated that the letters "should be submitted to the solicitor for

the paper, and their legal value and authenticity decided upon," and promised Houston that if use was made of them he would be paid the price he represented he had had to pay for them. The letters were submitted to experts, and on April 18th ('87) he published the facsimile letter in the certain belief that it was a genuine letter of Mr. Parnell. In the autumn of that year he got two more Parnell letters from Houston, and a letter purporting to be from P. Egan to Carey. He gave Houston a pledge of secrecy. Cross-examined by Mr. Asquith, witness said Mr. Buckle told him that Houston had called, suggesting that the *Times* should obtain certain compromising letters that were known to be in existence, conveying that he was not in possession of the documents himself. This was in June '86. In October Houston came again and submitted the letters to him, Mr. Buckle having referred him to witness. There were no envelopes with the letters, Houston telling him that the practice of the leaders of the Irish party was that "the body of a letter should be written in one handwriting, the signature by the party issuing the letter, and the envelope in the handwriting of a third person. With this explanation he was satisfied. Asked whether it did not occur to him that the existence of envelopes with stamps and postmarks would be most important when the authenticity of the letters came to be considered, he said he had no doubt that that was the view of the writers, and that if he were engaged in a dangerous affair of State he should pursue the exact course which was taken with respect to these letters. He did not ask Houston from whom he got the letters, but subsequently learned that they had been submitted to Lord Hartington, though he never heard that they were offered to the *Pall Mall Gazette* for £1,000. Houston represented that the five alleged letters of Mr. Parnell and six of Egan had cost him £1,780, but he (witness) made no inquiry of him to whom, when, how, and where this money had been paid by Houston. He thought from the very beginning that the letters were genuine, and chose the moment for the division on the second reading of Mr. Balfour's Crimes Bill as an opportune time for the publication of the alleged facsimile letter of Mr. Parnell. When Houston brought the second and third batches of letters to him he still made no inquiry as to the source from which he obtained them. He first learned from Houston that Pigott had supplied them early in '87. He knew nothing of Pigott except in a general way that he had been proprietor of the *Irishman*, and did not inquire.—Mr. Edward Caulfield Houston, who described himself as a journalist, was next called. He said he was secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union—"a sort of anti-Land League." In '85 he published a pamphlet "Parnellism Unmasked," the materials for which were supplied him by Richard Pigott, whom he knew as the editor of the *Irishman*. He gave Pigott a guinea a day and hotel and travelling expenses for the collection of information "for newspaper purposes," and Pigott went to Lausanne and represented to him that a man named Eugene Davis could obtain compromising correspondence. Pigott made several journeys to Paris in connection with this matter, and informed him that the letters in question had been left in a bag in the same room in Paris in which Frank Byrne was arrested, and that they had either been in his

possession or that of a man named Kelly, who was supposed to have purchased the knives used in the Phoenix Park murders. Pigott told him that the letters could not be given up without communication with certain people in New York, and he therefore sent Pigott to America. Pigott returned in May '86, and brought back a sealed letter, which he said he had got from J. J. Breslin, addressed to some one in Paris. Pigott then went to Paris and brought back eleven letters, the five "Parnell" letters and the six "Egan" letters, together with a number of scraps of paper headed "House of Commons," and a scrap purporting to be from an account book. Dr. Maguire, of Dublin, had lent him £80 to pay expenses for obtaining the letters. He took the letters to Mr. Macdonald. He subsequently obtained from Pigott two more "Parnell" letters (June 10th), and letters purporting to be by Egan, Davitt, and O'Kelly. He had destroyed correspondence with Pigott and other documents from time to time. Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell, he said that, after being subpoenaed by Mr. Lewis for Mr. Parnell, he destroyed a batch of letters from Pigott, some of them being from America, Paris, and Lausanne. This destruction took place after the sitting of the Commission. At this time he knew it was imputed that Pigott was the forger of the letters, but Pigott had made to him a sworn statement denying that, and asserting that the letters were genuine. He gave Pigott an undertaking that he would destroy his letters. He went to Paris with Dr. Maguire, and with him received the letters from Pigott. He was present in Mr. Soames' office when Pigott demanded £5000 for his evidence. Pigott had written him an abusive letter prior to making the demand.—The next witness was Richard Pigott, who gave his age as fifty-four, and described himself as a journalist and part proprietor of the *Irishman*. He joined the Fenian brotherhood in '65, and in Feb. '68 served six months' imprisonment for an article written on the Manchester executions. He said the amnesty association formed in '70 was composed of Fenians, and that Mr. Parnell was a member. James O'Connor was his sub-editor on the *Irishman*, who gave the Land League agitation "an independent support." The paper was the organ of the Irish Republican brotherhood, and was sold to the League in Aug. '81, the negotiations being conducted by Mr. Patrick Egan and Mr. Parnell; the *Flag of Ireland*, another paper of his, was sold to the League at the same time, and became *United Ireland* (q.v.). Houston found him out in '85, and published his pamphlet "Parnellism Unmasked." He wrote other pamphlets for Houston, and ultimately made an arrangement to try and obtain documents compromising the Land League leaders. The witness detailed an interview with Eugene Davis at Lausanne, and his journeys to Paris, where, he said, he was accosted in the street one day by a man who said his name was Murphy, and who had been a compositor in the *Irishman* office. This man was the agent of the Clan-na-Gael in New York, and was over on the Society's business. He made inquiries for witness about documents which had been mentioned by Davis, and ultimately said he had found some letters of Egan and Mr. Parnell in a bag. Murphy asked for £1000 for the letters, but came down to £500. He received the contents of the bag from him after he

(witness) had journeyed to America and obtained from Breslin a sealed letter to Murphy, whom he ultimately paid £200. He gave the letters to Houston. He related to the Court that on Oct. 23rd he wrote to Mr. Labouchere, from the London hotel at which he was staying for the purpose of giving evidence before the Commission, and asked for an interview, and several letters that passed between him and Mr. Labouchere were read. On Oct. 26th he had an interview with Mr. Parnell and Mr. Labouchere at the house of the latter in Grosvenor Gardens. Mr. Parnell then told him that they held proofs that would convict him of the forgery of all the letters, and Mr. Labouchere, who was "rather facetious," proposed that he should go into the witness-box and swear that he forged the letters. Then Mr. Geo. Lewis was introduced, and "denounced him as a forger." Mr. Labouchere had told him that he himself was prepared to pay him £1000 if he said he had forged the letters. He (Pigott) would not then make any arrangement; but the next morning Mr. Lewis came to his hotel, and took a statement from him of his evidence that he had already given to Mr. Soames. He later in the day saw Mr. Parnell and Mr. Lewis at the office of the latter, when both again charged him with forgery, and no "arrangement" was come to. He was anxious to avoid giving evidence lest he should be assassinated. Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell, Pigott said he did not recollect writing to Earl Spencer in '84, the Home Secretary, and Sir George Trevelyan, offering information for money. Taxed with letters he had written to Archbishop Walsh, he prevaricated, and denied any recollection of the correspondence with his Grace, though he acknowledged the authorship of some and pretended ignorance of the meaning of numerous passages. He denied even his own handwriting. A letter of his was read, showing that in '81 he asked Mr. W. E. Forster for a sum of £1500 to carry on his papers, saying that they would be of great service to the Government in breaking up the League. Letters from him to Egan showed that at the same time he was trying to extort money from the Land League. A batch of letters from him to Mr. W. E. Forster were read, and the cross-examination revealed that they contained many untruths. The witness's answers were full of prevarication. He had received letters from Mr. Parnell with reference to the purchase of the *Irishman*, and it was shown that the forged letters contained similar phrases, which the witness could not account for. Neither could he explain the coincidence that the word hesitancy in the Parnell letter was spelt "hesitaney," that being an habitual error of his own. In this general connection the following can be quoted from the cross-examination:—"Can you suggest, except on the hypothesis of fraud and forgery, how this coincidence came about? Assuming that there was fraud and forgery on the other side, that the copies were forged.—But assuming that there was no forgery on the other side? I should say the coincidence would be curious.—Impossible to get over? Certainly not.—How do you get over it? It is not unusual for a man to use the same words and phrases. I do it myself constantly.—Supposing you wanted to forge a document, would it be any help to you to have before you a genuine letter written by the man whose

writing you wished to forge? Yes.—How would you use it? Copy it, of course.—How would you proceed to use it? I cannot say.—Just give us your best idea? I do not pretend to have any experience in that line, so I cannot say.—Just fancy yourself called upon to forge one of these letters? I decline to put myself in that position.—Let me suggest to you. Would you, for instance, put delicate tissue paper over the letter and trace it? Yes; but how would you proceed then?—Supposing you had a genuine letter and you wanted to copy a sentence from it, and supposing you were to put delicate tissue paper over it, you could trace it, at all events? That is the way you would do it.—But how would you do it? I think I should trust myself to copy it. Your way is much easier, certainly.—Why do you think that? Have you tried? No; I have not tried. It is apparent that your way would be much easier.—Is Mr. Parnell's a difficult signature to copy? I cannot tell.—What do you think? It is a peculiar signature.—A strongly marked signature? Yes.—Do you think that it is a kind of signature more easily or less easily copied? Really, I am not competent to give an opinion.—But I am very anxious to have your opinion. Speaking of hand, should you say that it is a signature easy or difficult to copy? I should say difficult, considering the peculiarities of the handwriting.—The witness had been under examination and cross examination throughout four days, and on Friday, Feb. 22nd, '89, the Commission adjourned till the following Tuesday, when Pigott was called and did not appear. The Attorney-General said he had no knowledge of his whereabouts, and that he had not been seen at his hotel since eleven o'clock on the Monday evening. Sir Charles Russell obtained a warrant for his arrest. He then made an application to at once call certain witnesses to put their lordships in possession of all information bearing upon Pigott's disappearance. He said a number of documents had been handed to Mr. Labouchere and himself relating to the forged letters before the Special Commission Act was proposed, and that those documents had since been in Mr. Lewis's possession. Mr. Lewis afterwards saw Pigott, and from him got his confession that the letters were forgeries, and that he had forged them while in a state of destitution. That confession would be corroborated by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Labouchere, Pigott having confessed to the latter gentleman in the presence of Mr. George Augustus Sala. Consequent upon that Mr. Lewis wrote to Pigott on Feb. 25th, saying that Mr. Parnell had instructed him to inform him (Pigott) that he declined to hold any communication with him directly or indirectly, and returning the confession, which was written and signed. He (Sir Charles Russell) asked that the constables who had charge of Pigott should be called to explain how he had escaped from justice, and that afterwards Mr. Lewis, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. Parnell should be examined. Their lordships assented to this course, but first the Attorney-General was permitted to call Mr. Soames, who handed in correspondence showing that Pigott was reluctant to go into the witness-box, and was pressing for heavy monetary provision to be made for him. He said that when he found Pigott was negotiating with Mr. Labouchere he had him watched, and an Irish constable was in the hotel Friday, Satur-

day, Sunday, and Monday, to see that nobody interfered with the witness. Mr. Shannon, Dublin solicitor for the *Times*, gave evidence that he had seen Pigott after his cross-examination on Friday, and that he was in very low spirits. He saw him again on Sunday night, and on Monday received a letter from him, saying, "In my statement to Mr. Labouchere on Saturday I stated that I had forged the letters. That is not the case." This letter re-told with much detail the original story of how he obtained possession of the first batch of letters, but contained the admission that he had forged the two Parnell letters in the second batch. This he said he did in order to find the means to support himself and very large family. Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell, Shannon said that the letter was written at his suggestion on Sunday night, that he was decidedly anxious that Pigott should reappear for cross-examination, and that he thought it impossible for him to flee; the man could, he said, "have gone away ages before if he had wished." He saw Pigott on Monday at two o'clock. Pigott was last seen by the manager of the hotel at four o'clock. Pigott complained to witness that Mr. Soames had not sent him any money; but it did not occur to him that he wanted money in order to get away. He did not directly or indirectly do anything to get Pigott out of the way. Mr. George Lewis was next called, and said, in reply to Sir Charles Russell, that he subpoenaed Pigott in Sept. '88, and had had him watched since October. He had nothing to do with the interview with Mr. Labouchere when Pigott made his confession beyond sending the letter returning it, and declining on Mr. Parnell's behalf to have anything further to do with him. Two members of the Royal Irish Constabulary were next called, but could throw no light upon Pigott's disappearance. On the following morning (Feb. 27th) the Attorney-General handed to the president a letter that had been received from Paris that morning by Mr. Shannon, and supposed to be from Pigott. It was opened by the president, and proved to be from Pigott. The envelope contained Pigott's written confession, Mr. Lewis's note returning it, and a note as follows:—"Hotel des Deux Mondes, 22, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris (M. Leguen, Propre.). Tuesday. Dear Sir,—Just before I left enclosed was handed to me. It had been left while I was out. Will write again soon. Yours truly, R. Pigott." The enclosure was as follows:—"Saturday, Feb. 23rd, '89. I, Richard Pigott, am desirous of making a statement before H. Labouchere and G. A. Sala, and I make this of my own free will, and without any monetary inducement, in the house of the former.—My object is to correct inaccuracies in the report of my evidence in the *Times*, and also to make a full disclosure of the circumstances connected with the publication of the facsimile letter in the *Times*, and the other letters of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Egan, Mr. Davitt, and Mr. O'Kelly produced by the *Times* in evidence.—Corrections. I stated that after I disposed of my newspapers in the year '81 I continued in touch with the Irish Republican brotherhood. That is not so. I also stated of my own knowledge that Egan and others continued to be members of the Irish Republican brotherhood after the resignation of the positions held by them on the supreme council of that organisation. In my account of my interview with Davis at Lausanne,

I stated that I made rough notes in his presence of the conversations that took place between us, which were embodied in the statement read in court. That is not correct. I made no notes. The statement was written by me on the following day from my recollection only. Davis made no statement on his own authority. We merely gossiped. I am now of opinion that he made no reference whatever to a letter of Mr. Parnell's, which I stated was left in Paris with other documents by a fugitive Invincible. I gave the statement to Houston as the heads of a pamphlet which I said Davis would write at a future time. He did promise to write a pamphlet against the Land League, but not founded on the contents of the statement. I agreed to pay him £100 for the pamphlet when written.—Letters. The circumstances connected with the obtaining of the letters as I gave in evidence are not true. No one save myself was concerned in the transaction. I told Houston that I had discovered the letters in Paris; but I grieve to have to confess that I simply myself fabricated them, using genuine letters of Messrs. Parnell and Egan in copying certain words, phrases, and general character of the handwriting. I traced some words and phrases by putting the genuine letter against the window, and placing the sheet on which I wrote over it. These genuine letters were the letters from Mr. Parnell, copies of which have been read in court, and four or five letters of Mr. Egan, which were also read in court. I destroyed these letters after using them. Some of the signatures I traced in this manner and some I wrote. I then wrote to Houston, telling him to come to Paris for the documents. I told him that they had been placed in a black bag with some old accounts, scraps of paper, and old newspapers. On his arrival I produced to him the letters, accounts, and scraps of paper. After a very brief inspection he handed me a cheque on Cook for £500, the price that I told him I had agreed to pay for them. At the same time he gave me £105 in bank-notes as my own commission. The accounts put in were leaves torn from an old account book of my own, which contained details of the expenditure of Fenian money intrusted to me from time to time, which is mainly in the handwriting of David Murphy, my cashier. The scraps I found in the bottom of an old writing-desk. I do not recollect in whose writing they are.—The second batch of letters were also written by me. Mr. Parnell's signature was imitated from that published in the *Times* facsimile letter. I do not now remember where I got the Egan letter from which I copied the signature.—I had no specimen of Campbell's handwriting beyond the two letters of Mr. Parnell's letters to me, which I presumed might be in Mr. Campbell's handwriting. I wrote to Mr. Houston that this second batch was for sale in Paris, having been brought there from America. He wrote asking to see them. I forwarded them accordingly, and, after keeping them three or four days, he sent me a cheque on Cook for the price demanded for them, £550.—The third batch consisted of a letter imitated by me from a letter written in pencil to me by Mr. Davitt when he was in prison, and of another letter copied by me from a letter of a very early date, which I received from James O'Kelly when he was writing on my newspapers, and of a third letter ascribed to Egan, the writing of which and some of the words

I copied from an old bill of exchange in Mr. Egan's handwriting. This third letter is what has been called the 'bakery letter.' Two hundred pounds was the price paid to me by Mr. Houston for these three letters. It was paid in bank-notes.—I have stated that for the first batch I received £105 for myself. For the second batch I got £50; for the third I was supposed to have received nothing.—I did not see Breslin in America. This was part of the deception. It was mutually agreed between Houston and me that my name was not to be given up, and that I should not mention his name. I did not learn until October, when I was taken by Houston to Mr. Soames to make a statement, that Houston had mentioned my name to Mr. Macdonald. I had an angry correspondence with Mr. Houston, and also with Mr. Soames, in consequence of what I considered to be a breach of faith.—With respect to my interviews with Messrs. Parnell, Lewis, and Labouchere, my sworn statement is in the main correct. I am now, however, of opinion that the offer to me by Mr. Labouchere of £1000 was not for giving evidence, but for any documents in Mr. Egan's or Mr. Parnell's handwriting that I might happen to have. My statement only referred to the first interviews with these gentlemen. I had a further interview with Mr. Labouchere, on which occasion I made him acquainted with further circumstances not previously mentioned by me at the preceding interviews.—I stated that I had destroyed all Mr. Houston's letters to me. This was not correct. I have some of them.—I declare that this statement is taken down by Mr. Labouchere at my dictation in the presence of Mr. Sala, RICHARD PIGOTT, February 23rd, '89. Witness, George Augustus Sala.—Mr. Lewis's letter was as follows: "10 and 11, Ely Place, Holborn, London, E.C., Feb. 25th, '89. Sir,—Mr. Labouchere has informed us that on Saturday you called at his house and expressed a desire to make a statement in writing, and he has handed to us the confession you made, that you are the forger of the whole of the letters given in evidence by the *Times*, purporting to be written respectively by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Egan, Mr. Davitt, and Mr. O'Kelly, and that in addition you committed perjury in support of the case of the *Times*. Mr. Parnell has instructed us to inform you that he declines to hold any communication directly or indirectly with you, and he further instructs us to return you the written confession, which we enclose, and which for safety sake we send by hand. We are, sir, yours obediently, LEWIS AND LEWIS, Richard Pigott, Esq.—Immediately these documents were read the Attorney-General made a statement withdrawing from the consideration of the Court the question of the genuineness of the letters which had been submitted and the authenticity of which was denied. This he did with the full acknowledgment that those whom he represented were not, after the evidence that had been given, entitled to say that they were genuine. He expressed "their sincere regret that these letters were published," but emphatically repudiated a suggestion made by Sir Charles Russell that there had been "a foul conspiracy" behind Pigott, and claimed that the full extent of their error was that his clients had been "misled and imposed upon."—Mr. Parnell was then called by Sir Charles Russell, and in answer to counsel denied with much particularity

tip of the letters and signatures attributed to him. After the purchase of the *Irishman* from Pigott, any letters he had received from Pigott he had handed to his solicitor without replying to them. Mr. James O'Kelly, Mr. Henry Campbell (Mr. Parnell's secretary), and Mr. Michael Davitt, also denied their alleged handwriting. Mr. George Lewis next went into the box and told the story of the interview he had had with Pigott at Mr. Labouchere's house; he was succeeded by Mr. Labouchere, who deposed that, about the time the Special Commission Act was under consideration, he was handed a packet of letters in the House of Commons, containing letters of Pigott to Egan and Carey. The packet he opened with Sir Charles Russell, and afterwards handed it to Mr. George Lewis. He corroborated Mr. Lewis as to the interview with Pigott at his house, and denied that he had ever offered Pigott £1000 or any money if he would go into the box and swear he was the forger. He also gave full particulars of his negotiations with Pigott, which led to the latter writing his confession in his presence and that of Mr. G. A. Sala. Mr. Soames recalled and examined by the Attorney-General, then put in Pigott's statutory declaration of the genuineness of the letters and various documents and memoranda that had been received from Pigott and made concerning his evidence from time to time, bearing upon the letters and the case for the *Times* (see *Times* reports, vol. xv.). Finally Sir C. Russell asked their lordships to exercise the discretion vested in them under sect. 7 of the Act and to make a report on the question of the authenticity of the letters. The Attorney-General objected to this course, and the judges promised to consider the point. They decided that no interim report should be issued. The Attorney-General then proceeded with that part of the case relating to the *Irish World*. The next thing heard of Pigott was on Tuesday, March 5th, to the effect that Mr. Soames had received a letter from him, which was handed to the Court, dated Madrid. Immediately afterwards came the news that Pigott had committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver in an hotel at Madrid, just when an officer of the Madrid constabulary was in the hotel for the purpose of effecting his arrest. His evidence and his flight had created intense public interest, and his dramatic death caused a great sensation. No mention was made of his suicide in court. The Attorney General continued the case by reading voluminously from the *Irish World* inflammatory articles and reports upon Irish political and agrarian subjects. He read also speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster strongly condemnatory of the League. The evidence of police constables as to the discovery of arms and ammunition followed, and a witness named Andrew Colman, a former member of the Fenian body, gave evidence to show participation in outrages and moonlighting by members of the League in co. Mayo. The next witness of importance was Mr. B. W. Hardscastle, a London accountant, who had been engaged in an investigation of the Hibernian bank books pursuant to an order of the Court with reference to the accounts of the League. He said it was not possible, as a rule, to determine from whence the receipts came. In his report (see *Times* reports, vol. xvii.) the accounts were grouped thus: A the Land League group, B the National

League group, C the United Ireland group, and D sundry accounts. We quote as follows:—"The following are the gross totals of receipts and payments of the accounts comprised in Groups A, B, and C, excluding only items that clearly represent balances.—Group A. Receipts, £261,269 15s. 6d.; payments, £261,276 1s. 3d., showing an ultimate overdraft of £6 5s. 9d., made up thus.—Organisation Fund. Receipts, £102,384 6s. 4d.; payments, £101,073 6s. 3d. Relief Fund. Receipts, £71,078 15s. 2d.; payments, £70,679 19s. 9d. Ladies' Land League. Receipts, £75,355 6s. 5d.; payments, £77,071 7s. 9d. J. E. Kenny (Backville Street, No. 2). Receipts, £1000; payments, £1000. Thomas Breen (No. 2). Receipts, £11,451 7s. 6d.; payments, £11,451 7s. 6d. The above-mentioned overdraft of £6 5s. 9d. was the balance of the ladies' account, and was transferred on Sept. 7th, '82, to the account of Messrs. C. S. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Connor, which we have not classed in either Group A or B, but treated as forming a connecting link between them. This last-named account comprised—Receipts, £3607 6s. 8d.; payments, £4394 8s. 7d.; and the difference of £787 1s. 11d., increased by the above-mentioned ladies' account balance of £6 5s. 9d. to £793 7s. 8d. was, as before stated, provided for out of the National League account in Group B.—Group B. The accounts comprised in this group contain—Receipts, £115,628 0s. 1d.; payments, £111,729 13s. 8d., made up as follows.—Irish Labour and Industrial Union. Receipts, £262 12s. 9d.; payments, £264 3s. Irish National League. Receipts, £72,861 11s. 2d.; payments, £71,078 19s. 5d. Irish National Parliamentary Fund. Receipts, £19,867 9s. 7d.; payments, £17,867 9s. 7d. Irish National Parliamentary Expenses Fund. Receipts, £22,636 6s. 4d.; payments, £22,520 1s. 8d. The balances of the accounts in this group, which were open at June 30th, '87, were carried forward into ledgers for '87-8, not produced to us.—Group C. The accounts comprised in Group C contain—Receipts, £71,155 14s. 4d.; payments, £69,580 4s. 1d. The balance of the last account of this series was carried forward at June 30th, '87, into ledgers for '87-8, not produced to us. GROSS TOTALS.—Receipts, £451,660 16s. 7d. (Group A, Land League £261,269 15s. 6d., Link Account £3607 6s. 8d.; Group B, Nat. League £115,628 0s. 1d.; Group C, United Ireland £71,155 14s. 4d.). Payments, £446,980 7s. 7d. (Group A, Land League £261,276 1s. 3d., Link Account £4394 8s. 7d.; Group B, Nat. League £111,729 13s. 8d.; Group C, United Ireland £69,580 4s. 1d.). A statement accompanies this report showing the yearly totals making up these figures. We have traced in the accounts forming Group A the corresponding receipts and payments which are shown in a schedule appended to this report. It is presumably correct to treat these items as cross-entries between the respective accounts in which they appear. After thus reducing the gross totals of the ledger accounts, the following total receipts and payments are arrived at.—Group A. Receipts, £227,318 3s. 4d.; payments, £227,324 9s. 1d., viz.,—Organisation Fund. Receipts, £101,174 6s. 4d.; payments, £77,256 19s. 4d. Relief Fund. Receipts, £65,120 3s. 1d.; payments, £68,344 14s. 6d. Ladies' Land League. Receipts, £61,023 13s. 11d.; payments, £76,171 7s. 9d. J. E. Kenny (Backville Street, No. 2). Payments, £100. Thomas Breen (No. 2). Payments, £11,451 7s. 6d. Concerning the Land League and Relief Fund accounts

the report showed that they were complete from Nov. '79 to June '80, but supplementing these particulars with information from the *Nation* newspaper the following substantially accurate schedule was drawn up:—**LAND LEAGUE.**—Total receipts (from America £11,324 9s. 1d., from Great Britain £262 2s. 7d., from Ireland and other sources, including items not identified, £1339 16s. 2d.), £12,926 7s. 10d. **RELIEF FUND.**—Total receipts (from America £54,892 18s. 6d., from Great Britain £485 19s., from Ireland and other sources, including items not identified, £856 17s. 11d.), £56,235 15s. 5d." The accountants stated that they had had access to the ledger, cash-books, and minute book of the Irish National League from its inception in '82 to Dec. 31st, '88. General evidence of Land League meetings, boycotting, and the procurement of arms, was next proceeded with, and in the course of it a witness named Coffey, a reporter, was committed for contempt of court because of his contradictory evidence and insolence of demeanour. George Mulqueeny gave evidence incriminating Frank Byrne, and to the effect that Byrne showed him in the National League office at 9, Bridge Street, a brown paper parcel containing knives with which the Phoenix Park murders were presumed to be committed. Byrne had also shown him revolvers for use in Ireland. The evidence of this witness concluded the case for the *Times*; and in order to give Sir Charles Russell time to collate the evidence and prepare his speech prior to calling evidence for the defence, the Court adjourned for a fortnight. The Court resumed on April 2nd, and Sir Charles Russell opened the case for Mr. Parnell and the other gentlemen concerned in the charges and allegations. He commenced by a review of the condition of Ireland prior to '79, and claimed that a great social and political revolution had been going on in the country from that year to '80, the causes of which must be sought for in the past. He claimed that the real root of the Irish difficulty was that from the moment the Act of Union was passed "the governing class in Ireland—mainly the landlord class, the ascendancy class, the class separated by religion and even by race from the bulk of the people—ceased to be thereafter under the influence, the control, and governed by the public opinion of the people among whom they lived and from whom they derived their means of supporting their situation and dignity." Regarding the young Ireland movement of '48 as the precursor in its earlier stages of Mr. Parnell's movement, and showing throughout that there were successive tenant combinations and physical force agitations, he passed in rapid review the tenant league started by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Mr. Lucas, and Keogh; Mr. Butt's Home Rule policy of '70-74, and Mr. Parnell's coming to the front as the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party. His argument from this review was that when constitutional methods had failed to redress grievances a large section of the people had resorted to unconstitutional and secret methods; and that each of the four remedial measures—viz., Catholic Emancipation, the Tithe Act, the Disestablishment Act, and the Land Act of '70—had followed upon an unconstitutional movement or the threat of a physical force movement. Arguing upon historical authorities that Irish industries had been suppressed in favour of rival English industries, that the Catholics had been op-

pressed and denied political and civil privileges; that the system of government had created a deep chasm between Catholic and Protestant, and that the uncontrolled landlord party had artificially impoverished the people, he claimed that these were the predisposing causes of agitation and crime, and the *Jons et origo mali* of secret societies. There was, he said, this set of extraordinary phenomena—"people universally described as persons of kindly nature, and yet guilty of the most barbarous cruelty." Coming to the history of crime in Ireland, he laid down these two propositions—that connected with recurrent distress arising from agrarian conditions and given definite causes, there was recurrent crime; and, secondly, that that recurrent crime from '70 was of the same kind and directed against the same class of persons as in previous periods since the Act of Union. To establish these propositions he quoted historical authorities to show that the maiming of cattle, moonlighting, and outrage upon persons who had been guilty of land-grabbing and the various other forms of Irish crime, were conspicuous prior to and after the famine of '48. In this connection he drew a parallel between the state of things in the three counties of Armagh, Monaghan, and Louth in '52, and that revealed by the *Times* case as existing from '79. Touching upon the Land Act of '70, he described in strongly condemnatory terms the land system of Ireland, claiming that it had been unanimously condemned by every historical writer of repute. Affirming that until the Act of '70 nothing had been done by the State to protect the tenant from the rapacity of the landlord, and incorporating in his speech a mass of official evidence to prove that the Irish tenant farmers were the worst fed, worst clothed, worst housed, and most destitute of any class in the civilised world, he claimed that this Act was wholly inadequate to meet the necessities of the Irish people, inasmuch as it did not provide against arbitrary and excessive rent, was ineffective in its compensatory clauses, gave no protection to leaseholders, and, finally, gave tenants and landlords power to contract themselves out of the Act—a loophole of which the landlords largely availed themselves. Quoting exhaustively from official reports, he drew a vivid picture of the poverty and wretchedness of the Irish tenantry subsequent to the Act of '70 and culminating in '79. Tracing the rejection of Mr. Forster's Bill staying eviction processes on payment of a certain proportion of one year's rent, and giving statistics of contemporaneous evictions, he claimed that with the memory of the famine of '48 in their minds the events of the time combined to impress upon the Irish people the necessity of a resolute struggle for existence. In justification, therefore, for the formation of the Land League in '79 he affirmed "that in its main operation, in its essential objects, in its essential means, it was a movement and a combination which was not only justifiable before God and man, but necessary in the condition of things that existed." He sketched the foundation of the Land League with a view to show that it was a defensive organisation for the tenant class of Ireland, and read its programme of land and Parliamentary reform and other documents explanatory of its objects. Passing over the opposition from Fenian quarters during the initiatory stages of the League, he enlarged upon the

relief the League gave to the peasantry, the principles of land legislation it enunciated, and its work in organising the tenantry to resist payment of unfair rents. Coming to the imprisonment of the leaders in '82, and the suppression of the League in Feb. '82 under Mr. Forster's Coercion Act of '81, he described the complete disorganisation of the work of the League and the issue of the No-rent manifesto, which he did not justify, but which he said Mr. Parnell would describe as an unconstitutional blow in return for an unconstitutional blow. The enforcement of the Coercion Act added to the causes of disturbance in the country, and he argued that the No-rent manifesto had no evil effect upon the people anything like proportionate to the effect consequent upon the breaking up of the controlling power of the League and the imprisonment of the local as well as the central leaders of the organisation. Answering the Attorney-General that no ground for agitation existed after the passing of the Compensation for Disturbances Bill in '81, he severely criticised the inadequacy of that measure, and by showing the history of attempts by members of the Irish party to obtain effectively remedial legislation, repudiated the charge that Mr. Parnell and his party in the House were making the sham pretence of endeavouring to redress social grievances which did not exist. Coming to the formation of the National League in Sept. '82, and describing its constitution and the remedial character of its objects, Sir Charles Russell gave an analysis of election statistics to show that the feeling of the Irish people continued to be with the League leaders. He next entered upon an exhaustive examination of the evidence of agrarian disturbance and outrage that had been elicited by the Attorney-General, the general argument underlying all being that the origin of the troubles was in the distress of the tenantry, arbitrary landlordism, and repressive and coercive legislation; and that the crimes were not attributable to the Land League and National League, that neither the central bodies of those organisations nor the local branches fomented them or had any association with those who committed them, and that in cases where offences were traceable to members of the various branches of the League those offences had no official sanction express or implied, and were committed in opposition to and in defiance of the League's objects and the spirit of their work. As to the history of the American Conventions, and the evidence of Major Le Caron, he described the Clan-na-Gael as the rump of the old Fenian party, and argued that the evidence in this branch of the inquiry showed that this body made persistent attempts—"attempts which absolutely and entirely failed"—to control the "open movement." He ridiculed "the playing at conspiracies" revealed by the circulars of the Clan-na-Gael, and claimed that the very evidence of this witness showed how completely successful Mr. Parnell had been in keeping the movement in Ireland and America free from the dangerous association of the physical force section in the United States and Ireland. Examining the evidence of the Phoenix Park murders, he argued that there was not the suggestion of any complicity of the leaders of the open Nationalist movement in them, and that there was nothing that could justify "any candid reasoning, impartial mind in suggesting that upon the leaders of the

movement or upon the organisation (the Land League) itself there rests the shadow of an imputation of complicity by foreknowledge or by subsequent condonation." Concerning the forged letters he condemned the criminal negligence of the *Times*, complained of the grudging terms of its withdrawal of them from the case, and commented with much severity upon the conduct of the man Houston in relation to Pigott and the *Times*. Summing up his conclusions, Sir Charles Russell said:—"My lords, we have endeavoured to lay our case before you, to the best of our ability, in some methodical fashion. We have endeavoured to show, and claim to have shown, as accounting for the crime which your lordships are inquiring into, and its origin, that in former times there have been greater crimes, in greater volume, of the same class, proceeding from the same source, directed against the same class of persons; and that with recurrent distress there has been a recurrent recrudescence of crime. We have endeavoured to show your lordships—and, we believe, we have shown your lordships by contemporaneous official records mainly—that there were in '79, '80, and '81 widespread, deep distress and misery in Ireland. We claim to have shown that there was a failure on the part of Parliament—although the House of Commons made an attempt in that direction—a failure on the part of Parliament to meet the wants of the time by offering to the tenants of Ireland in their distress the means needed for temporary protection from the civil process of ejectment. We have shown your lordships that the landlord class failed in the circumstances of the time to meet broadly, generously, and patriotically the necessities that were pressing upon their unhappy countrymen, and we have therefore shown you that in the circumstances of the time it was nothing less than could be expected that the people, thus left without the protection which the representative House of the Legislature desired to give them, should resort to combination among themselves to guard against and, if they could, prevent a recurrence of the nameless horrors of the famine years of '46 and '47. I have said before, and I say again, that your lordships are trying the history of ten years of revolution in Ireland—a revolution partly social, partly political; and that you are trying the history of that revolution at a moment when, by legal process of the Queen's Courts, the Irish people are gathering the fruits of it. . . . My lords, my colleagues and myself have had a responsible duty: we have had to defend not merely the leaders of a nation, but the nation itself. We have had to defend the leaders of the nation whom it was sought to crush, to defend the nation whose hopes it was sought to cast, to dash to the ground. My lords, this inquiry, intended as a curse, has proved a blessing. Designed, prominently designed, to ruin one man, it has been his vindication. In opening this case I said that we represented the accused. My lords, I claim leave to say that to-day the positions are reversed: we are the accusers; the accused are here [pointing to the *Times*' counsel]. My lords, I hope this inquiry at its present stage and in its future development will serve more even than as a vindication of individuals, that it will remove painful misconception as to the character, the actions, the motives, the aims of the Irish people and of the leaders of the Irish people; that it will set

earnest minds—and, thank God, there are many earnest and honest minds in this land—at thinking for themselves on this question; that it will remove grievous misconception and hasten the day of true union and real reconciliation between the people of Ireland and the people of Great Britain; and that, with the advent of that true union and reconciliation, there will be dispelled, and dispelled for ever, the cloud, the weighty cloud, that has rested on the history of a noble race and dimmed the glory of a mighty empire.” At the conclusion of the speech, which was followed by the public day after day with keen attention, the president passed a slip of paper to Sir Charles Russell bearing the words, “A great speech worthy of the great occasion.” The Court was adjourned till April 30th, when Mr. Parnell was called and examined by Mr. Asquith. His evidence in chief was the history in detail of his public life and his views upon the land question in Ireland, the object of the examination being to show that he was engaged in a constitutional movement by constitutional methods for constitutional ends. He denied that he had ever said to Le Caron that “nothing but force of arms would ever bring about the redemption of Ireland,” and contradicted in detail Le Caron’s report of the conversation in the House of Commons. There never was any “understanding” between the V.C. in America and the open movement, as Le Caron had said, and neither did he nor any one for him suggest or undertake negotiations to bring about any such understanding. He denied that at the suggestion of Egan, of whom he spoke in terms of commendation, he had approved of the “removal” of persons connected with the conviction of agrarian murderers, and said he had never heard of any such proposal. He never heard of the “Invincible” conspiracy until after the Phoenix Park murder trials. He had not the slightest suspicion that Boyton or Sheridan had been engaged in carrying out crime. He regarded the Phoenix Park murders at the time “as the greatest possible calamity that could have befallen Ireland and the future of their movement.” He had not the slightest suspicion that anything of the kind would take place, nor did he know in what direction to look for the perpetrators. He never by word of mouth or by letter directly or indirectly expressed condonation of the murders. He was examined at considerable length touching the relations of the League with the kindred open movement in America, and upon his work of advancing remedial legislation for Ireland. He said he had honestly endeavoured to conduct the movement, both in the case of the Land League and of the National League, within the limits of the constitution, and to keep it free from crime. In saying this, however, he made the exception with regard to the technical offence with which the leaders were charged at the State trials in ‘80—the offence of inciting tenants to refuse to pay their rent. If that was an offence—and Lord Fitzgerald, he believed, held it to be an offence—they admitted it; and if the same circumstances recurred they would do the same thing again. Cross-examined by the Attorney-General, Mr. Parnell denied absolutely that he knew that the Clan-na-Gael was a murder society. Extracts from the *Irish World* were put to him, to show that notwithstanding a statement of his in evidence that the paper had been constantly denouncing his policy, it was

in reality on his side; but this led to nothing, as Mr. Parnell rarely saw the paper, and had formed his belief of its opposition from what had been said about it in other papers. He asserted that it never entered into his scheme to combine with the physical force party to drive out the English garrison as the first step to independence. He had never had anything in his mind but the restitution of legislative independence to Ireland. He believed to this day that the physical force organisation had been consistently hostile to him. As to his American tour, he was closely cross-examined upon his knowledge of persons whom he met and who were members of the physical force party; but he said he “had no knowledge as to who were or who were not members of the Clan-na-Gael at the various places he visited; the impression he formed of the position of the men who came to meet him at railway stations, and were chairmen of his reception committees, and the position of the men who presided at the meetings, and of the speakers, was that they were not members of any secret or revolutionary society.” A large number of extracts from *United Ireland* (q.v.) and other papers supporting the League, and speeches by members of the Irish party, were put to him, some of which he approved and others disapproved. He referred to speeches of his own showing that he had denounced outrages, and in support of his evidence that he had endeavoured honestly to keep the agitation within the lines of the constitution. He was severely cross-examined for not separating himself from followers who used language of which he disapproved. He held the opinion that crime in Ireland was due to secret societies; and confronted with a speech in the House of Commons on Jan. 7th, ‘81, containing the words “Secret conspiracies do not now exist in Ireland,” he said that that was an exaggerated statement, and that “it was possible that he was endeavouring to mislead the House on that occasion.” Pressed upon this point, he said he meant that “it was a boastful and exaggerated statement, designed to mislead the House as to the greater or lesser existence of secret societies in Ireland.” Asked whether he intended to mis-state a fact, he replied that it was quite possible that he deliberately so intended. Subsequently Mr. Parnell explained that on consulting *Hansard* he found that the speech in which the words occurred referred to the Ribbon Society, which was at the time practically non-existent. That was the secret society to which he referred, and the words were therefore a fairly accurate representation of the state of affairs. He was cross-examined as to the disposal of the books of the Land League after its suppression, to many pecuniary transactions of the League in connection with the defence of prisoners, and to entries disclosed by the bank-books; but his state of knowledge was not precise, most of the matters upon which he was questioned not having been personally attended to by him. Re-examined by Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Parnell was taken through more extracts from the *Irish World* in proof of his statement that that paper was hostile to his policy; he also gave the names and particulars of a number of gentlemen whom he met officially on his American visit, with the object of showing their social position and public influence. So far as he knew and had heard, it was absolutely untrue that one penny

of the funds of either of the Leagues had ever been applied to any illegal purpose. He never had anything to do with the books of the League, beyond finding the office in Dublin in a state of disorganisation, and seeing that the cash-book had not been properly kept. In the cross-examination, the Attorney-General had singled out a number of payments disclosed by counterfoils of cheques to men convicted of crime. Mr. Parnell explained that these cheques were cheques drawn by him in common with scores of other cheques of similar character and for the same purpose—viz., for the sustenance of prisoners confined as suspects in various prisons throughout Ireland under Mr. Forster's Act. The cheques were drawn long before the men whose names the Attorney-General had selected were accused of the crimes for which they were subsequently convicted. Mr. Parnell was instructed to reappear for the purpose of further examination upon questions arising out of these payments.—The next witness was **Archbishop Walsh**, in charge since '85 of the Dublin diocese, and formerly president of Maynooth College, where he was for ten or twelve years one of the professors. By virtue of his position he was constantly brought into communication with representative people in Ireland, and his examination was conducted with the object of obtaining his opinion of the condition of the country and the prevalence of distress. He considered that in '79 there was an absolute need for a defensive organisation for the tenants, who were practically at the mercy of the landlords. It became his duty as archbishop to examine into the working of the Land and National Leagues, because throughout the country the local clergy had become members, and many were presidents. As a result of consultations among the bishops of Ireland the local clergy were allowed and even encouraged to assume positions of responsibility in connection with the branches of the League. In cross-examination by Mr. Atkinson, speeches by local clergymen were read to him of which he disapproved, and he admitted that in exceptional instances very imprudent and improper language had been used by ecclesiastics who spoke upon the Irish question. He disapproved of boycotting when intimidation was used, but did not condemn negative boycotting in the sense of exclusive dealing.—The **Rev. Michael O'Connell** was the next witness, and gave evidence of the condition of Mrs. Blake's tenants at Letterfrack from '78 to '82. Her tenants, he said, were in a state of chronic misery and wretchedness. Their food consisted of potatoes and meal, and he had seen them eat boiled seaweed. He had rarely seen them eat meat. The improvements on the Blake estate were made by the tenants. Mrs. Blake gave her tenants no employment, and even levied a tax of one-third upon the seaweed they collected in the surf for making kelp. The people were generally clothed in white flannel, had scarcely any furniture, and a great proportion of them had only one room, in which they were frequently obliged to house their cattle as well as themselves at night. In '80 he was perfectly certain that many of the tenants were not able to pay the rent demanded of them, and were justified in not paying it. During '78, '79, and '80, Mrs. Blake's tenants were almost entirely supported by relief committees. He was secretary of the branch of

the League at Letterfrack. He was perfectly certain that the Land League had nothing to do with the outrages that occurred in the neighbourhood—outrages that were denounced in the strongest manner from the altar. Cross-examined by Sir Henry James, he gave details of the working of his branch of the League, and of its relations with the central office, and similar information with regard to the Tuam branch, of which he was afterwards president.—The **Rev. Father Conzidine**, parish priest of Loban, Ardahan, and president of that branch of the League, was next called, and gave evidence disassociating the League from the murder of Mr. Bourke and Corporal Wallace.—Following upon this witness, a procession of priests passed through the witness-box, most of whom were either presidents, secretaries, or other officials of the local branches of the successive Leagues in their respective districts. There was a remarkable unanimity in their evidence. They all testified to the prevalence of keen distress, growing sharper in and after '79; to the great suffering and impoverishment of the people; to the impossibility of the tenant farmers paying the rent demanded of them; to the necessity of an organisation to fight against the landlords; and to the constitutional objects and work of the Leagues. They denied that the League was in any way associated with crime, attributed crime to the existence of secret societies and private animosity without the pale of the Leagues, and insisted that upon every occasion crime was denounced by them at the altar and by the officials of the Leagues. Many of them stoutly defended boycotting as distinct from intimidation; and, taken as a whole, their evidence was strongly in favour of the tenantry and of the constitutional character of the Leagues.—After the priests came **Mr. William O'Brien, M.P.**, who in examination gave an account of his work as a journalist, inquiring into the condition of the peasantry on behalf of the *Freeman's Journal*. He gave a vivid picture of distress in various districts prior to '79 (*Times* reports, vol. xxiii.). He was perfectly certain that the extreme men in the Nationalist movement had no connection with outrage; "they were men who were for open fight, and were as much against crime as anybody." He related the starting of *United Ireland*, of which he had full editorial control, within the lines of Mr. Parnell's policy, and from which a number of extracts were read explanatory of the attitude of that journal towards agrarian and political questions, and against crime and outrage. Though in sympathy with the Fenians from his youth, he joined the League distinctly working for constitutional ends. Except at Mitchelstown in '88 he had never advised resistance to the law. He defended boycotting except when it endangered a man's life, and in cross-examination by the Attorney-General admitted recommending boycotting short of intimidation. He insisted upon the unreliability of police statistics as an index of agrarian crime. He was severely cross-examined by the Attorney-General with the intention of showing that neither in his speeches nor in *United Ireland* had he denounced secret societies, outrage, intimidatory boycotting, or urged the people to repress crime and assist in its detection; and in this connection numbers of extracts of a violent nature were put to him from his speeches and his journal capable of the interpretation that they were meant to

institute and condone crime. The *Irishman*, the editing of which he appeared to have seriously neglected, was also quoted freely against him. Notwithstanding all, he persistently stated that *United Ireland* advocated a peaceable and constitutional agitation, "defining the word constitutional according to the principles of the British constitution, and not according to the rigid legal acceptance of the word with reference to the present state of Ireland." The cross-examination (*Times* reports, vol. xxiii.) was remarkable for the energy with which Mr. O'Brien resisted the construction placed by the Attorney-General upon his speeches and writings, and for the persistence with which he placed his own view of agrarian questions, of the character and objects of the League's agitation, and of his own part in it, before the Court.—Mr. T. D. Sullivan was the next witness. He claimed that by pen and tongue he had denounced outrage, and that speeches and articles put to him in cross-examination were constitutional in tenor and object.—Mr. John Ferguson, a Glasgow stationer and one of the originators of the Land League, was examined, and said he had been in close political association with Mr. Parnell since that gentleman's leadership of the Irish people, and that the League movement was purely constitutional to secure national self-government for Ireland in a federal union with the British empire. In cross-examination he gave particulars of the early working of the League, denying that the executive engaged as organisers men of known criminal associations, or carried on the work of the organisation upon other than legal lines.—The next witness of importance was Mr. Joseph Biggar, M.P. for Cavan, who stated that he was expelled from the Fenian body in '77 because he declared for Parliamentary action. He considered the Land League an indispensable combination in the then condition of Ireland. In cross-examination he was unable to give definite information of the early work of the Land League, or of what had become of the books when it was suppressed. He thought any form of boycotting which did not amount to actual physical violence was justifiable, and had advocated boycotting in that sense.—Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M.P., who had charge of the Land League offices for four days in '81, gave evidence that he found the office work in great confusion. He did not know what ultimately became of the Land League books. He was cross-examined at great length upon entries in such books as were before the Court relating to the period, when he was directing the work of the Ladies' League from Paris.—Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., was called, giving evidence in support of the claims of the League to be regarded as a constitutional organisation, also satisfactorily explaining the payment of a cheque of his of £200 to Byrne, when Byrne was engaged in the National Land League of Great Britain. At this stage of the inquiry a great deal of complicated evidence was given regarding the books of the Leagues (see vol. xxiv. *Times*' reports).—The next witness of note was Mr. E. Harrington, M.P., whose evidence dealt largely with the condition of the Kerry tenantry, and who was subjected to a very severe cross-examination upon the contents of the *Kerry Sentinel*, which he edited, and from which leading articles were written in language of extraordinary violence, were volu-

minously quoted. In this connection evidence of former secretaries of Land and National League branches in Kerry was taken, the examination being directed to show that particular crimes in Kerry had no connection with the League; and the cross-examination being conducted with the object of establishing the proposition that the crime in Kerry was the direct outcome of the teachings of the *Kerry Sentinel*, and of the speeches at Land League meetings, and the boycotting resolution passed against individuals by the Land League committees.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., was called, and gave evidence against that tending to show that the Land League was in alliance with the physical force conspiracy in America. He denied that the League encouraged crime, and said that the effect of Mr. Parnell's policy had been to substitute constitutional agitation for revolutionary movement, and to substitute open combination for secret combination. He also was closely cross-examined with the object of showing the irreconcilability of violent speeches and writings with the peaceful intentions and methods of the Leagues.—Following this witness the Rev. Patrick O'Connor, parish priest of Fries, was called, and gave an explanation, with the object of removing the bad impression against him, caused by previous evidence to the effect that he did not call upon the widow of the murdered man Curtin for twelve months after the murder. He explained that he did call immediately after the crime, was dissatisfied with his reception, was not invited to call again, and left the duty to his curate, who called regularly. The cross-examination of this witness, not only in relation to this matter, but on other points connected with the local branch of the League, was of a very severe character. Dr. Kenny, M.P., Mr. Sexton, M.P., Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., Mr. Michael Davitt, and others of the persons charged were examined in succession (*Times*' reports, vols. xxvi. and xxvii.). Each affirmed the constitutional character of the Land League movement, and defended its methods. Mr. Davitt gave a great deal of information about the Fenian organisation, with which he was connected in his youth, and which he rejoined after his release from imprisonment for nine years on a charge of treason-felony, but for the purpose of trying to convert it into a movement for open and constitutional agitation. Since his release, this had been his object. Wherever he went, and whenever he met any of his old associates, he discussed with them the past failure of insurrection in Ireland, and laid his views before them in favour of a vigorous open movement. Up till '79 all his lecturing, writing, and interviewing was done on his own responsibility; but he then associated himself with Mr. Parnell in the formation of the Land League. His evidence agreed with that of other witnesses for the defence as to the great poverty of the people, particularly of the west of Ireland. He stoutly defended the Land League, and denied that there was any sort of alliance, as suggested by Le Caron, between the U.B. or the Clan-na-Gael, and the Land League in Ireland. He was cross-examined at great length by the Attorney-General upon the Fenian movement in Ireland and similar movements in America, and also upon speeches and articles advocating the overthrow of British domination in Ireland (*Times* reports, vol. xxvii.). Mr. Davitt then called one witness,

J. J. Louden, a Westport barrister, who gave corroborative evidence upon the economical and social condition of the people in '79. Several members of the Irish party in Parliament were next called, among them being Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., formerly a Fenian, and who in cross-examination came into conflict with the Bench for making charges against the police without evidence; Mr. Foley, M.P., Mr. T. J. Condon, M.P., Mr. J. Jordan, M.P., Mr. T. Haynes, M.P., Mr. F. A. O'Keefe, M.P., and Mr. Garrett Byrne, M.P. They all testified to the constitutionality of the League, and each was closely cross-examined upon violent speeches, and outrages alleged to be by secret societies in localities in which they were personally concerned.—Further evidence was then taken from Messrs. Soames and Houston as to payments to *Times* witnesses and to Pigott. Mr. Houston was examined by Sir Charles Russell upon the working of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, and the learned counsel wished for an order to inspect the books of the Union. The President was of opinion that the Court had no power to order an inspection. Sir Charles Russell contended that the indictment contained in "Parnellism and Crime" proceeded to a great extent from Pigott, who was being used by a powerful political association to concoct the plot and was financed by it; and that his clients were entitled to a full inquiry into the association. The President took the view that whatever agencies were put into operation for the purpose of producing "Parnellism and Crime," the duty of the Court under the Act was limited to a consideration of whether the charges in "Parnellism and Crime" were true or false. He thought the investigation insisted upon as a matter of right ought not to be granted." He said, "We cannot make an order that these books should be inspected generally, because even if it were true that the money of the Loyal and Patriotic Union had been paid for the purpose of putting before the public these statements which are now complained of, still the only thing we have to determine is whether or not these charges are true or false, whatever their source or origin." This decision led to the withdrawal of the Parnellite counsel. At the next meeting of the Court Sir Charles Russell announced that he had received instructions from Mr. Parnell that he and Mr. Asquith no longer had any authority to represent him at the inquiry. Mr. Reid and Mr. Lockwood said they had received similar instructions from the clients they had represented. All the counsel for the persons charged thereupon withdrew from the Court, accompanied by Mr. Parnell and most of the Irish members who had been present in Court. The President then called Mr. M. Harris, M.P., Mr. J. J. Kelly, M.P., and Dr. Tanner, M.P., who appeared for the defence, and these witnesses were cross-examined by Sir Henry James without any examination-in-chief having been made. The further cross-examination of Mr. Parnell upon matters connected with the Land League books and various payments was next proceeded with. He said that since he was last examined he had asked Mr. Lewis to subpoena Mr. Moloney and ascertain whether he had any books in his possession, Moloney being the only person within his knowledge outside the ranks of the Irish Parliamentary party who would be likely to know anything about the matter. He was "inclined to think, looking at the evidence given by the accountant em-

ployed by the *Times*, that the books which would show the expenditure of the Land League from Oct. 16th, '79—the date of the League's foundation—to Feb. 4th, '81, were in Mr. Egan's possession; that Egan took them with him to Paris when he left this country early in Feb. '81, the date of the passing of the Coercion Act; because it had not then been determined whether the Land League operations should not still be carried on, and the office of the League transferred from Dublin to Paris, for the purpose of carrying on the work of the Land League in the latter city; and that Egan had never returned them." He had taken no steps to communicate with Egan personally about those books. He was severely cross-examined as to payments disclosed to have been made out of funds held by Messrs. Munroe of Paris; and at the close the following colloquy took place (*Times* reports, vol. xxx.). "The President.—You have said that Mr. Egan might have taken the books of the Land League to Paris. Can you specify what books you think were taken there by him? I should think all the books, including the cash-book up to that date.—Do you also include the documents of the Land League? No, my Lord. I should think he would only take the books. He would have taken what he required for information and what was necessary for him to carry on the work of the League.—The President. Have you any further information to give respecting the documents other than the books? do you know what has become of them? I have heard that after Mr. Moloney's bankruptcy, when he left the country, he directed that all the papers in his house should be destroyed. He had no time to make a selection. All the papers, I understand, were destroyed.—The President. I understand you to say that Messrs. Munroe, of Paris, held funds in connection with which you and others were trustees? Yes; that is, they held bonds, not cash.—The President. Quite so; and these funds were applicable to Land League purposes? Yes; applicable to any purposes that I approved or that Mr. Egan approved. They would, of course, be applicable to Land League purposes: for instance, we used some of the funds for the purchase of *United Ireland*.—The President. Messrs. Munroe were not holding private funds of yours? No.—The President. Have you any objection to give a direction to Messrs. Munroe to let us see the accounts relating to these funds? Do you refer to the accounts in my name?—The President. I refer to these trust funds. I could not give any order of that kind to Messrs. Munroe without the sanction of other people.—The President. I am referring to the funds I have specified as Land League funds. Never mind what other people would do. I must decline to give any authority which would lead to the disclosure of the nature and extent of our present resources. This is a matter of considerable importance to us in view of political movements in the future.—The President. I have nothing to do with your motives. Those are for yourself to consider. I understand you to refuse to give the direction? I decline to give any information which would disclose the nature or extent of our reserve resources in Paris. I do not desire that that information should be given either to friend or foe.—The President. Very well.—No other witness coming forward for the defence, the Attorney-General called further evidence from bank officials of

the National Bank, and from accountants and others who knew what books were kept by the Leagues; but the information obtainable was of a very complicated nature. On Thursday, July 25th, the number of witnesses was exhausted, and the Court adjourned till Oct. 24th. On the re-assembling of the Court on that day Mr. Bigger briefly addressed their Lordships, and was followed in a speech of a few days' duration by Mr. Davitt, who was highly complimented by the President upon the skill and eloquence with which he had presented his case. Sir Henry James followed, and made an exhaustive speech in reply to the case, concluding:—
 "My Lords, long as I have occupied your attention, and poorly maybe as the thread of my tale has been woven, yet I hope I have placed before you now, in some sort of sequence, a history of ten years—a sad history to belong to any people. It has been a history full of crime, springing from hasty assumption of power by men who have inaptly used it. My Lords, I say it is a period of shame, and sad shame; and it is a period that surely Irishmen—patriotic Irishmen—must now be, and ever will be, bitterly regretting. Ireland has had dark and bitter days in her past. There are times when her brave men have fought in the open field, have fallen, and have failed. Her statesmen—her eloquent statesmen—have been silent in their sadness, as in the days when, we are told, 'Grattan and Charlemont wept with her sorrow'; but I know not that ever till now Irishmen have had cause to be ashamed of the history of their country. My Lords, it is said that happy is the country that has no history. So it may be, and that I know, if men doubt the application of that trite statement to Ireland, that happy would it have been for her people, happy would it have been for those who acted and for those who suffered, if the events of the last ten years could be blotted out. No human hand can do so. The annihilation of events is impossible, and all that remains to do is that faithful record shall be made of the acts of that time. Such will be your duty. It may be—it doubtless will be—that all who have taken part in this inquiry, from you, my Lords, to the humblest officer of this Court, will receive some condemnation, some attack, and some obloquy. But let that pass. The result will repay. For, the truth being told, it must be that a people, stirred by an awakened conscience, will be aroused from the dreams of a long night, and, when awake, they will despise their dreams. They will seek new modes of action with true men to guide them, and then it will be—God grant it may be!—that blessings will be poured on a happy and a contented people." The President then remarked on the completion of the sittings, saying, "Our labours, however, are not concluded. We must bear our burden yet a little longer. But one hope supports us. Conscious that throughout this great inquest we have sought only the truth, we trust that we shall be guided to find it, and set it forth plainly in the sight of all men." The Commission, which had sat for 128 days, then concluded (Nov. 22nd, '89). It was stated that the total number of witnesses called before it amounted to 500. Consult "The Times Report of the Special Commission" (3 vols.), "Parnell Commission: Speech for the Defence," by Sir Chas. Russell, Q.C., M.P.

The following is one of the famous forged "Parnell Letters." (For others, see pp. 503-4.)

9/1/82

Dear B.

*What are these fellows waiting for?
 This inaction is insupportable. our best
 man is in prison and nothing is
 being done.
 Let them be an end of this hesitating
 Parnell action is called for.
 your undoubted to make it felt for
 Mr. Davitt and Co. had in them some
 evidence of your power to do.
 My health is good. thanks*

*Yours on truly
 Wm. Parnell*

Passion Plays. These are celebrated every ten years at Oberammergau. They were first instituted in 1634, with the object of averting a pestilence, and have been performed at intervals ever since. The Oberammergau plays first attained prominence after the visit of Devrient, the German actor, in 1850. The next performance is announced for '90, and the Grand Rehearsal is fixed for May 18th, while Public Performances will take place May 26, June 1, 8, 15, 16, 22, 25, and 29; July 6, 13, 20, 23, and 27; Aug. 3, 6, 10, 17, 20, 24, and 31; Sept. 3, 7, 14, 21, and 28. Several hundreds of persons take part in the performance, which is regarded by the humble inhabitants of this small village as a religious exercise. The text of the Passion Play, which has undergone various alterations during the last 250 years, adheres for the most part to Christian, as opposed to Roman Catholic, tradition; but it has never yet been published. The sum of £6,000 will be spent on the stage and theatre in which the '90 performance takes place. Messrs. T. Cook & Son are about to issue particulars respecting the forthcoming play. For history, see article OBERAMMERGAU, ed. '86. Consult "The Country of the Passion Play," by L. G. Séguin.

Passports. Originally, permission to leave a port or to sail into it; and so (1) a document carried by a neutral merchant vessel, in time of war, to certify to her nationality, and protect her from the belligerents—a sea letter; (2) a permission granted, in time of war, for the removal of persons or effects from a hostile country—a safe-conduct; (3) a licence for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties. Usually, however, and in times of peace, a passport is (4) a letter, licence, or document, given by an authorised officer of State, granting liberty to the person therein named to enter, travel in, or reside in a foreign country, and entitling him to the protection of its laws. In

Tuesday

Dear Sir,

Tell Mr. to write to me
direct.

Have not yet received
the papers.

Yours very truly
Chas. Parnell

Tuesday

Dear Sir,

Send full particulars
What amount does he
want?

Other letter to hand

Yours very truly
Chas. Parnell

Tuesday

Dear Sir,

I see no objection to your
giving the amount asked
for.

There is not the least likelihood
-ood of what you are apprehen-
-sive of happening

Yours Truly,
Chas. Parnell

June 16th 1882

Dear Sir, I shall always
be anxious to have the
good will of your friends
but why do they disregard my
notices? I could not con-
sent to the conditions they
would impose but I accept
the entire responsibility for
what we have done.

Yours Very Truly
Chas. Parnell

15/5/82

Yours very truly
Chas. J. Parnell

Dear Sir

I am not surprised at your friends' anger but he and you should know that to denounce the murders was the only course open to us. It is that promptly was plainly & clearly our best policy.

But you can tell him and all others concerned that though I regret the accident of Lord & Chamberlain's death I cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts.

You are at liberty to show him and others whom you can trust also but feel not any business to know. He can send to some of us.

since we took that as
the truth I can say
no more

Yours very truly
Chas. J. Parnell

June 16/82

Dear Sir

I am sure you will feel that I could not appear in Parliament on the face of this thing unless I condemned it. Our position there is always difficult to maintain, it would be untenable but for the

general, a foreigner, who wishes to leave the country where he has been residing, obtains his passport from the minister or agent or consul of his own State; he then requires to take it to the minister or authorised agent of the country which he is about to visit, and have it signed by him. Passports are demandable from foreigners on their arrival in England by 6 & 7 Will. IV.; but this provision is not enforced in practice. British subjects are now free to enter Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, without passports, and the rules about passports have been virtually relaxed in other countries; nevertheless, British subjects about to visit the Continent are recommended not to omit to provide themselves with passports, for even in those countries where they are no longer obligatory, they are found to be convenient, as offering a ready means of identification, and more particularly when letters have to be claimed at a *poste restante*.—The principal regulations respecting passports (issued by the Foreign Office, July '87) are the following:—(1) Applications for Foreign Office passports must be made in writing, and inclosed in a cover addressed to "The Chief Clerk, Foreign Office, London," with the word "passport" conspicuously written on the cover. (2) The charge on the issue of a passport, whatever number of persons may be named in it, is 2s. (3) Passports are granted to all persons, either known to the Secretary of State or recommended by some person who is known to him; or upon the application of any banking firm established in London or in any part of the United Kingdom; or upon the production of a certificate of identity signed by any mayor, magistrate, justice of the peace, minister of religion, physician, surgeon, solicitor, or notary resident in the United Kingdom. (4) Passports are issued at the Foreign Office, between the hours of 11 and 4, on the day following that on which the application for the passport has been received at the Foreign Office. (5) The bearer of every passport granted by the Foreign Office should sign his passport as soon as he receives it; without such signature either the *visa* may be refused, or the validity of the passport questioned abroad. Travellers who may have any intention of visiting the Russian Empire or the Turkish Dominions, at any time in the course of their travels, must not quit England without having their passports *visés* at the Russian Consulate in London (17, Great Winchester Street, E.C.), or at the Consulate-General of the Sublime Porte (7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.), respectively. Travellers about to proceed to any other country need not obtain the *visa* of the diplomatic or consular agents of such country resident in the United Kingdom, except as an additional precaution. Other regulations have reference to the issue of passports to naturalised British subjects, and to persons already abroad. It is recommended, as a reasonable precaution, that persons holding passports of old date should either exchange them for fresh passports, on payment of the usual fee of 2s., or should have their old passports *visés*, before starting on a journey, by the diplomatic or consular authorities of the countries they propose to visit. The question of passports came up in '88, as affecting more especially France and Germany, and Austria-Hungary and Russia. On the 1st of June appeared in the *Gazette* a notification to the effect

that on and after Thursday, the 31st of May, all foreigners, without distinction, crossing the Alsace-Lorraine frontier, whether passing through or intending to take up their residence in the country, must be in possession of a passport which had been *visé* at the German Embassy at Paris; and that foreigners who were not in possession of the required passport were not to be allowed to proceed on their journeys, and, if necessary, were to be re-conducted across the frontier. In consequence of these regulations, the *Compagnie de l'Est* made arrangements to enable travellers to and from Switzerland, Austria-Hungary (*via* Ariberg), and Italy (*via* Gothard) to avoid the transit through the Alsace-Lorraine territory, and take advantage of the Della route; while the Great Eastern Railway pointed out that the new regulations applied solely to travellers entering the Reichsland through France, and did not affect passengers travelling *via* Harwich, Belgium, and Alsace-Lorraine to Switzerland, Italy, etc. A subsequent notification appeared in the *Gazette* of June 22nd, that passports of British subjects proposing to cross the Alsace-Lorraine frontier could be *visé* at the German Embassy in London (9, Carlton House Terrace), on payment of a fee of 10s. A still later notification appeared in the *Gazette* of July 26th, that foreigners wishing to reside in certain districts of Germany must be furnished with passports or nationality certificates, and again recommending all British subjects, intending to visit Germany, to provide themselves with passports. On Sept. 11th, '88, the *Times* correspondent at Vienna wrote to say it was announced that travellers coming from Russia into Austria-Hungary must, for the future, exhibit passports bearing the *visa* of the Austro-Hungarian Consul in the nearest consular town to the place whence the traveller started; that travellers whose passports were not in order would be forbidden to cross the frontier; and that this measure was taken in retaliation for the many passport formalities to which travellers going from Austria-Hungary to Russia were subjected. On Sept. 26th he again wrote to say that the Austrian police had issued information respecting the passport regulations decreed by the police of Russia for travellers entering or leaving that country. "The most noticeable thing in these severe rules," he adds, "is that exceptional measures are ordered against the Jews." All travellers entering Russia must have a passport bearing the *visa* of a Russian diplomatic or consular agent; and on his reaching his destination in Russia the traveller must get his passport *visé* by the local authorities. If he is going from place to place, or means to settle in any one locality for some time, he may obtain a "*liens de séjour*," which will remain valid for six months, but wherever he goes he must present his passport to the Russian police for a fresh *visa*. Those leaving Russia must also exhibit passports bearing the *visas* of the police in the districts whence they come. In the case of Jews, whether Russians or aliens, the *visa* may be refused without explanation. Consequently a Jew may be arbitrarily denied the right of entering the Czar's dominions, of travelling in them, or of leaving them.

Pastor Institute. At a meeting summoned by the Lord Mayor, held at the Mansion House, July 1st, '89, to consider the desirability of forming a Mansion House Fund for the purpose

of helping the poor people who could not afford the journey to go to the **Pasteur Institute**, Paris, it was decided to form the Fund; and amongst the earliest contributors were the Prince of Wales, the British Medical Association, Prof. Erichsen, Prof. Huxley, the Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, and Mr. Sheriff Newton.

Pasteur, Louis, b. at Dôle, Jura, 1822; Educated at the University of Jena (1840), took his doctor's degree (1847). Appointed Professor of Physic at the Faculty of Sciences, Strasburg (1848), and subsequently held other appointments. Awarded the Rumford Medal (1856) for his researches on the polarisation of light. Elected one of fifty foreign members of the Royal Society of London (1860). In 1874 the National Assembly accorded to M. Pasteur, as a reward chiefly for his investigations on fermentation, a life annuity of 12,000 francs. Member of the French Academy (1882). Awarded the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts (1882) for his researches in connection with fermentation, the preservation of wines, and the propagation of zymotic diseases in silkworms and domestic animals. M. Pasteur's treatment of hydrophobia was referred to under that heading in our '86 edition. In the following year an English Commission of eminent scientists was dispatched by the Government to investigate M. Pasteur's method for the treatment of this disease, and reported to the effect that he had made a valuable discovery. On July 1st, '89, a meeting was convened at the **Mansion House** by the Lord Mayor for the purpose of hearing statements by Sir James Paget and other members of the commission in favour of establishing a **Pasteur Institute** in England. The Prince of Wales sent a hundred guineas to the fund of the proposed Institute, but the scheme met with vigorous opposition, especially from the anti-vaccinators. In '88 the **Pasteur Institute** was opened at Paris, President Carnot assisting at the ceremony.

Patents Designs and Trade Marks Act, '88. See Session, sect. 13.

Patmore, Coventry Kearsley Deighton, is a native of Woodford, Essex, where he was b. in 1823. In '44 he made his *debut* as an author, but it was not until '54 that he established his reputation by the publication of the first part of "**The Angel in the House**" (a story of a young man's "maiden passion for a maid"). He has since published "**A Garland of Poems for Children**," "**The Unknown Eros**," "**Amelia**," and a memoir of Barry Cornwall. Mr. P. was assistant librarian of the British Museum '46-'68. The lines of Tennyson's "**In Memoriam**," commencing "I held it truth with him who sings," are believed to refer to Mr. Patmore. He has been called by his admirers "**The English Petrarch**."

Paton, Sir Joseph Noel, R.S.A., b. 1827, first became known by his outline etchings illustrative of Shakespeare and Shelley. Was a successful competitor in the Westminster Hall competitions of '45 and '47, his "**Quarrel of Oberon and Titania**," and "**Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania**," being purchased for large sums for the Scottish National Gallery. His allegory "**The Pursuit of Pleasure**," "**Home**," "**In Memoriam**," and "**Mora Janua Vitæ**," have all been engraved. "**Dawn: Luther at Erfurt**," is considered by many his finest work. Appointed the Queen's Limner for Scotland in '64, knighted '67, LL.D. Edinburgh (76). Sir N. Paton has of late years

devoted his attention almost exclusively to the painting of religious subjects.

Patriotic Volunteer Fund. See VOLUNTEERS.

Patti, Madame Adelina Florinda, was b. at Madrid in 1843. She trained professionally under Maurice Strakosch, and made her first appearance on the stage at New York in 1859. Her splendid voice and skill as an operatic artiste of the first rank speedily secured her a leading position. She first appeared in London in 1861, in the character of Amina in "**La Sonnambula**" at Covent Garden, and became the favourite *prima donna* of the day. In London and Paris, Vienna and St. Petersburg, and in the United States, Madame Patti is a universal favourite. In 1870 she received from the Emperor of Russia the Order of Merit, and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperial Court. She married in 1868 M. Roger de Cahuzac, marquis de Caux, from whom she was divorced in 1883. She has since married Signor Nicolini, the tenor singer. While visiting the United States in '87, at a concert at the San Francisco Opera House, a lunatic threw a bomb, which fortunately occasioned no injury to Madame Patti. Early in '88 Madame Patti accepted an engagement to sing in the Argentine Republic. Her tour through that State was the most successful she ever made. The total receipts for 24 entertainments reached £70,000, and Madame Patti received £1,600 per night, or £600 more than she was guaranteed. She returned to her residence in South Wales in August, and subsequently had an enthusiastic reception at Swansea, where she sang gratuitously for the benefit of a local charity. In Nov. '88 Madame Patti sang in Gounod's opera "**Romeo and Juliet**" in Paris, the composer himself conducting. In Dec. '89 she commenced an operatic tour in the United States under the directions of Mr. Abbey and the conductorship of Signor Sapio. Her engagement began with the inauguration of the new auditorium buildings at Chicago. Her tour will include Mexico, San Francisco, and New York.

Pauncefoot, Sir Julian, C.B., G.C.M.G., b. at Munich 1828. Educated at Marlborough College, Paris, and Geneva, and called to the bar '52. He has held the following appointments:—Attorney-General of Hong Kong ('65), Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that Colony ('69); Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands ('73); Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies ('74), and for Foreign Affairs ('76); C.B. ('80); G.C.M.G. ('85); Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs ('82); and in '88 succeeded Lord Sackville as British Minister at Washington.

Paymaster-General. The supervises the payment of certain salaries and wages in the public service. An Act of last session enables the Treasury from time to time to make regulations for transferring to the Bank of England or the Bank of Ireland any of the duties performed in this office, and for otherwise altering the regulations now in force for the conduct of business in the same office.

Paymaster-General Act, '89. See Session, sect. 101.

Payment of Members of Parliament. See Session, sect. 48.

Payne, James, was b. at Cheltenham; 1830. Educated at Eton and Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Became editor of *Chambers Journal* (q.v.) '58.

Contributed to that periodical "*Lost Sir Masingberd*," which placed him in the front rank of romancers. His subsequent novels include "*By Proxy*," "*Cecil's Tryst*," "*Married Beneath Him*," "*Not Wooded, but Won*," "*High Spirits*," "*Kit*," "*The Heir of the Ages*," and numerous others. In '85 he became editor of *Cornhill* (q.v.). Mr. P. is father-in-law of the editor of the *Times*. During '88 Mr. P. commenced a series of weekly notes in the *Illustrated London News*, and issued a new novel, "*The Lost Million*," in '89. In the Christmas number of *Tit-Bits* ('89) Mr. P. commenced a new tale entitled "*The Word and the Will*."

Peacock, The Rt. Hon. Sir Barnes, P.C., was b. in 1810, and called to the bar at the Inner Temple '36. He was created a Q.C. ('50), and a legal member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta in '52. He was subsequently Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, Vice-President of the Legislative Council of India, and Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Bengal. He retired from the bench in '70, and was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in '72.

Pedro II. (de Alcántara), ex-Emperor of Brazil; b. 1825, at Rio Janeiro. On the abdication of Dom Pedro I. (his father), in '37, he succeeded to the throne, but as he was not of age, the affairs of the country were administered by a Council of Regency till '40. He is a man of a very high order of intelligence, and well known in Europe, the principal capitals of which he has repeatedly visited, his most recent visit being that in '88. His Majesty has done a great deal to develop the material resources of his country, which has prospered much under his rule, and ('71) issued an Imperial decree for the gradual abolition of slavery. The total emancipation of the slaves in his dominion was effected in '88. In '43 he married the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I., King of Naples. Dom Pedro is a lineal descendant of the Houses of Braganza, Bourbon, and Hapsburg. In consequence of a revolution, the Emperor was compelled to leave the country (Nov. '89). See BRAZIL.

Peel, The Rt. Hon. Arthur Wellesley, M.P., P.C., Speaker, youngest son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, was b. 1829. Educated at Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (graduated M.A.), Hon. D.C.L. 1857. Has held the following official appointments:—Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board (1868-71); Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade (1871-73); Patronage Secretary to the Treasury (1873-74); Under-Secretary for the Home Department (1880). He is D.L. and J.P. for Warwickshire and Bedfordshire. Returned as a Liberal M.P. for Warwick (1865-85); re-elected (L.U.) Warwick and Leamington 1885-86. He was appointed Speaker during Mr. Gladstone's second administration, on the retirement of Sir Henry Brand, now Viscount Hampden, in '84. Mr. P. has on several occasions during '89 delivered speeches on educational and other subjects, which have shown great literary finish. His receptions have been famed for their social qualities.

Peeling, E. H. See ATHLETICS.

Penny Banks. Such banks exist in most towns throughout the country, and prove a great boon to the humbler classes in enabling them to save penny by penny; and as a great

many of these banks place their funds in the Post Office Savings Banks, their depositors have the additional benefit of knowing that their money is safe. To penny banks established in connection with the Post Office Savings Banks special aid is given (1) in furnishing specimen rules approved by the National Debt Commissioners, whose sanction is required before the funds of a penny bank can be received; and (2) in supplying free of charge any number of books for the use of the depositors in the penny bank, on the understanding that they shall be issued gratuitously. Books for the purpose of keeping the accounts at a small charge are also supplied. Under the rules laid down for the penny banks connected with the Post Office, no one is allowed to have more than £5 at one time in the penny bank. So soon as his deposits amount to £1 the depositor is assisted to open a separate account in his own name at the Post Office Savings Bank, to which he can in future, if he wish it, make his payments direct. No deposit of less than a shilling being, however, received by the Post Office, he is permitted to continue paying into the penny bank as before. The working systems of the penny banks generally vary, of course, according to the circumstances under which they are established, but the main principles are similar in all. The **National Penny Bank** is one of the most important of these banks, its chief office being in London. There are also large penny banks at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, York, Manchester, and other cities and towns.

People's Palace for East London, The, opened May '87 by Her Majesty, is situated in the busy thoroughfare of the Mile End Road. It provides for the vast population of the East End a large hall for concerts, entertainments, etc.; a library and reading-rooms, gymnasia, swimming baths, social meeting rooms, game rooms, refreshment rooms, and trade shops and technical schools. The last-named department is intended to instruct youths in their trades (and is subdivided into day and evening departments). Great stress is laid upon this feature as a social factor of great probable importance. These trade training schools, built and equipped at a cost of £20,000 by the Drapers' Company, were opened by the Master and Wardens of that Company Oct. 5th, '88. The site will have cost in all £22,400. The "Palace" idea is a resuscitation and development of the Beaumont Philosophical Institute, established nearly half a century since in Mile End, the trustees of which are some twenty gentlemen closely identified with the East End. Sir Edward Cecil Guinness notified (July '89) to the trustees his intention of increasing his original donation of £9000 for the erection of a winter garden to a sum of £14,000, in order that the people of East London may be provided with a complete and perfect winter garden of the best possible design. **Patron**, the Queen; **Treasurer**, Mr. S. Charrington, M.P.; **Chairman**, Sir E. H. Currie. **Officers** of the Trust, People's Palace, Mile End Road, E.

Peers, English, Deceased (Dec. 1st, '88, to Nov. 21st, '89). See OBITUARY.

Peerage in '89. On July 27th Her Majesty granted the dignities of a marquis and duke of the United Kingdom unto the Earl of Tife, K.T., by the names, styles and titles of the Marquis

of Macduff and Duke of Fife; but between Dec. '88 and Nov. 30th, '89, there were no other promotions in the peerage, nor was any new peerage created.

Peers, Principal Officers of House of. *Chairman of Committees*, Rt. Hon. Earl of Morley.—*Clerk of the Parliaments*, Henry John L. Graham, Esq.—*Deputy Clerk of Parliaments*, Ralph Disraeli, Esq.—*Reading Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Committees*, Hon. S. Bethell, C.B.—*Counsel to Chairman of Committees, and Taxing Officer for Private Bills*, Joseph H. Warner, Esq.—*Chief Clerk*, William Henry Haines, Esq.—*Senior Clerks*: O. E. Grant, Esq., *Peers' Printed Paper Office*; A. W. Dubourg, Esq., *Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial)*; G. J. Webb, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; M. A. Thoms, Esq., *Principal Clerk of Private Committees*; H. C. Malkin, Esq., *Clerk of Public Bills*.—*Other Clerks*, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B., E. F. Taylor, W. Austen-Leigh, J. F. Symonds-Jeune, F. Skene, W. H. Hamilton-Gordon, Esqs., Hon. A. McDonnell, C. L. Anstruther, A. H. Robinson, H. P. St. John, and V. M. Biddulph, Esqs.—R. W. Monro, Esq., *Principal Clerk of Private Bill Office*.—*Clerk attending the Table*, A. Harrison, Esq.—*Receiver of Fees and Accountant*, W. A. Malony, Esq.—*Assistant Accountant*, G. Fulkes, Esq.—*Librarian*, J. H. Pulman, Esq.—*Assistant Librarian*, Hon. H. Parker.—*Examiners for Standing Orders*, J. H. Robinson and C. W. Campion, Esqs.—*Clerk for Standing Orders*, H. C. Tower, Esq.—*Gentleman Usuer of the Black Rod*, Admiral Hon. Sir J. R. Drummond, G.C.B.—*Yeoman-Usher*, Col. Sir R. C. Spencer Clifford, Bart.—*Sergeant-at-Arms*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. P. M. C. Talbot.—*Deputy Sergeant*, S. Hand, Esq.—*Shortland Writer*, W. H. Gurney-Salter, Esq.—*Resident Superintendent*, Mr. Scott.

Peers, Privileges of. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS.

Peerage. Peers are created by the Sovereign, and, with an exception to be noticed presently, the titles are hereditary, though they may be lost by attainder for high treason. Before the union of the three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland had each a peerage of its own containing the five temporal ranks or degrees, and precedence in each degree depended upon the date of the creation of the title. Thus in each country the dukes came first, and took precedence of each other in order of date of title; then came the marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, precedence in each rank being similarly governed by priority of patent. At the union with Scotland, in 1707, it was arranged that the Scotch peerages should rank after the English peerages then in existence, according to degree, and the Scotch dukedoms were accordingly placed in order of date after all the English dukedoms, and so on through the other ranks. The Act of Union also provided that the Scotch peers should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of their number only, and as it made no provision for the creation of any new Scotch peers, the peerage of North Britain consists exclusively of those whose titles date from before the year 1707. From that time until the Union with Ireland the peerages

created were either Irish or of Great Britain, the latter alone giving seats in the House of Lords, and taking precedence according to degree next after the English and Scotch peerages. The Act of Union with Ireland provided that peers of that kingdom should take precedence next after peers of Great Britain according to rank, and that Ireland should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of her peers only. It was further enacted that one new Irish peerage might be created on the extinction of three existing Irish peerages, and that when the number should be reduced to one hundred, if one peerage became extinct one other might be created. The peerages of the United Kingdom and of Ireland created since the Union take precedence according to rank and date of patent next after those of Ireland which were in existence at the Union, but of the two classes only the peerages of the United Kingdom give of themselves a seat in the House of Lords. There is no limit to the increase of these but the pleasure of the Sovereign. The peerage collectively may thus be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. There are at present 86 Scotch peers and 177 Irish peers, but many of these are peers of the United Kingdom also, or are representative peers, and as such are entitled to sit in the House of Lords. In order to avoid repetition in the separate lists given below it thought desirable to include the information relating to all lords of Parliament under the head of the HOUSE OF LORDS, and to put in the separate lists of Scotch and Irish peers only those who are not so included. The House of Lords is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the lords spiritual and temporal (see PARLIAMENT). The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the avoidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no seat in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see. The temporal lords may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the Scottish peers send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until parliament is dissolved. The Irish peers elect twenty-eight representatives for life. The Lords of Appeal, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life. By the Act of '76 they were to lose the right to sit and vote on resigning office; but by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act of '87 any retired lord of appeal

may sit and vote as a member of the House of Lords during his life. The peers temporal are divided into dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish title (and by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. Thus the Duke of Argyll sits as Baron Sundridge and Hamilton, and the Duke of Buccleuch as Earl of Doncaster. The lords spiritual and temporal sit together, and all have an equal voice and vote in the house, whatever may be their rank. As in the House of Commons, each peer must be present to record his vote, the practice of peers giving proxies having been discontinued. A newly created peer, or one elevated to a higher title, is introduced by two other peers of his own degree, who are accompanied by the Earl Marshal (the hereditary office of the Duke of Norfolk), the Lord Great Chamberlain (Willoughby de Eresby, is at present Lord Great Chamberlain), all in their parliamentary robes, attended by Garter King of Arms (Sir Albert Woods has long held this office), and Black Rod (Sir J. Drummond). The procession enters the house at the bar, and bows three times on the way to the woolsack, where the peer kneeling presents his patent and writ to the Lord Chancellor. Both these documents are read by the clerk, and the oath is administered to the peer at the table, and he subscribes the roll. He is then with further formalities conducted to one of the benches of the house, the position chosen varying with the rank of the new peer, where he and his introducers bow thrice to the Lord Chancellor, by whom he is afterwards congratulated. Peers are robed on these occasions, and at the opening of parliament by Her Majesty, but wear their ordinary dress when the House is sitting for business. A bishop is introduced by two other bishops, but without many of the formalities described above; representative peers simply present their writs, and are sworn like peers succeeding to a title. (See also PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.) The peers place themselves somewhat differently to the commons. There are in this House, as in that, rows of benches running down each side from the throne to the bar; but in the Lords there are, near the bar, a few seats known as the cross benches, the occupants of which face the woolsack. In this quarter of the House sit the Royal dukes, who take no side in politics, and a few noble lords who give a rigid adhesion to neither great party, and are of what Earl Granville once happily termed the "cross-bench mind." The lords spiritual sit on the upper benches to the right of the throne, and retain these places no matter which party may be in power. The other lords sit as the commons do,—the leader of the House and his colleagues in the Ministry on the front bench to the right of the woolsack, his supporters taking their places on the benches behind him, and the leader of the Opposition in that House and the ex-Ministers on the left front bench, behind them their adherents. The two parties cross the House on a change of ministry, as the Commons do. There is no arrangement of peers according to rank, the different degrees sitting together indiscriminately if of the same political complexion. The House meets at 4.15 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and sits for an uncertain period,

but seldom after midnight. The House of Lords has both legislative and judicial powers. It is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom: it may in certain cases try members of its own body, it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage. The Appellate Court is constituted of the Lord Chancellor and of other legal lords of high standing, such as ex-lord-chancellors and the lords of appeal in ordinary. It may sit during a Parliamentary recess, and its hours of business are from 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. In the following list the number to the immediate left of each title denotes the order in which the lords spiritual and temporal stand upon the roll of Garter King of Arms—that is, their relative rank and precedence in the House of Lords, the necessary corrections having been made up to Nov. 20th, 1889. The Prince of Wales is first on the roll, and next are the Royal Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, Albany, and Cambridge, who are followed in turn by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Lord President of the Council, and the Lord Privy Seal. After these come the dukes, beginning with His Grace of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Premier Duke of England, then the marquises, earls, viscounts, bishops, and barons, Lord Savile, as junior baron, being last upon the list. It will be understood, from what is written above, and from an inspection of the list, how essentially the order in which peers are named on Garter's roll differs from the precedence existing among the peers of the three kingdoms collectively. Lord Savile's number (561) is in excess of the total of the lords spiritual and temporal, the discrepancy being caused by the following lords being named twice on the roll:—Lord Salisbury as High Chancellor and as Lord Halsbury, Viscount Cranbrook as such and as Lord President, Earl Cadogan as such and as Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe as such and as Lord Steward, the Earl of Lathom as such and as Lord Chamberlain, Viscount Powerscourt and Earl de Montalt each as an Irish representative peer, and also as a peer of the United Kingdom, the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne as a Scotch representative peer and a baron of the United Kingdom, and Lord Knutsford as such and as a Secretary of State. The date of creation refers only to the present title, and does not indicate the year in which the peer or his ancestor may have been first admitted to the House of Lords. The initials S.R.P. and I.R.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scotch or Irish representative peer. The abbreviations n., s., b., un., h.b., and g.s. will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, and grandson. P.C. is used where the peer is a Privy Councillor, and L.L. stands for Lord Lieutenant. The following is the present composition of the House of Lords:—Peers of the Blood Royal, 5; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 22; Marquises, 21; Earls, 120; Viscounts, 28; Bishops, 24; Barons, 291; Scotch Representative Peers, 14 (two vacancies); Irish Representative Peers, 28: total, 555. Fourteen of the foregoing are minors, two are reckoned both as peers of the United Kingdom and Irish representative peers, and one is reckoned as a peer of the United Kingdom and as a Scotch representative peer, so that the actual voting strength of the House is 538.

PEERS ENTITLED TO A SEAT IN

. The titles in black type which follow many of the

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
1	38	Abercorn, James, and D. of. Sits as M. of Abercorn (1790).	Hamilton	1868	1838	1885
2	343	Abercromby, George Ralph, 4th L.	Abercromby	1801	1838	1852
3	477	Aberdare, Henry Austin, 1st L.	Bruce	1873	1815	.
4	211	Aberdeen, John Campbell, 7th E. of. Sits as Viact. Gordon (1814).	Hamilton-Gordon.	1682	1847	1870
5	51	Abergavenny, William, 1st M. of	Nevill	1876	1826	1868
6	74	Abingdon, Montagu Arthur, 7th E. of	Bertie	1682	1836	1884
7	396	Abinger, William-Frederick, 3rd L.	Scarlett	1835	1826	1861
8	468	Acton, John Emerich Edward, 1st L.	Dalberg-Acton.	1869	1834	.
9	559	Addington, Egerton, 2nd L.	Hubbard	1887	1842	1889
10	46	Ailesbury, George William Thomas, 4th M. of	Brudenell-Bruce.	1821	1863	1886
11	48	Ailsa, Archibald, 3rd M. of	Kennedy	1831	1847	1870
12	85	Airlie, David Stanley William, 8th E. of	Ogilvy	1639	1856	1881
13	4	Albany, H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward Geo. Albert, 2nd D. of	.	1881	1884	1884
14	76	Albemarle, George Thomas, 6th E. of	Keppel	1696	1799	1851
15	514	Alcester, Frederick Beauchamp Paget, 1st L.	Seymour	1882	1821	.
16	490	Alington, Henry Gerard, 1st L.	Sturt	1876	1825	.
17	159	Amherst, William Archer, 3rd E.	Amherst	1826	1836	1886
18	506	Amphill, Arthur Oliver Villiers, 2nd L.	Russell	1881	1869	1884
19	44	Anglesey, Henry, 4th M. of	Paget	1815	1835	1880
20	445	Annaly, Luke, 3rd L.	White	1863	1857	1888
21	123	Annesley, Hugh, 5th E.	Annesley	1789	1831	1874
22	500	Ardilaun, Arthur Edward, 1st L.	Guinness	1880	1840	1868
23	298	Argyll, George Douglas, 8th D. of. Sits as L. Sundridge (1766).	Campbell	1701	1823	1847
24	555	Armstrong, William George, 1st L.	Armstrong	1887	1810	.
25	519	Arran, Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox, 5th E. of. Sits as L. Sudley (1884).	Gore	1762	1839	1884
26	276	Arundell of Wardour, John Francis, 12th L.	Arundell	1605	1831	1862
27	530	Ashbourne, Edward, 1st L.	Gibson	1885	1837	.
28	98	Ashburnham, Bertram, 5th E. of	Ashburnham	1730	1840	1878

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

names are those under which the several peers sit.

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
P.C., L.L. Co. Donegal; was M.P. Co. Donegal '60-80. First D. was twice Viceroy of Ireland. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	M. of Hamilton, s. .	1
<i>Turf</i>	L.	Hon. J. Abercromby, <i>b</i> .	2
P.C.; was M.P. for Merthyr '52-68, Renfrewshire '69-73; Under Home Sec. '62-4; Home Sec. '68-73; Pres. Council '73-4. <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.	Hon. H. C. Bruce, s.	3
P.C.; L.L. Aberdeensh; Ld. H. Comr. to Gen. Assembly Ch. Scot. '81-85; Viceroy Ire. Feb. to July '86. 27, <i>Grosvenor Sq. W.</i> (As 5th E.); K.G. <i>Carlton</i>	L.	Lord Haddo, s. .	4
Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Berks (Prince's Charlotte's) Regt. <i>Wytham Abbey, Oxford; Travellers</i> .	C.	E. of Lewes, s. .	5
Late Col. Scots Guards; served in Crimea. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Ld. Norreys, s. .	6
M.P. for Carlisle '59-65; Bridgenorth '65-6; Hon. LL.D. Camb. '88. <i>Athenæum</i> .	C.	Hon. J. Y. Scarlett, s.	7
J.P. Bucks and borough of Buckingham; Capt. Bucks Rifle Vol.; partner in the firm of Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants; M.P. Buckingham '74-80, N. Bucks '86-9.	L.	Hon. R. M. D. Acton, s.	8
Formerly in the army. <i>Savernake Forest, Marlborough</i> . .	C.	Hon. J. G. Hubbard.	9
Is also Lord Kennedy (cr. 1452); Comdr. R.N. Reserve. <i>Guards</i> . S.R.P., Capt. 10th Hussars and Brevet-Major, late lieut. Scots Guards. (See biography.) <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.	Ld. Henry A. Brudenell-Bruce, M.P., <i>un</i> .	10
Posthumous s. of 1st D. and grandson of Her Majesty. A minor.	C.	E. of Cassilis, s. .	11
M.P. E. Norfolk '32-4, Lynton '47-50; a general; served at Waterloo. <i>Athenæum</i> .	C.	Hon. L. G. Stanley Ogilvy, <i>b</i> .	12
An admiral; late Com-in-Chief of Mediterranean Squad.; took part in the bombardment of Alexandria. (See biography.) <i>United Service</i> .	C.	V. Bury, s. (peer) .	13
M.P. Dorchester '47-56, Dorset '56-76. <i>Carlton</i>	L.	. . . . .	14
Called to H. of Lds. in his father's barony of Amherst '80; was styled by courtesy V. Holmesdale; served in Crimea; M.P. West Kent '59-68, Mid Kent '69-80. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	. . . . .	15
The first L. was the well-known ambassador. A minor. 19, <i>Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W.</i>	C.	Hon. H. N. Sturt, s.	16
Vice-Admiral of North Wales and Co. Carmarthen; lieut. comdg. R.N.A.V. (L'pool Brig.); D.L. Anglesey and Staffordsh.; late Hon. Col. Staffs. Yeo. Cav. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. F. Amherst, <i>b</i> .	17
Lieut. 1st Batt. Scots Guards, served in the Egyptian campaign '82, receiving medal and clasp, and the Khedive's bronze star I.R.P.; M.P. Co. Cavan '57-74; formerly Col. Scots Gds. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. O. W. V. Russell, <i>b</i> .	18
M.P. Dublin '68-9 and '74-80. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	E. of Uxbridge, s. .	19
(See biography.) <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	Hon. Luke White, s.	20
s. late Mr. Alexander Armstrong, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; m. '35, Margaret, d. of Mr. W. Ramshaw, J.P. for Northumberland, formerly a solicitor at Newcastle; was engineer to the War Dept. of Rifled Ordnance '58-63. Inventor of the famous artillery which bears his name; head of the great works at Elswick for the construction of artillery and hydraulic and other machinery; Hon. LL.D. Camb. '61, D.C.L. Oxon '71; has had numerous foreign orders conferred upon him. <i>Athenæum</i> .	C.	Visct. Glerawley, s.	21
Has been in the diplomatic service. <i>Travellers</i>	C.	Marquis of Lorne, s.	22
Count of the Holy Roman Empire (1595). <i>Athenæum</i> . . .	U.L.	. . . . .	23
P.C.; M.P. Dublin Univ. '75-85; Q.C. '72; Att.-Gen. Ireland '77-80; Lord Chan. Ireland '85-6, reapp. '86. (See biography.) <i>Carlton</i> .	L.	Visct. Sudley, s. .	24
Knight of Malta, and Kent. Grand Cross Pontifical Order of Pius. 30, <i>Dover St., W.</i>	C.	Hon. Rev. E. Arundell, <i>b</i> .	25
	C.	Hon. W. Gibson, s.	26
	L.	Hon. J. Ashburnham, <i>b</i> .	27

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
29	398	Ashburton, Francis Denzil Edward, 5th L.	Baring .	1835	1866	1889
		Ashford (<i>see</i> Bury).				
30	448	Athlumney, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth, 2nd L. Sits as L. Meredyth (1866).	Somerville.	1863	1865	1873
31	114	Athole, John James Hugh Henry, 7th D. of. Sits as E. Strange (1786).	Stewart-Murray .	1703	1840	1864
32	320	Auckland, William George, 4th L.	Eden .	1789	1829	1870
33		Aveland (<i>see</i> Willoughby De Eresby).				
34	92	Aylesford, Charles Wightwick, 8th E. of	Finch .	1714	1851	1885
35	303	Bagot, William, 4th L.	Bagot .	1780	1856	1887
		Balinhard (<i>see</i> Southesk).				
36	287	Balfour of Burleigh, Alexander Hugh, 6th L.	Bruce .	1607	1849	1869
37	128	Bandon, James Francis, 4th E. of	Bernard .	1800	1850	1877
38	205	Bangor, Henry William Crosbie, 5th V.	Ward .	1779	1828	1881
39	233	Bangor, James Colquhoun, 70th Bp. of	Campbell .	1813	1813	1886
40	496	Barrington, Percy, 8th V. Sits as Ld. Shute (1880)	Barrington.	1770	1825	1886
41	556	Barroill (<i>see</i> Caithness).				
		Basing, George, 1st L.	Sclater-Booth	1887	1826	..
42	404	Bateman, William Bateman, 2nd L.	Bateman-Hanbury.	1837	1826	1845
43	37	Bath, John Alexander, 4th M. of	Thynne .	1789	1831	1837
44	240	Bath and Wells, Lord Arthur Charles, 69th Bp. of	Hervey .	1808	1808	..
45	110	Bathurst, Allen Alexander, 6th E.	Bathurst .	1772	1832	1878
46	152	Beauchamp, Frederick, 6th E.	Lygon .	1815	1830	1866
47	15	Beaufort, Henry Charles Fitzroy, 8th D. of	Somerset .	1682	1824	1853
48	265	Beaumont, Henry, 9th L.	Stapleton .	1309	1848	1854
49	18	Bedford, Francis Charles Hastings, 9th D. of	Russell .	1694	1819	1872
50	127	Belmore, Somerset Richard, 4th E. of	Lowry-Corry	1797	1835	1845
51	431	Helps, Henry, 2nd L.	Strutt .	1856	1840	1880
52	73	Berkeley, 8th E. of	Berkeley .	1697	—	1888
53	309	Berwick, Richard Henry, 7th L.	Noel-Hill .	1784	1847	1882
54	292	Bessborough, Frederick George Brabazon, 6th E. of. Sits as Ld. Ponsonby (1749).	Ponsonby .	1739	1815	1880
55	494	Blackburn, Colin, L.	Blackburn .	1876	1813	..
56	286	Blantyre, Charles, 13th L.	Stuart .	1606	1818	1830
57	198	Bolingbroke and St. John, Henry, 5th V.	St. John .	1712	1820	1851
58	329	Bolton, William Henry, 3rd L.	Orde-Powlett	1797	1818	1850
59	294	Boston, George Florance, 6th L.	Irby .	1761	1860	1877
		Botreaux (<i>see</i> Loudoun).				
		Howes (<i>see</i> Strathmore and Kinghorn).				
		Boyle (<i>see</i> Cork and Orrery).				
60	454	Boyne, Gustavus Russell, 8th V. Sits as Ld. Brancepeth (1866).	Hamilton-Russell.	1717	1830	1872
61	505	Brabourne, Edward Hugessen, 1st L.	Knatchbull-Hugessen	1880	1829	..
62	151	Bradford, Orlando George Charles, 3rd E. of	Bridgman .	1815	1819	1865
63	513	Bramwell, George William Wilsner, 1st L.	Bramwell .	1882	1808	..
		Brancepeth (<i>see</i> Boyne).				
		Brandon (<i>see</i> Hamilton).				

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
<i>Carlton, Arthur's</i>	C.	Hon. F. A. Baring, <i>b.</i>	29
Lt. Coldstream Gds.; 1st L., well known as Sir W. Somerville, was Chief Sec. for Ireland. <i>Wellington, Guards' New.</i>	. . . . .	. . . . .	30
Formerly Scots Guards; L.L. and Hered. Sheriff Perthshire. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	M. of Tullibardine, <i>s.</i>	31
Has been in the diplomatic service. <i>Travellers'</i>	C.	Hon. W. M. Eden, <i>s.</i>	32
D.L. and J.P. Warwickshire. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Lord Guernsey, <i>s.</i>	33
Capt. Staffs. Yeo. Cav.; ex-A.D.C. to Gov.-Gen. Canada, and Capt. S. Staffs. Regt.; a Gent. Usher to the Queen '85-7. <i>Travellers', Carlton, Turf.</i>	C.	Lieut. Hon. Walter L. Bagot, <i>b.</i>	34
S.R.P.; title, attained in 1716, was restored in 1869; a Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. Feb. '87 to Dec. '88; app. Parly. Sec. to Board of Trade Dec. '88, a Chm. of Grand Com. '89. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. R. Bruce, <i>s.</i>	35
I.R.P.; is L.L. Cork Co. and City. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Dr. Bernard, Bp. of Tuam, <i>un.</i>	37
I.R.P.; formerly in the 43rd Light Infantry. <i>Castle Ward, Downpatrick.</i>	C.	Hon. M. Ward, <i>s.</i>	38
Cons. '59. <i>Athenæum</i>	C.	. . . . .	39
Was High Sheriff of Bucks '64. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. Walter B. Barrington, <i>s.</i>	40
P.C.; s. W. L. Sclater, of Hoddington House, Hants, assumed name of Booth by licence '57; ed. Winchester & Ball. Coll. Oxon; M.A. '48; called bar In. Temp. '51; Official Verderer New Forest; a Pub. Works Loan Commr.; M.P. N. Hants '57-87; Sec. Poor Law Board '67-8; Finan. Sec. to Treas. Feb. to Dec. '68; Pres. Local Gov. Bd. '74-80; a Chairman of Grand Committees '83; F.R.S.; Pres. Sanitary Congress '87; Chm. Hants C.C.	C.	Hon. G. L. Sclater-Booth, <i>s.</i>	41
L.L. Herefordshire; has been a Lord-in-Waiting. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. W. S. B. Hanbury, <i>s.</i>	42
Hon. Col. Wilts Yeomanry; app. L.L. of Wilts '89; Chm. Wilts C.C. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Visct. Weymouth, M.P., <i>s.</i>	43
Cons. '69. <i>Palace, Wells, Somerset.</i> (See biography) . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	44
M.P. for Cirencester '57-78. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Ld. Apsley, <i>s.</i>	45
P.C.; L.L. Worcestershire; M.P. West Worcestershire '63-6; Lord Steward '74-80; Paymaster Gen. '85-6, and '86-7. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Elmley, <i>s.</i>	46
K.G.; P.C.; L.L. Monmouthshire; M.P. E. Gloucestershire '46-53; Master of Horse '58-9, '66-8. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	M. of Worcester, <i>s.</i>	47
Served in Zulu War '79. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. M. Stapleton, <i>b.</i>	48
K.G.; L.L. Hunts; M.P. Bedfordshire '47-72. <i>Reform</i> . . .	L.	M. of Tavistock, <i>s.</i>	49
P.C.; I.R.P.; Gov. N.S.W. '68-72; Und. H. Sec. '66-7. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Visct. Corry, <i>s.</i>	50
M.P. E. Derbysh. '68-74, Berwick '80; Chm. Notts C.C. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	Hon. W. Strutt, <i>s.</i>	51
Peerage conferred for diplomatic services. <i>Boodile's</i>	C.	T. H. Noel-Hill, <i>n.</i>	52
<i>Bessborough, Piltown, Ireland</i> ; 45, <i>Green St., W.</i>	L.	Hon. Rev. W. W. B. Ponsonby, <i>b.</i>	53
P.C.; a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary '76-87, but though having resigned the office can still sit and vote under the Act of '87; Judge Queen's Bench Div. '59-76. <i>Athenæum.</i>	C.	. . . . .	55
S.R.P.; formerly in Grenadier Guards. <i>Travellers'</i>	L.	Mast. of Blantyre, <i>s.</i>	56
First peer was the celebrated minister of Q. Anne. <i>White's</i>	C.	Hon. H. M. St. John, <i>s.</i>	57
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. W. T. O. Powlett, <i>s.</i>	58
A Lord-in-Waiting, '85-6. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. C. S. Irby, <i>b.</i>	59
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. W. Hamilton-Russell, <i>s.</i>	60
P.C.; M.P. Sandwich '57-80; Under Home Sec. '66 and '68-71; Under Sec. Colonies '71-4. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. E. K. Hugessen, M.P., <i>s.</i>	61
P.C.; L.L. Shropshire; M.P. S. Salop '42-65; Lord Chamberlain '66-8; Master of Horse '74-80, '85-6. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Visct. Newport, <i>s.</i>	62
P.C.; Baron of Exchequer '56-76; Lord Justice of Appeal '76-87. 17, <i>Cadogan Place, S.W.</i> (See biography.)	U.L.	. . . . .	63

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
64	546	Brassey, Thomas, 1st L.	Brassey .	1886	1836	. .
65	316	Braybrooke, Charles Cornwallis, 5th L. . .	Neville .	1788	1823	1861
66	269	Braye, Alfred Thomas Townshend, 5th L. .	Verney-Cave	1529	1849	1879
67	52	Breadalbane, Gavin, 1st M. of	Campbell .	1885	1851	. .
68	221	Bridport, Alexander Nelson, 1st V.	Hood .	1868	1814	. .
69	47	Bristol, Frederick William John, 3rd M. of .	Hervey .	1826	1834	1864
70	101	Brodrick (<i>see</i> Middleton). Brooke, George Guy Greville 4th E. Brooke and E. of Warwick	Greville .	1746	1818	1853
71	441	Brougham and Vaux, Henry Charles, 3rd L. .	Brougham .	1830	1836	1886
72	148	Brownlow, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd E.	Cust .	1815	1844	1867
73	71	Buccleuch and Queensberry, William Henry Walter, 6th D. of. Sits as E. of Doncaster (1862)	Montagu-Douglas-Scott Hobart-Hampden.	1663	1831	1884
74	102	Buckinghamshire, Sidney Carr, 7th E. of . .	Bass .	1746	1860	1885
75	544	Burton, Michael Arthur, 1st L.	Crichton-Stuart	1886	1837	. .
76	40	Bute, John Patrick, 3rd M. of	Byron .	1796	1847	1848
77	281	Byron, George Frederick William, 9th Lord .	Keppel .	1643	1855	1870
78	283	Bury, William Coutts, V. Sits as Ld. Ashford .	. . .	. .	1832	. .
79	10 & 118	Cadogan, George Henry, 5th E.	Cadogan .	1800	1840	1873
80	189	Cairns, Arthur William, 2nd E.	Cairns .	1878	1861	1885
81	129	Caledon, James, 4th E. of	Alexander .	1801	1846	1855
82	326	Calthorpe, Frederick Henry William, 5th L. .	Calthorpe .	1796	1826	1868
83	5	Cambridge, H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, and D. of.	. . . . .	1801	1819	1850
84	43	Camden, John Charles, 4th M.	Pratt .	1812	1872	1872
85	264	Camoye, Francis Robert, 4th Lord	Stonor .	1864	1856	1881
86	162	Campbell (<i>see</i> Stratheden). Camperdown, Robert Adam Philips Haldane, E. of	Duncan-Haldane.	1831	1841	1867
87	6	Canterbury, Edward White, 93rd Archbp. of .	Benson .	. .	1829	. .
88	216	Canterbury, Henry Charles, 4th Visct. . . .	Manners-Sutton.	1835	1839	1877
89	409	Carew, Robert Shapland George Julian, 3rd L. Carleton (<i>see</i> Shannon).	Carew .	1834	1860	1881
90	481	Carlingford, Chichester Samuel, 1st L. . . .	Parkinson-Fortescue.	1874	1823	. .
91	70	Carlisle, George James, 9th E. of	Howard .	1661	1843	1889
92	239	Carlisle, Harvey, 58th Bp. of	Goodwin .	. .	1818	. .
93	117	Carnarvon, Henry Howard Molyneux, 4th E. of	Herbert .	1793	1831	1849
94	328	Carrington, Charles Robert, 3rd L.	Carrington.	1797	1843	1868

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
M.P. Devonport '65, Hastings '68-86; Civil Ld. of Admiralty '80-4; Sec. to Admiralty '84-5; mar. a <i>d.</i> of Mr. John Allnutt '60; she was author of a "Voyage in the <i>Sunbeam</i> ," and other works, and died '87; hon. D.C.L. Oxford '88. <i>Reform.</i> High Steward of Wokingham. <i>Carlton.</i>	L.	Hon. Thos. Allnutt Brassey, <i>s.</i>	64
A Knight of Malta. <i>Brooks's</i>	C.	Hon. Rev. L. Neville, <i>b.</i>	65
P.C.; Treasurer of Household '80-5; Lord-in-Waiting '73-4; J.P. for Perthshire and D.L. for Argyll; late lieut. 4th Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. <i>Reform.</i>	L.	Hon. A. V. Verney-Cave, <i>s.</i>	66
A general; an equerry to the Queen, and permanent Lord in Waiting. <i>Carlton.</i>	L.	Hon. I. Campbell, <i>b.</i> (to Sc. Earldom of Breadalbane only)	67
High Steward Bury St. Edmonds; M.P. W. Suffolk '59-64; L.L. Suffolk. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood, <i>s.</i>	68
Hon. Col. Warwickshire Yeos; M.P. S. Warwickshire '45-53; A.D.C. to the Queen; Trustee of Rugby Charity.	C.	C. H. A. Hervey, <i>n.</i>	69
The first peer was the famous Lord Chancellor. <i>Brooks's</i>	C.	Lord Brooke, M.P., <i>s.</i>	70
P.C.; L.L. Lincs.; M.P. N. Shropshire '66-7; Sec. Local Govt. Board '85-6; app. Paymaster-Gen. '87. <i>Carlton.</i>	U.L.	Hon. H. Brougham, <i>s.</i>	71
M.P. Midlothian '53-68, '74-80; L.L. Dumfriesshire and Lt.-Gen. Roy. Company of Archers. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	E. R. C. Cust, <i>c.</i>	72
D.L. Bucks. <i>Boodle's</i>	C.	E. of Dalkeith, <i>s.</i>	73
M.P. Stafford '65-8, E. Staffs. '68-85; Burton Div. '85-6. <i>Reform.</i>	C.	Hon. C. E. Hobart-Hampden, <i>un.</i>	74
Hered. Sheriff Co. But. and Keeper of Rothesay Castle; Hon. L.L.D. Glasgow and Edin. <i>Carlton. Athenæum.</i>	L.	E. of Dumfries, <i>s.</i>	75
The sixth peer was the famous poet. <i>White's</i>	C.	Hon. F. E. C. Byron, <i>b.</i>	76
P.C.; s. of E. of Albemarle; called to House of Peers in his father's lifetime '76; Superintendent Indian Affairs for Canada '59-9; Treas. of Household '59; Under Sec. for War '78-80 and '85-6; M.P. Norwich '57-9, Wick '60-5, Berwick '68-74. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. Cecil Keppel, <i>s.</i>	78
P.C.; Under Sec. War '75-8; Under Sec. Colonies '78-80; app. Lord Privy Seal '86; admitted to the Cabinet April '87; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Visct. Chelsea, <i>s.</i>	79
Late peer was the well-known Lord Chancellor. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. H. J. Cairns, <i>b.</i>	80
L.R.P.; Capt. R.P. 1st Life Gds.; Hon. Maj. 4th Batt. R. Innisk. Fusil.; Hon. Lt. R.N.R.; served in Egyptian Campaign; Medal and Clasp and Khedive's Bronze Star. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Visct. Alexander, <i>s.</i>	81
M.P. East Worcestershire '59-68. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	Hon. A. C. Calthorpe, <i>b.</i>	82
K.G.; K.T.; K.P.; G.C.B.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.M.G.; G.C.I.E.; P.C.; a field marshal; app. Com.-in-Chief '56; by patent '87; is first cousin to Her Majesty; Ranger of Hyde, St. James's, and Richmond Parks. (See biography.) <i>Army and Navy.</i>			83
A minor. <i>The Priory, Brascon</i>			
The peerage was in abeyance from the reign of Hen. VI. to 1839.			
A Lord in Waiting '86; Lieut. Oxford Hussars; J.P. and D.L. Oxon. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Lord G. Pratt, <i>un.</i> Hon. R. F. J. Stonor, <i>s.</i>	84 85
A Lord in Waiting '68-70; a Lord of the Admiralty '70-74; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. G. A. D. Haldane, <i>b.</i>	86
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i>			
The first Visct. was Speaker of the House of Commons. <i>White's</i>	C.	Hon. H. F. W. M. Sutton, <i>s.</i>	87 88
D.L. Co. Wexford. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. G. P. J. Carew, <i>b.</i>	89
P.C.; L.L. Essex; M.P. co. Louth '47-74; Under Sec. Colonies '57-8, '59-65; Chief Sec. Ireland '65-6, '68-70; Pres. Board Trade '70-4; Privy Seal '81-5; Pres. of Council '83-5; is also Lord Clermont in the peerage of Ireland. <i>Athenæum.</i>	L.		90
M.P. for E. Cumberland '79-85; trustee of Nat. Gallery. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Charles, Visct. Morpeth.	91
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i>			
P.C.; Under Sec. Colonies '57-9; Sec. Colonies '66-7 and '74-8; Viceroy of Ireland '85-6; High Steward Univ. Oxford; app. L.L. Hants '87; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Lord Porchester, <i>s.</i>	92 93
P.C.; M.P. Wycombe '65-8; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81-5; is Joint Hered. Gt. Chamberlain; app. Gov. N. S. Wales '85. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. W. H. Carrington, <i>b.</i>	94

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
95	342	Carysfort, William, 5th E. of. Sits as Lord Carysfort (1801).	Proby.	1789	1836	1872
96	354	Castlemaine, Richard, 4th L.	Handcock.	1812	1826	1869
97	467	Castletown, Bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L.	FitzPatrick	1869	1848	1883
98	146	Cathcart, Alan Frederick, 3rd E.	Cathcart.	1814	1828	1859
99	160	Cawdor, John Frederick Vaughan, 2nd E.	Campbell.	1827	1817	1860
100	405	Charlemont, James Molyneux, 3rd E. of. Sits as Lord Charlemont (1837). Chaworth (<i>see</i> Meath).	Caulfield.	1763	1820	1863
101	390 435	Chelmsford, Frederic Augustus, 2nd L.	Theaiger.	1858	1827	1878
102	434	Chesham, Charles Compton William, 3rd L.	Cavendish.	1858	1850	1862
103	67	Chesterfield, Edwyn Francis, 10th E. of.	Scudamore-Stanhope.	1628	1854	1887
104	558	Cheylesmore, Henry William, 1st L.	Eaton.	1887	1816	.
105	134	Chichester, Walter John, 4th E. of.	Pelham.	1801	1838	1886
106	241	Chichester, Richard, 71st Bp. of.	Durnford.	.	1802	.
107	45	Cholmondeley, George Henry Hugh, 4th M. of.	Cholmondeley.	1815	1858	1884
108	359	Churchill, of Wychwood, Victor Albert Francis Charles, 3rd L.	Spencer.	1815	1864	1886
109	436	Churston, John, 2nd L.	Yarde-Buller	1858	1846	1871
110	214	Clanbrassill (<i>see</i> Roden). Clancarty, Richard Somerset, 4th E. of. Sits as V. Clancarty (1820).	Le Poer Trench.	1803	1834	1872
111	373	Clanricarde, Hubert George, 2nd M. of. Sits as Lord Somerhill (1826).	de Burgh-Canning.	1825	1832	1874
112	381	Clanwilliam, Richard James, 4th E. of. Sits as Lord Clanwilliam (1828).	Meade.	1776	1832	1879
113	112	Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of.	Villiers.	1776	1846	1870
114	339	Clarina, Eyre Challoner Henry, 4th L.	Massey.	1800	1830	1872
115	30	Clements (<i>see</i> Leitrim). Cleveland, Harry George, 4th D. of.	Powlett.	1813	1803	1864
116	321	Clifden, Henry George, 4th Visct. Sits as Lord Mendip (1794).	Agar-Ellis.	1781	1863	1866
117	282	Clifford of Chudleigh, Lewis Hen. Hugh, 9th L.	Clifford.	1672	1851	1880
118	260	Clifton (<i>see</i> Darney). Clinton, Charles Henry Rolle, 20th L.	Trefusis.	1299	1834	1866
119	334	Clonbrock, Robert, 3rd L.	Dillon.	1790	1807	1826
120	393	Cloncurry, Valentine Frederick, 4th L. Sits as Lord Cloncurry (1831).	Lawless.	1789	1840	1869
121	125	Clonmell, John Henry Reginald, 4th E. of.	Scott.	1793	1839	1866
122	169	Cobham, Charles George, 8th V.	Lyttelton.	1794	1842	1876
123	361	Colchester, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L.	Abbot.	1817	1842	1867
124	479	Coleridge, John Duke, 1st L.	Coleridge.	1873	1820	.
125	537	Colville of Culross, Charles John, 11th L., 1st B. Sits as Lord Colville (1885).	Colville.	1604	1818	1849
126	215	Combermere, Wellington Henry, 2nd Visct.	Stapleton-Cotton.	1826	1818	1865
127	423	Congleton, Henry William, 3rd L.	Parnell.	1841	1809	1883

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
<i>Carlton. Travellers'.</i>	C.	. . . . .	95
I.R.P.; formerly in the army <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. A. E. Handcock, s.	96
M.P. Portarlinton '80-3; formerly in army; served in Egyptian campaign in Household Cav.; medal and clasp. <i>Travellers'.</i>	C.	. . . . .	97
Formerly in the army. <i>United Service. Carlton</i>	C.	Lord Greenock, s.	98
M.P. Pembrokeshire '41-60; L.L. Carmarthenshire. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Emlyn, s.	99
L.L. Co. Tyrone. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	Col. J. Caulfield (to <i>Ir. Viscounty of Charlemont</i>).	100
A general. Was Com-in-Chief in S. Africa. <i>Carlton. United Service.</i>	C.	Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger, s.	101
Has served in several regiments. <i>Travellers'.</i>	L.	Hon. C. W. H. Cavendish, s.	102
Called to bar in Temple '80; is Capt. 4th Batt. the King's (Shropshire) Lt. Infantry. <i>Brooks's.</i>	. .	Lieut. Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., b.	103
c. s. late Mr. H. Eaton, cd. Enfield, and Coll. Rollin, Paris, m. 39 Charlotte, d. and h. late F. L. Harman, of New Orleans, silk mer.; direc. Marine Ins. and Imp. Fire Ins. Assn.; D.L. Suffolk and Tower Hamlets, F.R.G.S., F.R.H.S., etc.; M.P. Coventry '65-80 and '81-7. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. W. M. Eaton, s.	104
M.P. Lewes '65-74; Vice-Chm. E. Sussex C.C. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. Rev. F. Godolphin Pelham, b.	105
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	. . . . .	106
Is Joint Hered. Gt. Chamberlain. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	E. of Rocksavage, s.	107
Coldstream Guards. A first peer was youngest son of 4th D. of Marlborough. A Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; app. a Lord in Waiting Aug. '89.	C.	John Winston T. Spencer, c.	103
Formerly in the army. <i>Guards'.</i>	C.	Hon. J. Yarde-Buller, s.	109
Hon. Col. 4th Batt. Connaught Rangers. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Dunlo, s.	110
M.P. Galway '67-71; has been in the dip. service. <i>Travellers'.</i>	L.	Mar. of Sligo (to <i>Ir. earldom</i>).	111
An admiral on the active list; has been a Lord of the Admiralty; a Commissioner Roy. Patriotic Fund '88. <i>United Service.</i>	C.	Lord Gillford, s.	112
M.P. Brecknock '69-70; Col. Heits Yeo. Cavalry. 11, <i>Berkeley Square, W.; The Grove, Watford.</i>	U.L.	Lord Hyde, s.	113
Lieut.-gen. in the army and a Knight of the Legion of Honour; elected an I.R.P. '89. <i>United Service.</i>	C.	Hon. H. N. G. Massey, b.	114
K.G.; M.P. South Durham '41-59, Hastings '59-64. <i>Athenæum.</i>	L.	H. de Vere Vane (to B. of Barnard only).	115
4, <i>Chesterfield Gardens, May Fair, W.</i>	L.	Hon. L. G. F. Agar-Ellis, m.	116
1st.-Col. 5th (Haytor) Vol. Batt. Devon Regt. <i>Brooks's</i>	U.L.	Hon. W. H. Clifford, b.	117
M.P. N. Devon '57-66; U. Sec. India '67-8; Col. N. Devon Yeo. Cav.; L.L. Devonsh. '87; Chty. Comr. '74-80; Chm. Devon C.C. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. C. J. Trefusis, s.	118
I.R.P.; is L.L. Co. Galway. <i>Travellers'.</i>	C.	Hon. L. G. Dillon, s.	119
D.L. Co. Kildare. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. E. Lawless, b.	120
I.R.P.; formerly in the Life Guards <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. T. C. Scott, b.	121
M.P. East Worcestershire '68-74; Land Commissr. for England; sat as Ld. Lyttelton '76-89. <i>Brooks's.</i>	U.L.	Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, s.	122
Has been a Charity Commissioner; first peer was Speaker of House of Commons. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	. . . . .	123
P.C.; M.P. Exeter '65-73; Sol.-Gen. '68-71; Att.-Gen. '71-3; Chief Just. Com. Pleas. '73-80; Ld. Chief Just. of England '80. (See biography.) <i>Reform.</i>	L.	Hon. B. Coleridge, M.P., s.	124
P.C.; K.T.; Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales '73; S.R.P. '51-85. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Mast. of Colville, s.	125
M.P. Carrickfergus '47-57; formerly in 1st Life Guards. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. R. W. S. Cotton, s.	126
Formerly in the navy. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	Col. Hon. H. Parnell, s.	127

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No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
128	3	Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st D. of.	. . .	1874	1850	. .
129	550	Connemara, Robert, 1st L.	Bourke .	1887	1827	. .
130	364	Conyngham, Henry Francis, 4th M. Sits as Ld. Minister (1821).	Conyngham	1816	1857	1882
131	289	Cork and Orery, Richard Edmund St. Lawrence, 9th E. of. Sits as Ld. Boyle (1711).	Boyle . .	1620	1829	1856
132	176	Cottenham, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of	Pepps . .	1850	1874	1881
133	482	Cottesloe, Thomas Francis, 1st L.	Fremantle .	1874	1798	. .
134	324	Courtown, James George Henry, 5th E. of. Sits as Ld. Salterford (1794).	Stopford .	1762	1823	1858
135	77	Coventry, George William, 9th E. of . . .	Coventry .	1697	1838	1843
136	177	Cowley, William Henry, and E.	Wellesley .	1857	1834	1884
137	93	Cowper, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th E. . .	Cowper . .	1718	1834	1856
138	9 & 223	Cranbrook, Gathorne, 1st Visct.	Gathorne-Hardy	1878	1814	. .
139	131	Craven, William George Robert, 4th E. of	Craven . .	1801	1868	1883
140	374	Crawford, James Ludovic, 26th E. of. Sits as Ld. Wigan (1826)	Lindsay .	1398	1847	1880
141	350	Crews, Hungerford, 3rd L.	Crews . .	1806	1812	1835
142	336	Crofton, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd L. . .	Crofton . .	1797	1834	1869
143	181	Cromartie, Francis, 2nd E. of	Sutherland-Leveson-Gower .	1861	1852	1888
144	228	Cross, Richard Assheton, 1st Visct.	Cross . .	1886	1823	. .
145	27	Cumberland and Teviotdale, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, 3rd D. of.	. . .	1799	1845	1878
146	259	Dacre, Thomas Crosby William, 22nd L. . .	Brand-Trevor	1307	1808	1837
147	487	Dalhousie, Arthur George Maule, 14th E. of. Sits as Ld. Ramsay (1875).	Ramsay . .	1633	1878	1887
148	277	Darnley, John Stuart, 6th E. of Sits as Ld. Olifont (1608).	Bligh . .	1725	1827	1835
149	90	Dartmouth, William Walter, 5th E. of . . .	Legge . .	1711	1823	1853
150	283	Dartrey, Richard, 1st E. of	Dawson . .	1866	1817	. .
151	257	De Clifford, Edward Southwell, 24th L. . .	Russell . .	1299	1855	1877
152	427	De Freyne, Arthur, 4th L.	French . .	1851	1855	1868
153	107	De la Warr, Reginald Windsor, 7th E. . . .	Sackville .	1761	1817	1873
154	397	De L'Isle and Dudley, Philip, and L. . . .	Sidney . .	1835	1828	1851
155	413	De Mauley, Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper, and L.	Ponsonby .	1838	1815	1855
156	195 & 206	De Montalt, Cornwallis, 1st E.	Maude . .	1791	1817	1886
157	557	De Ramsey, William Henry, and L.	Fellowes .	1887	1848	1887
158	254	De Ros, Dudley Charles, 24th L.	Fitzgerald-de-Ros.	1264	1827	1874
159	204	De Saumarez, John St. Vincent, 3rd L. . . .	Saumarez .	1831	1806	1863
160	376	De Tabley, John Byrne Leicester, 3rd L. . .	Warren . .	1826	1835	1887

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
K.G.; P.C.; 3rd son of the Queen; Col.-in-Chief Rifle Brigade; Lt.-Gen. and Com.-in-Chief Bombay; commanded 1st Div. of Egyptian Exp. Force '82. <i>Army and Navy</i> . (See biography.)	.	Prince Arthur, s.	126
P.C.; 3rd s. of 5th E. of Mayo; m. '63 Lady Susan, d. late M. of Dalhousie; called to bar In. Temp. '52; M.P. King's Lynn '68-87; Und. Sec. Foreign Affairs '74-80, and '85-6; app. Gov. of Madras '86. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	.	129
Has been in the Rifle Brigade and Scots Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	E. of Mount Charles, f.	130
P.C.; L.L. Somerset; M.P. Frome '54-56; Master of Buckhounds '66, '68-74, '80-5; M. of Horse '86; A.D.C. to Queen. <i>Devonshire</i> .	L.	Visct. Dungarvan, s.	131
A minor. <i>Tandridge Court, near Godstone, Redhill</i> .	.	Hon. E. D. Pepys, b.	132
P.C.; M.P. Buckingham '26-46; has been Sec. to Treasury, Sec. for War, Chief Sec. for Ireland, and Chairman of Board of Customs. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. T. F. Fremantle, s.	133
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Stopford, s.	134
P.C.; Capt. Gent.-at-arms '85-6; Master of the Buckhounds '86; late Chm. Worcestershire Quarter Sessions. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Deerhurst, s.	135
Was Lt.-Col. Coldstream Guards; served in Crimea and India. <i>Travellers</i> .	L. C.	Visct. Dangan, s.	136
K.G.; P.C.; L.L. Beds; Viceroy of Ireland '80-2; has been Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms; Chm. Herts C.C. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Lady M. Vyner (to Baroness of Lucas).	137
P.C.; M.P. Leominster '56-65, Oxford Univ. '65-78; Pres. Poor Law Board '56-7; Home Sec. '67-8; Sec. for War '74-8; Sec. for India, '78-80; Pres. Council '85-6; reapp. '86. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. J. S. G. Hardy, M.P., s.	138
Lient. Berks Yeo. Cav. <i>Combe Abbey, Coventry</i> .	.	Hon. R. C. Craven, b.	139
M.P. Wigan '74-80; author of several astronomical works; was in Grenadier Guards; premier E. of Scotland. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Lord Balcarres, s.	140
<i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Hon. C. St. G. Crofton, b.	141
I.R.P. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. C. St. G. Crofton, b.	142
Major 2nd Vol. Batt. Seaforth Highlanders; D.L. and J.P. counties Sutherland, Ross, and Cromarty.	.	Hon. Sibell Lilian, d.	143
P.C.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lanc. '68-85, Newton Div. '85-6; Home Secretary '74-80 and '85-6; Secretary for India '86. <i>Carlton</i> . <i>Athenaum</i> .	C.	Hon. William Hy. Cross, M.P., s.	144
K.G.; cousin to Her Majesty; son of late King of Hanover. <i>Gmunden, Austria</i> .	.	Prince George, s.	145
M.P. Herts '47-52; has been L.L. Essex. <i>Boodle's</i>	L.	V. Hampden, b. (peer)	146
A minor. 5, <i>Hereford Gardens, W.</i>	L.	Hon. Patrick W. Maule Ramsay, b.	147
Hered. High Steward of Gravesend. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Lord Clifton, s.	148
M.P. South Staffordshire '49-53; app. L.L. Staffordshire '87. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Lewisham, M.P., s.	149
Succ. as Baron '27; has been a Lord in Waiting; L.L. Co. Monaghan. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Lord Cremorne, s.	150
<i>Marlborough</i>	L.	Hon. J. S. Russell, s.	151
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. A. French, s.	152
High Steward of Stratford-on-Avon. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Cantilupe, s.	153
Formerly in the army; descended maternally from William IV. <i>Carlton</i> .	.	Hon. P. Sidney, s.	154
M.P. Poole '37-47; Dungarvan '51-2. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. W. A. Ponsonby, s.	155
I.R.P. (elected '62); formerly in the Life Guards; L.L. Co. Tipperary; a Lord in Waiting '35-6; sat as V. Hawarden '56-66, when he was created an E. of the U.K. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Lieut.-Col. R. H. Maude, c. (to Ir. peerage).	156
s. of the 1st Lord; E. Eton; m. '77, Lady Rosamond Jane, d. of 6th D. of Marlborough; Sub.-Lt. 1st Life Guards '67, Lt. '68, Capt. '72, retd. '77; M.P. Hunts '80-5, and for N. or Ramsey D. '85-7. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. J. Coulson Churchill, s.	157
Is premier baron; a lieut.-gen.; a Lord in Waiting '74-80 and '85-6; reapp. '86. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. Mary Fitzgerald-de-Ros, d.	158
Formerly in the army. <i>United Service</i>	C.	Hon. J. St. V. Saurmarez, s.	159
M.A. (Oxon.) '56; Bar Linc. Inn 60; formerly Capt. Chester Yeo. Cav. <i>Athenaum</i> .	L. U.	P. F. F. Leicester, c. to baronetcy only.	160

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
161	520	De Vesci, John Robert William, 4th Visct. Sits as <i>Ld. de Vesci</i> (1884).	Vesey .	1776	1844	1875
162	369	Delamere, Hugh, 3rd L.	Cholmondeley.	1821	1870	1887
163	62	Denbigh, Rudolph William Basil, 8th E. of	Feilding .	1622	1823	1865
164	395	Denman, Thomas, 2nd L.	Aitchison-Denman.	1834	1805	1854
165	534	Deramore, Thomas, 1st L.	Bateson .	1885	1815	. .
166	57	Derby, Edward Henry, 15th E. of . . .	Stanley .	1485	1826	1869
167	510	Derwent, Harcourt, 1st L.	Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone.	1881	1829	. .
168	60	Devon, Edwin Baldwin, 12th E. of . . .	Courtenay .	1553	1836	1888
169	19	Devonshire, William, 7th D. of	Cavendish .	1694	1808	1858
170	297	Digby, Henry Trafalgar, 10th L.	Digby .	1620	1846	1889
171	317	Doncaster, E. of (<i>see</i> Buccleuch & Queensberry) Donegall, George Augustus Hamilton, 5th M. of. Sits as <i>Ld. Fife</i> (1790).	Chichester .	1791	1822	1889
172	502	Donington, Charles Frederick, 1st L. . . .	Abney-Hastings.	1880	1822	. .
173	213	Donoughmore, John Luke George, 5th E. of. Sits as Visct. <i>Hutchinson</i> (1821).	Hely-Hutchinson.	1800	1848	1866
174	314	Dorchester, Dudley Wilnot, 4th L.	Carleton .	1786	1822	1875
175	278	Dormer, John Baptist Joseph, 12th L. (and a Bart.) Douglas, L. (<i>see</i> Home).	Dormer .	1615	1830	1871
176	111	Downshire, Arthur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull, 6th M. of. Sits as E. of <i>Hillsborough</i> (1772).	Illil .	1789	1871	1874
177	340	Drogheda, Henry Francis Seymour, 3rd M. of. Sits as <i>Ld. Moore</i> (1801).	Moore .	1791	1825	1837
178	167	Ducie, Henry John, 3rd E. of	Reynolds-Moreton .	1837	1827	1853
179	179	Dudley, William Humble, 2nd E. of	Ward .	1860	1867	1885
180	53	Dufferin and Ava, Frederick Temple, 1st M. of	Hamilton-Blackwood.	1888	1826	. .
181	88	Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, 12th E. of.	Cochrane .	1669	1852	1885
182	389	Dunmore, Charles Adolphus, 7th E. of. Sits as <i>Ld. Dunmore</i> (1831).	Murray .	1686	1841	1845
183	449	Dunning (<i>see</i> Rollo). Dunraven and Mount Earl, Wingham Thomas, 4th E. of. Sits as <i>Ld. Kenry</i> (1866).	Wyndham-Quin	1822	1841	1871
184	424	Dunsandle and Clanconal, Denis St. George, 2nd L.	Daly .	1845	1810	1847
185	164	Durham, John George, 3rd E. of	Lambton .	1833	1855	1879
186	230	Durham, Joseph Barber, 83rd Bp. of	Lightfoot .	. .	1828	. .
187	301	Dynevor, Arthur de Cardonnel, 6th L. . . .	Rice .	1780	1836	1878
188	433	Ebury, Robert 1st L.	Grosvenor .	1857	1801	. .
189	2	Edinburgh, H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, 1st D. of.	. . .	1866	1844	. .
190	166	Effingham, Henry, 2nd E. of	Howard .	1837	1837	1880
191	438	Egerton of Tatton, Wilbraham, 2nd L. . . .	Egerton .	1859	1832	1883
192	178	Eglintoun and Winton, Archibald William, 14th E. of. Sits as E. of Winton (1859).	Montgomerie	1507	1841	1861

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
L.L. Queen's Co.; formerly in Coldstream Guards. <i>Travellers', Brooks's, Guards'.</i>	L.	Yvo R. Vesey, <i>n.</i> (to <i>Ir.</i> title).	161
A minor. 13, <i>Carlton House Terrace, S.W.</i>	C.	Capt. Hugh C. Cholmondeley, <i>c.</i>	162
Hon. Col. Roy. Welsh Fusiliers. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Feilding, <i>s.</i>	163
First peer was the well-known Chief Justice of Queen's Bench. <i>House of Lords, S.W.</i>	C.	Thos. Denman, <i>g.n.</i> <i>presum.</i>	164
M.P. Derry Co. '44-57; Devises '64-85; a Lord of the Treasury '52. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	G. W. B. de Yarburgh, <i>b.</i>	165
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Lynn '48-69; Under Foreign Sec. '52; Colonial Sec. '58 and '82-5; Sec. for India '58-9; Foreign Sec. '60-8 and '74-8; formerly a Conservative; a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet '82-5; appointed leader of the L.U. Party in the H. of L., '88; a Com. under the Local Gov. (England and Wales) Act, '88; Chm. Grand Com. '89. <i>Travellers'.</i>	L.U.	Lord Stanley of Preston, <i>b.</i> (peer).	166
M.P. Scarborough '69-80. <i>Travellers'</i>	L.	Hon. F. H. Johnstone, <i>s.</i>	167
M.P. Exeter '64-8, E. Devon '68-70; formerly Capt. Devonshire Yeo. Cav.; D.L. and J.P. Devon.	C.	Hon. and Rev. H. H. Courtenay, <i>un.</i>	168
K.G.; P.C.; succ. as E. of Burlington '34; M.P. Camb. Univ. '29-31; N. Derbyshire '31-4; L.L. Derbyshire; Chancellor Univ. of Camb. <i>Athenæum.</i>	L.	M. of Hartington, M.P., <i>s.</i>	169
Col. Coldstream Gds.; M.P. Dorsetshire '76-85; J.P. Dorset. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. E. C. Digby, <i>b.</i>	170
Is Clerk of the Peace for Belfast and co. Antrim		Lord H. Chichester <i>b.</i>	171
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	E. of Loudoun, <i>s.</i>	172
Was Assistant Com. for Eastern Roumelia '78-9. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Suidale, <i>s.</i>	173
Lt. Coldstream Guards in Crimea. <i>United Service</i>	L.		174
Served in the Blues—Grenadier Guards in Crimea, and 74th Highlanders in India. <i>Travellers', Pratt's</i>	L.U.	Maj.-Gen. J. C. Dornier, K.C.B., <i>b.</i>	175
A minor. <i>East Hampstead Park, Wokingham</i>	C.	Ld. A. Hill, M.P., <i>un.</i>	176
P.C.; H.M.L. Co. Kildare; Ranger of the Curragh. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	P. W. Moore, <i>c.</i> (to <i>Ir.</i> earldom only).	177
P.C.; M.P. Stroud '52-3; has been Capt. Yeo. of the Guard; is L.L. Gloucestersh.; app. '88 Lord Warden of the Stannaries. <i>Athenæum.</i>	L.	Lcd Moreton, <i>s.</i>	178
Lt. Worces. Yeo. Cav.; app. '88 High Steward of Kidderminster. <i>Dudley House, Park Lane, W.</i>		Hon. J. H. Ward, <i>b.</i>	179
See biography. <i>Travellers'</i>	L.	Earl of Ava, <i>s.</i>	180
S.R.P. '86; brevet-col. <i>Travellers'</i>	L.	Lord Cochrane, <i>s.</i>	181
A Lord in Waiting '74-80; formerly L.L. Stirlingshire. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Visct. Fincastle, <i>s.</i>	182
Formerly Life Guards; Under Sec. Colonies '85-6; reapp. July '86; resig. Feb. '87. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Capt. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, <i>c.</i>	183
Elected I.R.P. '51. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. S. J. Daly, <i>b.</i>	184
L.L. of Durham Co.; formerly Coldstream Guards. <i>Guards'</i>	L.	Hon. F. W. Lambton, <i>b.</i>	185
See biography. <i>The Palace, Bishop Auckland</i>			186
Lt. Carmarthenshire Artill. Militia '70-1. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. W. F. Rice, <i>s.</i>	187
P.C.; M.P. Shaftesbury '22-6, Chester '26-47, Middlesex '47-57; Compt. of Household '30-4; Treas. of Household '46-7. Is uncle of the D. of Westminster. <i>Travellers'.</i>	L.	Hon. R. W. Grosvenor, <i>s.</i>	188
K.G.; P.C.; second son of the Queen; is a vice-admiral com. Mediter. Squad.; Master of Trim. Ho. (See biog.) <i>United Service.</i>		Prince Alfred, <i>s.</i>	189
E. Harrow and Ch. Ch., Oxford; D.L. Oxon. <i>Travellers', Turf.</i>		Lord Howard, <i>s.</i>	190
M.P. N. Cheshire '58-68; Mid Cheshire '68-83; Ecclesiastical Commr. for Eng. '80; Chm. of Royal Comm. on Education of Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, etc. '86. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. A. de T. Egerton, M.P., <i>b.</i>	191
D.L. Ayrshire and Lanarkshire, Hered. Sheriff Renfrewshire. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. G. A. Montgomerie, <i>b.</i>	192

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born	Succeeded.
193	295	Egmont, Charles George, 7th E. of. Sits as Ld. Lovell and Holland (1762).	Perceval .	1733	1845	1874
194	153	Eldon, John, 3rd E. of .	Scott .	1821	1845	1854
195	495	Elgin and Kincardine, Victor Alexander, 9th E. of. Sits as Ld. Elgin (1849).	Bruce .	1633	1849	1863
196	344	Ellenborough, Charles Edmund, 3rd L. . .	Towry-Law	1802	1820	1871
197	174	Ellesmere, Francis Charles Granville, 3rd E. of	Egerton .	1846	1847	1862
198	536	Elphinstone, William Buller Fullerton, 15th L. Sits as Ld. Elphinstone (1885).	Elphinstone	1509	1828	1861
199	341	Ely, John Henry, 5th M. of. Sits as Ld. Loftus (1801).	Loftus .	1800	1851	1889
200	480	Emly, William, 1st L.	Monseil	1874	1812	. .
201	357	Enniskillen, Lowry Egerton, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. Grinstead (1815).	Cole .	1789	1845	1886
202	488	Erne, John Henry, 4th E. of. Sits as Lord Fermanagh (1876).	Crichton .	1789	1839	1885
203	383	Erroll, William Harry, 18th E. of. Sits as Ld. Kilmarnook (1831).	Hay .	1452	1823	1846
204	347	Erskine, William Macnaghten, 5th L. . . .	Erskine	1806	1841	1882
205	533	Esher, William Baliol, 1st L.	Brett .	1885	1815	. .
206	69	Essex, Arthur Algernon, 6th E. of . . .	Capell .	1661	1803	1839
207	41	Etrick (<i>see</i> Napier).	Cecil .	1801	1825	1867
208	212	Exmouth, Edward Fleetwood John, 4th Visct. .	Pellev	1826	1861	1876
209	200	Falmouth, Evelyn Edward Thomas, 7th Visct. .	Boscawen .	1720	1847	1889
210	89	Fermanagh (<i>see</i> Erne).	Shirley .	1711	1847	1859
211	184	Ferrers, Sewallis Edward, 10th E. (and a Bart.)	Duncombe .	1868	1829	. .
212	32	Feversham, William Ernest, 1st E. of . .	Duff .	1759	1849	. .
213	384	Fingall, Arthur James Francis, 11th E. of. Sits as Ld. Fingall (1831).	Plunkett .	1628	1859	1881
214	444	Fisherwick (<i>see</i> Donegall).	Berkeley .	1861	1826	1867
215	103	Fitzhardinge, Francis Wm. Fitzhardinge, 2nd L. Fitzwilliam, William Thomas Spencer, 4th E. .	Wentworth-Fitzwilliam.	1746	1815	1857
216	300	Foley, Henry Thomas, 5th L.	Foley .	1776	1850	1860
217	284	Forbes, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th L. .	Forbes	1442	1829	1868
218	370	Forester, Orlando Watkin Weld, 4th L. . .	Forester	1821	1813	1886
219	116	Fortescue, Hugh, 3rd E.	Fortescue	1789	1818	1861
220	318	Foxford (<i>see</i> Limerick).	Gage .	1720	1854	1877
221	173	Gage, Henry Charles, 5th Visct. Sits as Ld. Gage (1790).	Noel .	1841	1850	1881
222	323	Gainsborough, Charles William Francis, 3rd E. of Galloway, Alan Plantagenet, 10th E. of. Sits as Ld. Stewart of Garlies (1796).	Stewart .	1623	1835	1873
223	552	Galway, George Edmund Milnes, 7th Visct. Sits as Lord Monkton (1887).	Monckton-Arundell.	1727	1844	1876
224	351	Gardner, ———, L.	Gardner	1800	18—	1883
225	492	Gerard, William Cansfield, and L. . . .	Gerard	1876	1851	1887
226	372	Gifford, Edric Frederic, 3rd L.	Gifford	1824	1849	1872
227	286	Glasgow, George Frederick, 6th E. of. Sits as Ld. Ross (1815).	Boyle .	1703	1825	1869
228	235	Gloucester and Bristol, Charles John, 31st Bp. of Gordon (<i>see</i> Aberdeen).	Ellicott .	. .	1819	. .

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
M.P. Midhurst '74. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	A. G. Perceval, <i>c.</i> .	193
First peer was famous Ld. Chan.; is V.-Chm. Dorset C.C. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Encombe, <i>s.</i> .	194
P.C.; was Treas. of Household and First Commr. of Works '86; L.L. of Fife. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Lord Bruce, <i>s.</i> .	195
Was Col. 66th Berks Regt. First peer was a member of the Cabinet of "All the Talents" '06, and Ld. Chief Justice of Eng.	C.	Hon. C. Towry-Law, <i>s.</i> .	196
Father of present peer many years M.P. Camb. Univ. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Brackley, <i>s.</i> .	197
Major and Hon. L.-Col. D. of Lancaster's Own Yeo. C. <i>Travellers</i>	C.	Master of Elphin-stone, <i>s.</i> .	198
Retired Capt. R.N.; served in Burma, Crimea, etc. A Lord in Waiting '74-80 and '85-6; reapp. '86. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	G. H. Loftus, <i>b.</i> .	199
P.C.; Pres. Board of Health '57; Vice Pres. Board of Trade '66; Under Sec. Colonies '68-70; Postmaster-Gen. '70-3; M.P. Limerick Co. '47-74; is L.L. of Limerick. <i>Athenaeum</i> .	L.	Hon. G. Monsell, <i>s.</i> .	200
M.P. Enniskillen '80-3; formerly in the Rifle Brigade. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Viscount Cole, <i>s.</i> .	201
K.P., M.P. Enniskillen '68-80, Fermanagh '80-3; a Lord of the Treasury '76-80; is H.M.L. Fermanagh. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Crichton, <i>s.</i> .	202
Formerly major Rifle Brigade; is hered. Lord High Constable of Scotl'd; served and severely wounded in the Crimea. <i>Guards</i> .	C.	Ld. Kilmarnock, <i>s.</i> .	203
First peer was Lord Chancellor. <i>Naval and Military</i> .	C.	Hon. M. Erskine, <i>s.</i> .	204
P.C.; M.P. for Helston '66-8; Q.C. '60; Sol.-Gen. '68; judge '68-76; Lord Justice of Appeal '76-83; Mast. of Rolls '83; a Chm. Grand Com. (See biography.) <i>Athenaeum</i> .	L.	Hon. R. B. Brett, <i>s.</i> .	205
<i>Travellers</i> '	L.	Lord Capell, <i>g.s.</i> .	206
P.C.; M.P. S. Lincs. '47-57, Northants '57-67; Treas. Household '66-7; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '67; is hered. Grand Almoner; Lt.-Col. Com. 3rd & 4th Battns. Northants Regt.; A.D.C. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Ld. Burghley, M.P., <i>s.</i> .	207
Major and Col. 2nd Batt. Coldstream Gds; formerly A.D.C. to Comm. of Forces Ireland; served with distinction in Egyptian Campaign '82, Nile Exped. '84; J.P. Kent. <i>White's</i>	C.	Hon. W. A. Pellew, <i>b.</i> .	208
<i>Stauanton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire; Chartley Castle, Stafford. Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. E. H. T. Boscawen, <i>s.</i> .	209
Succ. as 3rd L. '67; M.P. E. Retford '52-7, N. Riding Yorkshire '50-67. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	W. K. Shirley, <i>c.</i> .	210
K.T., P.C.; M.P. Elgin '74-9; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '80-3; L.L. Elgin; cr. E. of U.K. '85; D. of U.K. '89; m. Princess Louise of Wales, July 27th '89. <i>White's</i> .	C.	Visct. Helmsley, <i>g.s.</i> .	211
State Steward to E. Spencer when Viceroy of Ireland. <i>Brooks's</i>	U.L.	Hon. G. S. Duff, <i>un.</i> (to Ir. E'dom of Fife).	212
M.P. Cheltenham '56-65; formerly Capt. Horse Guards. <i>Boodle's</i>	L.	Hon. Rev. W. M. Plunkett, <i>un.</i> .	213
K.G.; M.P. Malton '37-41 and '46-7, Wicklow '47-57; L.L. W. Riding, Yorks. <i>Travellers</i> '.	L.	Hon. C.P. Berkeley, <i>b.</i> .	214
S.R.P.; is premier baron of Scotland. <i>Carlton</i>	L.	Visct. Milton, <i>g.s.</i> .	215
Chancellor and Canon of York, and late rector of Gedling, Notts. <i>Willey Park, Broseley, Salop.</i>	C.	Hon. F. C. Foley, <i>b.</i> .	216
M.P. Plymouth '41-52, Marylebone '54-9; a Lord of the Treasury '46-7; Sec. Poor Law Board '47-51. <i>Athenaeum, Brooks's, Travellers</i> '.	C.	Hon. A. M. Forbes, <i>b.</i> .	217
D.L. Sussex. <i>Carlton. Fife, Lewes, Sussex</i>	C.	Hon. Cecil T. Weld Forester, <i>s.</i> .	218
J.P., D.L.; served 10th Hussars; Chm. Rutland C.C. <i>Carlton</i> .	U.L.	V. Ebrington, M.P., <i>s.</i> .	219
M.P. Wigtownshire '68-73; formerly in the Horse Guards. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	W. H. St. Q. Gage, <i>c.</i> .	220
M.P. for North Nottinghamshire '73-85; created a peer of the U.K. '87. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Campden, <i>s.</i> .	221
Peerage conferred for distinguished naval services	C.	Hon. R. H. Stewart, <i>b.</i> .	222
Was Lt. Life Gds., ret. '76; hon. Major Lancs. Yeo. Cav. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. G. V. Monckton-Arundell, <i>s.</i> .	223
V.C. Served in Ashantee and Zulu wars. Col. Sec. West. Australia '80-3; Col. Sec. of Gibraltar '84-8; app. Col. Sec. of Leeward Islands '88. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. F. J. Gerard, <i>s.</i> .	224
M.P. Bute '65; app. Lord Clerk Register of Scotland '79. <i>Scottish Conservative</i> .	C.	Hon. E. B. Gifford, <i>b.</i> .	225
See biography. <i>Athenaeum</i>	L.	Capt. D. Boyle, R.N. (to Sc. E'dom only)	227
			228

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
229	459	Gormanston, Jenico William Joseph, 14th Visct. Sits as Ld. Gormanston (1868).	Preston	1478	1837	1876
230	400	Gosford, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th E. of Sits as Ld. Worlingham (1833).	Acheson	1806	1841	1864
231	219	Gough, George Stephens, and Visct.	Gough	1849	1816	1869
232	14	Grafton, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of.	Fitzroy	1675	1821	1882
233	349	Graham (<i>see</i> Montrose). Granard, Bernard Arthur Wm. Patrick Hastings, 8th E. of. Sits as Ld. Granard (1806).	Forbes	1684	1874	1889
234	305	Grantley, John Richard Brinsley, 5th L.	Norton	1782	1855	1877
235	165	Granville, Granville George, and E.	Leveson-Gower.	1833	1815	1846
236	471	Greville, Algernon William Fulke, and L.	Greville	1869	1841	1883
237	262	Grey De Ruthyn, Rawdon George Grey, 24th L.	Clifton	1324	1858	1887
238	141	Grey, Henry, 3rd E.	Grey	1806	1802	1845
239	541	Grimthorpe, Edmund, 1st L.	Beckett	1886	1816	.
240	104	Grinstead (<i>see</i> Enniskillen). Guilford, Frederick George, 8th E. of	North	1752	1876	1885
241	327	Gwydyr, Peter Robert, 4th L.	Burrell	1796	1810	1870
242	83	Haddington, George, 11th E. of	Arden-Bailhe-Hamilton	1619	1827	1870
243	498	Haldon, Lawrence Hesketh, 2nd L.	Palk	1880	1846	1883
244	220	Halifax, Charles Lindley, 2nd Visct.	Wood	1866	1839	1885
245	7 & 522	Halsbury, Hardinge Stanley, 1st L.	Giffard	1885	1825	.
246	22	Hamilton and Brandon, William Alexander Louis Stephen, 12th D. of. Sits as D. of Brandon (1711).	Douglas-Hamilton.	1643	1845	1863
247	545	Hamilton of Dalzell, John Glencairn Carter, 1st L.	Hamilton	1886	1829	.
248	483	Hammond, Edmund, 1st L.	Hammond	1874	1802	.
249	225	Hampden, Henry Bouverie William, 1st Visct.	Brand	1884	1814	.
250	484	Hampton, John Slaney, 2nd L.	Pakington	1874	1826	1880
251	218	Hardinge, Charles Stewart, 2nd Visct.	Hardinge	1846	1822	1856
252	105	Hardwicke, Charles Philip, 5th E. of. Hare (<i>see</i> Listowel).	Yorke	1754	1836	1873
253	144	Harewood, Henry Thynne, 4th E. of.	Lascelles	1812	1824	1857
254	489	Harlech, William Richard, and L.	Ormsby-Gore.	1876	1819	1876
255	99	Harrington, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of.	Stanhope	1742	1844	1881
256	360	Harris, George Robert Canning, 4th L.	Harris	1815	1851	1872
257	143	Harrowby, Dudley Francis Stuart, 3rd E. of	Ryder	1809	1831	1882
258	256	Hartismere (<i>see</i> Henniker). Hastings, George Manners, 11th L.	Astley	1264	1857	1875
259	399	Hatherton, George Percy, 3rd L.	Littleton	1835	1842	1888
260	299	Hawke, Martin Bladen, 7th L. Hayn (<i>see</i> Kioul).	Hawke	1776	1860	1887

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No
Was in the army; Gov. of Leeward Islands '85-7; Gov. British Guiana since '87. <i>Carlton</i> ; Government Ho., St. John's, Antigua. L.L. of Armagh. <i>Travellers</i> .	C.	Hon. J. E. Preston, s.	229
	L.	Visct. Acheson, s.	230
Formerly Capt. Gren. Guards; served in China. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. H. Gough, s.	231
K.G.; a general ret.; an Extra Equerry to the Queen; C.B.; J.P. Northants, Bucks and Suffolk. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	E. of Euston, s.	232
A minor	..	Hon. R. G. Forbes, b.	233
First peer was Speaker House of Commons. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Maj. C. G. Norton, c.	234
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.	Lord Leveson, s.	235
M.P. Westmeath '65-74; Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen '68-73; a Lord of the Treasury '73-4; was in 1st Life Gds. <i>Devonshire</i> .	L.	Hon. R. H. F. Greville, s.	236
c. s. late Baroness Grey De Ruthyn, who died Dec. '87, and in whose favour Her Majesty was pleased in '85 to terminate the abeyance into which the barony had fallen on the death of the 4th Marquis of Hastings; and 22nd Baron Grey De Ruthyn. K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Winchester '26-30, Higham Ferrers '31, N. Northumberland '31-41, Sunderland '41-5; Under Sec. Colonies '30-3; Under Home Sec. '34; Sec. for War '35-9; Sec. for Colonies '46-52; formerly L.L. Northumberland. The first Earl was Prime Minister '30-4.	L.	Hon. Cecil Talbot Clifton, b.	237
Q.C.; was leader of Parl. bar as Mr. E. B. Denison, subsequently as Sir E. Beckett; is Chancellor of York. <i>Athenæum</i> .	C.	A. Grey, ex-M.P., n.	238
A minor	C.	W. Beckett, M.P., b.	239
Sec. to the Lord Gt. Chamberlain '37-70. <i>Oxford and Camb</i> .	L.	Hon. M. W. North, un	240
S.R.P.; formerly in the Guards; L.L. of Haddingtonshire. <i>Carlton</i> .	L.	Hon. W. M. Burrell, s.	241
The first peer will be remembered in the House of Commons as Sir Lawrence Falk. <i>Turf</i> .	C.	Lord Binning, s.	242
Pres. of English Church Union; Eccles. Com. '86. The first Visct. filled numerous important offices, including that of Chancellor of the Exchequer. <i>Athenæum</i> .	C.	Hon. L. W. Palk, s.	243
P.C.; M.P. Launceston '77-85; Sol.-Gen. '75-80; Ld. Chancellor '85-6; reapp. July '86. (See biography.) <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. C. R. L. Wood, s.	244
Is premier peer of Scotland and hered. Keeper of Holyrood Palace. <i>Turf</i> .	C.	Hon. H. G. Giffard, s.	245
M.P. Falkirk '57-9, S. Lanarkshire '68-74 and '80-5. 54. <i>Eaton Place, S.W.</i>	C.	Lieut. A. Douglas Hamilton, c.	246
P.C.; Permanent Under Foreign Sec. '54-73. <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.	Hon. Gavin George Hamilton, s.	247
P.C.; M.P. Lewes '52-68; Cambridgeshire '68-84; a Lord of the Treasury, '55-8; Parl. Sec. to Treasury '59-66; Speaker of House of Commons '72-84; is h.p. of his b. Lord Dacre; L.L. Sussex. <i>Reform</i> .	L.	Hon. R. Brand, ex-M.P., s.	248
The first peer was First Lord of the Admiralty, Sec. for Colonies, etc. <i>Carlton</i> .	L.	Hon. H. P. Pakington, h.b.	249
M.P. Downpatrick '51-6; Under Sec. for War '58-9. First peer was a distinguished soldier and Gov.-Gen. of India. <i>Travellers</i> .	C.	Hon. H. C. Hardinge, s.	250
P.C.; M.P. Cambs. '65-73; served in Indian campaign; Compt. of Household '66-8; Master of Buckhounds '74-80. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Royston, s.	251
<i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Lascelles, s.	252
M.P. Sligo '41-52, Co. Leitrim '58-76; L.L. Co. Leitrim. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. G. R. Ormsby-Gore, s.	253
Major Cheshire Yeo. Cav. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope, b.	254
Under Sec. India '85-6; Under Sec. War July '86; is well-known cricketer; app. Gov. of Bombay, Nov. '89. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. R. Harris Temple, un.	255
P.C.; M.P. Lichfield '56-9, L'pool '68-82; Vice-Pres. Council '74-8; Pres. Board of Trade '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '85-6. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. H. D. Ryder, b.	256
<i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. A. E. D. Astley, s.	257
C.M.G.; formerly Maj. and Lt.-Col. Gren. Gds.; and Col. Sec. and Mil. Sec. to Lord Dufferin and Lord Lorne, Govs.-Gen. of Canada. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, s.	258
Capt. 3rd Batt. of Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks. Regt.). captain of Yorkshire County cricket team. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Lieut. Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., b.	259

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
361	387	Headfort, Thomas, 3rd M. of. Sits as Ld. Kenlis (1831).	Taylor	1800	1822	1870
362	335	Headley, Charles Mark, 4th L.	Allanson-Winn.	1797	1845	1877
363	524	Henley, Anthony Henley, 3rd L. Sits as Ld. Northington (1885).	Henley	1799	1825	1841
364	451	Henniker, John Major, 5th L. Sits as Ld. Kartismere (1866).	Henniker-Major	1800	1842	1870
365	197	Hereford, Robert, 16th Visct.	Devereux	1549	1843	1855
366	237	Hereford, James, 93rd Bp. of	Atlay	1817	1837	1876
367	521	Herries, Marmaduke Francis, 12th L. Sits as Ld. Herries (1884).	Constable-Maxwell.	1489	1837	1876
368	538	Herschell, Farrer, 1st L.	Herschell	1886	1837	1876
369	39	Hertford, Hugh de Grey, 6th M. of	Seymour	1793	1843	1884
370	379	Heytesbury, William Henry Ashe, 2nd L. .	à Court-Holmes.	1828	1809	1860
371	217	Hill, Rowland Clegg, 3rd Visct.	Clegg-Hill.	1842	1833	1875
372	539	Hillingdon, Charles Henry, 1st L.	Mills	1886	1830	1875
373	540	Hillborough, E. of (<i>see</i> Downshire).	Allsopp	1886	1842	1887
374	528	Hindlip, Samuel Charles, 2nd L.	Hobhouse	1885	1819	1877
375	486	Hobhouse, Arthur, 1st L.	Hobhouse	1885	1819	1877
376	486	Home, Charles Alexander, 12th E. of. Sits as Ld. Douglas (1875).	Douglas-Home.	1605	1834	1881
377	203	Hood, Francis Wheler, 4th Visct.	Hood	1796	1838	1846
378	353	Hopetoun, John Adrian Louis, 7th E. of. Sits as Ld. Hopetoun (1809).	Hope	1703	1860	1873
379	511	Hothfield, Henry James, 1st L.	Tuften	1881	1844	1877
380	446	Houghton, Robert Offley Ashburton, 2nd L. .	Milnes	1863	1858	1885
381	466	Howard de Glossop, Francis Edward, 2nd L. .	Fitzalan-Howard.	1869	1859	1883
382	273	Howard de Walden, Frederick George, 7th L. .	Ellis	1597	1830	1868
383	154	Howe, Richard William Penn, 3rd E.	Curzon-Howe	1821	1822	1876
384	518	Howth, William Ullick Tristram, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. Howth (1881).	St. Lawrence	1767	1827	1874
385	58	Huntingdon, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E. of.	Hastings	1529	1868	1885
386	355	Huntly, Charles, 11th M. of. Sits as Lord Waldrum (1851).	Gordon	1599	1847	1863
387	452	Hutchinson (<i>see</i> Donoughmore).	Jolliffe	1866	1829	1876
388	194	Hylton, Hedworth Hylton, 2nd L.	Northcote	1885	1845	1887
389	106	Iddesleigh, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of . . .	Northcote	1885	1845	1887
390	332	Ilchester, Henry Edward, 5th E. of	Fox-Strangways.	1756	1847	1865
391	78	Inchiquin, Edward Donough, 14th L. . . .	O'Brien	1536	1839	1872
392	420	Innes (<i>see</i> Roxburghe).	Villiers	1697	1845	1859
393	430	Jessy, Victor Albert George, 7th E. of . . .	Keane	1821	1816	1882
394	430	Kenlis (<i>see</i> Headfort).	Browne	1800	1825	1872
395	430	Kenmare, Valentine Augustus, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. Kenmare (1856).	Browne	1800	1825	1872
396	543	Kenry (<i>see</i> Dunraven).	Edwards	1886	1835	1872
397	543	Kensington, William, 1st L. (Peerage U.K. 4th L. Peerage of Ireland.)	Edwards	1886	1835	1872

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
M.P. Westmoreland '54-70; L.L. of Co. Meath; P.C. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	E. of Bective, M.P., s.	261
I.R.P. (elected '83). <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. R.A. Winn, <i>un.</i>	262
M.P. Northampton '59-74. <i>Brooks's, Turf; Watford Court, Rugby</i> .	L.	Hon. F. Henley, s.	263
M.P. E. Suffolk '66-70; a Lord in Waiting '77, '85-6; reapp. '86; Chm. E. Suffolk C.C. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. A. E. J. H. Major, s.	264
Is premier Visct. of England. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. R.C. Devereux, s.	265
See biography. <i>The Palace, Hereford</i>			266
L.L. E. Riding, Yorks., and Kirkcudbrightshire. <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.	: : : : .	267
P.C.; M.P. Durham City '74-85; Q.C. '72; Sol.-Gen. '80-5; Recorder Carlisle '83-5; Ld. Chan. Feb. to July '86; Pres. Metrop. Bd. of Wks. Comm. '88; a Chm. Grand Comm. '89. <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.	Hon. R. F. Herschell, s.	268
P.C.; M.P. Antrim Co. '69-74, S. Warwickshire '74-80; was in the Guards; Compt. of the Household '79-80. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	E. of Yarmouth, s.	269
M.P. Isle of Wight 37-47. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	W. F. a'Court-Holmes, s.	270
M.P. North Shropshire '57-65. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. R. K. Clegg-Hill, s.	271
M.P. West Kent '68-85; a partner Glyn, Mills, and Co. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. C. W. Mills, M.P., s.	272
M.P. E. Staffs. '73-80; Taunton '82-7. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. Chas. Allsopp, s.	273
P.C.; Q.C. 62; Charity Comm. '66; Comm. of Endowed Sch. '69; Legal Mem. of Gov.-Gen. of India's Coun. '72-7; Mem. Jud. Com. P.C. '81; mem. Lond. Sch. Bd. '82-4; Ald. Lond. C.C. <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.	: : : : .	274
L.L. of Berwickshire and Lt.-Col. Lanarksh. Yeo. Cav. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Ld. Dunglass, s. .	275
Formerly Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards. <i>Travellers'</i>	C.	Hon. G. A. Hood, s.	276
A Lord in Waiting '85-6 and July '86 to Aug. '89; Lord High Commissioner to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '87; app. Gov. of Victoria '89. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Ld. Hope, s. . .	277
L.L. Westmoreland; a Lord in Waiting Feb. to July '86. <i>Brooks's</i> .	L.	Hon. J. S. R. Tuf-ton, s.	278
Private Sec. to E. Granville '83-4; a Lord in Waiting Feb. to July '86. The first peer was a poet and author. <i>Brooks's</i> .	L.	Hon. R. C. R. Milnes, s.	279
<i>White's</i>	L.	Hon. B. E. F. Howard, s.	280
Formerly in the dip. ser. and subsequently in the army. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. T. E. Ellis, s.	281
Mil. Sec. to Com.-in-Chief in India '54; is a general and served in the Kaffir War; app. L.L. of Leicestershire '88. <i>Turf</i> .	C.	Visct. Curzon, M.P., s.	282
M.P. Galway '68-74; formerly in the army; State Steward to Viceroy of Ireland '55-8 and '59-66. <i>Travellers'</i> .	L.	Hon. T. K. D. St. Lawrence, h.b. (to fr. earldom).	283
<i>Sharavogul, King's Co.</i>	C.	Hon. O. W. Hastings, b.	284
P.C.; is premier M. of Scotland; has been a Lord in Waiting; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81. <i>Devonshire</i> .	L.	Lord Esme Stuart Gordon, b.	285
M.P. Wells '55-68; was in charge of the Light Cav. at Balaclava. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. H. G. H. Jolliffe, s.	286
s. of late earl, to whom he was private sec. '67-8 and '74-7; Comm. of Inland Revenue '77; Deputy Chairman of Inland Revenue Board '86. <i>Athenæum</i> .		Visct. St. Cyres, s.	287
P.C.; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms '74; L.L. Dorsetshire. <i>Turf</i> .	L.	Lord Stavordale, s.	288
I.R.P. (elected '73); L.L. Clare Co. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. L.W. O'Brien, s.	289
Was a Ld. in Waiting '75-7; L.L. Oxon; Chm. C.C. Oxon. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Villiers, s. .	290
Formerly in the army. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. D. Keane, b.	291
P.C.; M.P. Kerry Co. '52-71; Compt. of the Household '56-8; Vice-Chamberlain '59-66 and '68-72; Lord Chamberlain '80-5; L.L. Kerry Co. <i>Travellers'</i> .	L.	Visct. Castlerosse, s.	292
P.C.; L.L. Pembrokehire; formerly in Coldstream Guards; M.P. Haverfordwest '68-85; Groom in Waiting '73-4; Compt. of Household '80-5; second Liberal Whip in House of Commons '73-85; a Lord in Waiting Feb. to July '86. <i>Brooks's</i> .	L.	Hon. William Edwardes, s.	293

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
294	315	Kenyon, Lloyd, 4th L.	Kenyon .	1788	1864	1869
295	455	Ker (<i>see</i> Lothian). Kesteven, John Henry, 2nd L.	Trollope .	1868	1851	1874
296	156	Kilmarnock (<i>see</i> Erroll). Kilmorey, Francis Charles, 3rd E. of	Needham .	1822	1842	1880
297	182	Kimberley, John, 1st E. of	Wodehouse .	1866	1826	..
298	122	Kingston, Henry Ernest Newcomen, 8th E. of.	King-Tenison.	1768	1848	1871
299	442	Kinnaird, Arthur FitzGerald, 11th L.	Kinnaird .	1682	1847	1887
300	290	Kinnoull, George, 11th E. of. Sits as Ld. Hay (1711).	Hay .	1633	1827	1866
301	406	Kintore, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 9th E. of. Sits as Ld. Kintore (1838).	Keith-Falconer.	1677	1852	1880
302	253 & 560	Knutsford, Henry Thurstan, 1st L.	Holland .	1888	1825	..
303	501	Lamington, Alexander Dundas Ross, 1st L. .	Cochrane-Baillie	1880	1816	..
304	120	Lanesborough, John Vansittart Danvers, 6th E. of	Butler .	1756	1839	1866
305	337	Langford, Hercules Edward, 4th L.	Rowley .	1800	1848	1854
306	34	Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith, 5th M. of .	Fitzmaurice	1784	1845	1866
307	55 & 191	Lathom, Edward, 1st E. of	Boothle-Wilbraham.	1880	1837	..
308		Lauderdale, Frederick Henry, 13th E. of . .	Maitland .	1624	1840	1884
309	461	Lawrence, John Hamilton, 2nd L.	Lawrence .	1869	1846	1879
310	437	Leconfield, Henry, 2nd L.	Wyndham .	1859	1830	1869
311	17	Leeds, George Godolphin, 9th D. of	Osborne .	1694	1828	1872
312	170	Leicester, Thomas William, 2nd E. of . . .	Coke .	1837	1822	1842
313	415	Leigh, William Henry, 2nd L.	Leigh .	1839	1824	1850
314	202	Leinster, Gerald, 5th D. of. Sits as V. Leinster (1747).	Fitz-Gerald	1766	1851	1887
315	386	Leitrim, Robert Bermingham, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. Clements (1831).	Clements .	1795	1847	1878
316	163	Lichfield, Thomas George, 2nd E. of . . .	Anson .	1831	1825	1854
317	244	Lichfield, William Dalrymple, 91st Bp. of .	MacLagan .	..	1826	..
318	330	Lilford, Thomas Lyttleton, 4th L.	Powys .	1797	1833	1861
319	358	Limerick, William Hale John Charles, 3rd E. of. Sits as Ld. Foxford (1815).	Pery .	1803	1840	1866
320	252	Lincoln, Edward, 88th Bp. of	King .	800 (abt.)	1829	1885
321	84	Lindsay, John Trotter, 10th E. of	Lindsay-Bethune	1633	1827	1851
322	64	Lindsey, Montague Peregrine, 11th E. of . .	Bertie .	1626	1815	1877
323	529	Lingen, Ralph Robert Wheeler, 1st L. . . .	Lingen .	1885	1819	..
324	407	Lismore, George Ponsonby, 2nd Visct. Sits as V. Lismore (1838).	O'Callaghan	1806	1815	1857
325	465	Listowel, William, 3rd E. of. Sits as Ld. Hare (1869).	Hare .	1822	1833	1856
326	245	Liverpool, John Charles, 1st Bp. of	Ryle .	..	1816	..
327	247	Llandaff, Richard, 93rd Bp. of	Lewis .	..	1821	..
328	196	Loftus (<i>see</i> Ely). Londesborough, William Hy. Forester, 2nd L.	Denison .	..	1834	..
329	158	Londonderry, Charles Stewart, 6th M. of. Sits as E. Vane (1823).	Vane-Tempest-Stewart.	1816	1852	1884

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
First peer was a distinguished judge. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon, M.P., <i>un.</i>	294
<i>Junior Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. R. C. Trollope, <i>b.</i>	295
I.R.P.; M.P. for Newry '72-4; Lt.-Col. Shrops. Y.C. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Newry, <i>s.</i>	296
K.G.; P.C.; succ. as Lord '46; Envoy to St. Petersburg '56-8; Under Foreign Sec. 52-6 and '59-61; Viceroy of Ireland '64-6; Lord Privy Seal '68-70; Sec. for Colonies '70-4 and '80-2; Sec. for India '82-5 and Feb. to July '86; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89, (see biography). <i>Athenaum</i>	L.	Lord Wodehouse, <i>s.</i>	297
Capt. and Hon. Maj. 5th Batt. Connaught Rangers; I.R.P. <i>Carlton</i>	L.	Visct. Kingsboro', <i>s.</i>	298
D.L., and J.P. Perthshire and Kent. <i>Athenaum, Union</i>	L.U.	Hon. D. A. Kinnaird, <i>s.</i>	299
Formerly in the Life Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Lord Hay, of Kinfauks, <i>s.</i>	300
P.C.; a Lord in Waiting '85-6; Capt. Yeo. Guard July '86-9; app. Gov. of S. Australia Jan. '89. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Lord Inverurie, <i>s.</i>	301
P.C.; <i>s.</i> late Sir H. Holland, Bart., Phys. in Ord. to the Queen; ed. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.; called bar Inn. Temp. '49, bench 81; legal adviser at Coll. Off. '67-70; Assist. Und. Sec. State Colonies '70-4; M.P. Midhurst '74-85, Hampstead '85-8; Finan. Sec. Treas. '85; Vice-Pres. Council '85-6 and '86-7; Col. Sec. since Jan. '87; D.L. Middlesex, K.C.M.G.	C.	Hon. Sydney George Holland, <i>s.</i>	302
M.P. Bridport '41-6 and '47-52, Lanarkshire '57, Honiton '59-68, Isle of Wight '70-80. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. C. W. C. Baillie, M.P., <i>s.</i>	303
I.R.P.; formerly in the navy; L.L. co. Cavan. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Ld. Newtown-Butler, <i>s.</i>	304
I.R.P.; formerly in the Grenadier Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Maj. Hon. W. C. Kowley, <i>b.</i>	305
See biography. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	F. of Kerry, <i>s.</i>	306
P.C.; succ. as Lord Skelmersdale '53; a Lord in Waiting '66-8; Capt. Yeo. of Guard '74-80; Lord Chamberlain '85-6; reapp. July '86. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Capt. L. Skelmersdale, <i>s.</i>	307
Formerly in the army; elected a S.R.P. '89. <i>Carlton</i> . . . . .	. .	Visct. Maitland, <i>s.</i>	308
Son of the famous Gov.-Gen. of India. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. A. G. Lawrence, <i>s.</i>	309
M.P. West Sussex '54-69; formerly in the Life Guards; Vice-Chm. W. Sussex C.C. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. O'B. Wyndham, <i>s.</i>	310
Descended from Sir E. Osborne, Lord Mayor of London in 1582. <i>Travellers</i>	C.	M. of Carmarthen, M.P., <i>s.</i>	311
K.G.; Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, and L.L. of Norfolk. <i>Brooks's</i>	G.L.	Visct. Coke, <i>s.</i>	312
Is L.L. of Warwickshire. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. F. D. Leigh, <i>s.</i>	313
P.C.; D.L. and J.P. Co. Kildare; Capt. Kildare Militia '74-5; is premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl, of Ireland. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	M. of Kildare, <i>s.</i>	314
Retired lieut. Royal Navy. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Clements, <i>s.</i>	315
M.P. Lichfield '47-54; formerly L.L. Staffordshire	L.	Visct. Anson, <i>s.</i>	316
See biography. <i>Athenaum</i> . . . . .	. .	. . . . .	317
<i>Carlton</i>	L.	Hon. J. Powys, <i>s.</i>	318
P.C.; has been in the Rifle Brigade; A.D.C. to the Queen; Col. Comd. 5th Batt. R. Munster Fusil.; a Lord in Waiting '86-9; app. Capt. of the Yeo. of the Guard '89. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Glentworth, <i>s.</i>	319
See biography. <i>Athenaum</i> . . . . .	. .	. . . . .	320
S.R.P.; formerly in the army. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	D. C. Lindsay, <i>c.</i>	321
Formerly in the Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Ld. Bertie, <i>s.</i>	322
Was Sec. to the Committee of Council on Education '49-69, and Permanent Sec. to Treasury '69-85; Ald. London C.C. '13, <i>Wetherby Gardens, S.W.</i>	L.	. . . . .	323
Has been in the army; formerly L.L. Tipperary. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	. . . . .	324
Formerly in the Guards; severely wounded at Alma; a Lord in Waiting '80. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Visct. Ennismore, <i>s.</i>	325
See biography. <i>Athenaum</i> . . . . .	. .	. . . . .	326
See biography. <i>Athenaum</i>	C.	. . . . .	327
M.P. Beverley '37-59, Scarborough '59-60; suc. as and L. '60. <i>Travellers</i>	C.	Visct. Raincliffe, <i>s.</i>	328
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. co. Down '78-84; Viceroy of Ireland '86-9. The peer was the minister long known as Visct. Castlereagh. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Castlereagh, <i>s.</i>	329

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
330	220	London, Frederick, 108th Bp. of	Temple	. . . . .	1821	. . . . .
331	367	Longford, Thomas, 5th E. of. Sits as Lord Silechester (1821).	Pakenham .	1785	1864	1887
332	142	Lonsdale, Hugh Cecil, 5th E. of	Lowther .	1807	1857	1882
333	362	Lothian, Schomberg Henry, 9th M. of. Sits as Ld. Ker (1821).	Kerr . . .	1701	1833	1870
334	263	Loudoun, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th E. of. Sits as Ld. Botreaux (1368).	Abney-Hastings.	1633	1855	1874
335	403	Lovaine (<i>see</i> Percy).	Fraser . .	1540	1871	1887
336	171	Lovat, Simon Joseph, 16th L. Sits as Lord Lovat (1837).	King-Noel .	1838	1805	. . . . .
337	126	Lovell and Holland (<i>see</i> Egmont).	Bingham .	1795	1830	1888
338	417	Lucan, George, 4th E. of	Brownlow .	1839	1858	1882
339	190	Lurgan, William, 3rd L.	Bulwer-Lytton.	1880	1831	. . . . .
340	410	Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton, 1st E. of	Vernon . .	1859	1824	1873
341	95	Lyveden, FitzPatrick Henry, 2nd L.	Parker . .	1721	1811	1850
342	541	Macauliffe, Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme, 6th E. of.	Macnaghten	1887	1830	. . . . .
343	554	Macnaghten, Edward, L.	M'Garel-Hogg.	1887	1823	. . . . .
344	119	Magheramorne, James Macnaghten, 1st L.	Harris . .	1800	1842	1887
345	24	Malmesbury, Edward James, 4th E. of	Montagu .	1719	1823	1855
346	352	Manchester, William Drogo, 7th D. of	Manners .	1807	1852	1864
347	113	Manners, John Thomas, 3rd L.	Murray . .	1792	1806	1840
348	139	Mansfield, William David, 4th E. of	Pierrepont .	1806	1825	1860
349	80	Manvers, Sydney William Herbert, 3rd E.	Goodeve- Erskine.	1404	1836	1866
350	20	Mar, John Francis Erskine, 34th E. of	Spencer-Churchill.	1702	1844	1883
351	368	Marlborough, George Charles, 8th D. of	Skeffington	1660	1842	1863
352	333	Massereene, Clotworthy John Eyre, 11th Visct. Sits as Ld. Oriel (1821).	Massy . .	1767	1835	1874
353	388	Massy, John Thomas William, 6th L.	Brabazon .	1627	1841	1887
354	208	Meath, Regina'd, 12th E. of. Sits as Lord Ohaworth (1821).	Meldrum (<i>see</i> Huntly).			
355	208	Melville, Henry, 5th Visct.	Dundas . .	1802	1835	1886
356	413	Mendip (<i>see</i> Clifden).	Methuen .	1838	1818	1849
357	291	Meredyth (<i>see</i> Athlumney).	Willoughby	1711	1844	1877
358	291	Methuen, Frederick Henry Paul, 2nd L.	Brodrick .	1717	1830	1870
359	325	Middleton, Digby Wentworth Bayard, 9th L.				
360	325	Middleton, William, 8th Visct. Sits as Ld. Brodrick (1796).				

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
P.C. See biography. <i>Athenaeum</i>	L.		330
Lieut. and Life Guards. 24, <i>Bruton Street, W.</i>	C.	Hon. E. M. Pakenham, <i>b.</i>	331
Adm. Westmoreland and Cumberland coasts; Maj. Royal Cumberland Militia. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. L. E. Lowther, <i>b.</i>	332
K.T.; P.C.; LL.D.; Lord Keeper Privy Seal of Scotland, and (Capt.-Gen. Royal Scottish Archers; app. Sec. for Scotland, Mar., and Vice-Pres. Scotch Ed. Dept., April '87. <i>Carlton</i> . D.L. Ayrshire. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	E. of Ancrum, <i>s.</i>	333
	C.	Hon. P. F. Abney Hastings, <i>b.</i>	334
A minor. <i>Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Inverness</i>	L.	Hon. H. J. Fraser, <i>b.</i>	335
L.L. Surrey. <i>Athenaeum</i> .	L.	Visct. Ockham, <i>s.</i> (See Wentworth.)	336
Served in the Rifle Brig. and Coldstream Guards, returning as Lt.-Col. '60; was A.D.C. to his late father in the Crimea, and was present at Alma and Balaklava; M.P. for Mayo '65-74; J.P. Co. Mayo; elected an I.R.P. '89. <i>Carlton, Tinf.</i> formerly in the Grenadier Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Ld. Bingham, <i>s.</i>	337
	L.	Hon. J. R. Brownlow, <i>b.</i>	338
Succ. as and Lord '73; was some years in the dip. service, and was Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal just previously to his appointment as Gov.-Gen. of India '76-80; app. Ambassador at Paris Nov. '87; elect. Rect. Univ. Glasgow '87; P.C. '88. The first lord was the celebrated author. (See biog.) <i>Athenaeum</i> . Has been in the diplomatic service. 4, <i>Belgrave Place, S.W.</i> .	C.	Visct. Knebworth, <i>s.</i>	339
M.P. Oxfordshire '37-41. <i>Carlton</i>	L.	Hon. the Rev. C. J. Vernon, <i>b.</i>	340
	C.	Visct. Parker, <i>s.</i>	341
P.C.; B.A. Camb. '52, M.A. '59, and Fell. Trin.; Linc. Inn '57; Q.C. '80; Bench. '83; M.P. Co. Antrim '80-5; N. Antrim '85-7; a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary '87. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.		342
s. late Sir J. Weir Hogg, Bart.; ed. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; m. '57 Caroline Elizabeth, <i>d.</i> of the 1st Lord Penrhyn; entered 1st Life Guards '43, retired as Maj. and Lt.-Col. '59; J.P. Middlesex, Westminster, and Co. Antrim; succ. to baronetcy '76; Chm. Met. Bd. Works since '70; M.P. Bath '65-8, Truro '71-85; Middlesex (Hornsey D.) '85-7; K.C.B. '74; assumed by royal licence '77 additional name of M'Garel.	C.	Capt. the Hon. James Douglas M'Garel-Hogg, <i>s.</i>	343
Formerly Major and Battn. Roy. Irish Rifles, retired Hon. Lt.-Col. '82; J.P. Dorset and Hants. <i>Junior United Service</i> .	C.	V. FitzHarris, <i>s.</i>	344
M.P. Bewdley '48-51, Hunts '52-5; formerly in the Gds. <i>Carlton</i> Formerly in the Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Mandeville, <i>s.</i>	345
	C.	Hon. C. H. Manners, <i>b.</i>	346
M.P. Aldborough '30, Woodstock '31, Norwich '32-7, Perthshire '37-40; a Lord of the Treasury '34-5; is L.L. Clackmannanshire and hered. Keeper of the Palace of Scouse. The first Earl was the celebrated judge. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Stormont, <i>s.</i>	347
M.P. South Notts '52-60. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	V. Newark, M.P., <i>s.</i>	348
S.R.P.; present holder's title confirmed by Act, '85. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Ld. Garioch, <i>s.</i>	349
Formerly in the Horse Guards. The first Duke was the celebrated military commander. <i>Hurlingham</i> .	C.	M. of Blandford, <i>s.</i>	350
Is also Visct. Ferrard, I.P., cr. 1797; L.L. Co. Louth. The 1st L. Oriel was last Speaker of the Irish House of Coms. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. O. J. C. Skeffington, <i>s.</i>	351
I.R.P. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. H. S. J. Maasy, <i>s.</i>	352
P.C.; D.L.; Hon. Col. 5th Bat. R.D. Fusiliers. Long known in public life before succeeding to title, as Ld. Brabazon; Ald. Lond. C.C. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Lord Ardee, <i>s.</i>	353
<i>McIlvaine Castle, Lasswade, Edinburgh</i>		Hon. C. Saunders Dundas, <i>b.</i>	354
Formerly in the army; a Lord in Waiting '68-74, '80-5, and Feb. to July '86. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Col. Hon. P. S. Methuen, C.B., <i>s.</i>	355
Formerly Capt. Scots Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. E. P. Wilmoughby, <i>b.</i>	356
High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames; M.P. Mid Surrey '68-70. <i>Carlton, Athenaeum</i> .	C.	Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick M.P., <i>s.</i>	357

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
368	121	Miltown, Edward Nugent, 6th E. of . . .	Leeson .	1763	1835	1871
369	145	Minster (<i>see</i> Conyngham). Minto, William Hugh, 3rd E. of . . .	Elliot-Murray Kynynmound	1813	1814	1859
380	450	Monck, Charles Stanley, 4th Visct. Sits as Ld. Monck (1866). Monckton (<i>see</i> Galway).	Monck .	1800	1819	1849
381	478	Moncreiff, James Wellwood, 1st L. . . .	Moncreiff .	1873	1811	. .
382	517	Monk Bretton, John George, 1st L. . . .	Dodson .	1884	1825	. .
383	527	Monkswell, Robert, and L.	Collier .	1885	1845	1886
384	535	Montagu of Beaulieu, Henry John, 1st L. . .	Douglas-Scott -Montagu.	1885	1832	. .
385	418	Monteagle (<i>see</i> Sligo). Monteagle of Brandon, Thomas, 2nd L. . .	Spring-Rice	1839	1849	1866
386	96	Montrose, Douglas Heresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of. Sits as E. Graham (1722). Moore (<i>see</i> Drogheda).	Graham .	1707	1852	1874
387	322	Moray, George, 14th E. of. Sits as Ld. Stuart of Castle Stuart (1796).	Stuart .	1561	1814	1872
388	150	Morley, Albert Edmund, 3rd E. of	Parker .	1815	1843	1864
389	81	Morton, Sholto George Watson, 21st E. of . .	Douglas .	1458	1844	1884
370	391	Mostyn, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, 3rd L. .	Lloyd-Mostyn	1831	1856	1884
371	54 & 115	Mount Edgcumbe, William Henry, 4th E. of .	Edgcumbe .	1789	1832	1861
372	255	Mowbray and Stourton, Alfred Joseph, 23rd L.	Stourton .	1295 1447	1829	1872
373	161	Munster, William George, 2nd E. of . . .	Fitz-Clarence	1831	1824	1842
374	475	Napier, Francis, 10th L. Sits as Ld. Ettrick (1872).	Napier .	1627	1819	1834
375	458	Napier of Magdala, Robert Cornelis, 1st L. .	Napier .	1868	1810	. .
376	117	Nelson, Horatio, 3rd E.	Nelson .	1805	1823	1835
377	25	Newcastle, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th D. of.	Pelham-Clinton	1756	1864	1879
378	246	Newcastle, Ernest Roland, 1st Bp. of . . .	Wilberforce	. .	1840	. .
379	11	Norfolk, Henry, 15th D. of	Fitz-Alan-Howard.	1483	1847	1860
380	49	Normanby, George Augustus Constantine, 2nd M. of	Phipps .	1838	1819	1863
381	476	Normanton, James Charles Herbert Welbore-Ellis, 3rd E. of. Sits as Ld. Somerton (1873).	Agar . .	1806	1818	1868
382	271	North of Kirtling, William Henry John, 11th L.	North . .	1554	1836	1884
383	42	Northampton, William, 4th M. of	Douglas-Maclean-Compton	1812	1818	1877
384	518	Northbourne, Walter Charles, 1st L. . . .	James . .	1884	1816	1829
385	188	Northbrook, Thomas George, 1st E. of . . .	Baring .	1876	1826	. .

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
K.P., P.C.; I.R.P. (elected '81). A descendant of a Leeson of Whitfield, who went to Ireland as an officer in the army of Charles I.; L.-Lt. and Custos Rotulorum of Wicklow; a Chm. of Grand Comm. '89. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. H. Leeson, <i>b.</i>	358
M.P. Hythe '37-41, Greenock '47-52, Clackmannanshire '57-9. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Visct. Melgund, s.	359
P.C.; M.P. Portsmouth '52-7; a Lord of the Treasury '55-8; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '61-3; L.L. Dublin Co. <i>Athenaeum</i> .	L.	Hon. H. P. C. S. Monck, s.	360
P.C.; M.P. Leith '51-9, Edinburgh '59-68, Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ. '68-9; Sol.-Gen. for Scot. '50-1; Lord Advocate '51-2, '53-7, '59-66, and '68-9; Lord Justice Clerk and Pres. 2nd Div. Court of Sess. '60-68. <i>Athenaeum</i> .	L.	Hon. H. J. Moncreiff, s.	361
P.C.; M.P. East Sussex '57-74, Chester '74-80, Scarbro' '80-4; Chm. of Ways and Means '65-72; Financial Sec. Treasury '73-4; Pres. Local Gov. Board '80-2; Ch. Duchy Lanc. '82-4; Chm. E. Sussex C.C. <i>Reform</i> .	L.	Hon. J. W. Dodson, s.	362
In Temp. '69; has been Conveyancing Counsel to Treasury and Official Exam. High Ct. of Justice; Memb. Lond. C.C. <i>Brooks's</i> .	L.	Hon. R. A. Hardcastle Collier, s.	363
M.P. Selkirksh. '61-8, S. Hampsh. '68-84; 2nd s. of 5th D. of Buccleuch and Queensberry. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. J. W. F. D. Scott-Montagu, s.	364
Grandson of the first lord, the well-known minister. <i>Athenaeum</i>	U.L.	Hon. S. E. Spring-Rice, s.	365
Lt.-Col., Comdt. 3rd Bat. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; L.L. Stirlingshire. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	M. of Graham, s.	366
D.L. Inverness Co. <i>Travellers</i>		E. A. S.-Gray, c.	367
P.C.; a Lord in Waiting '68-74; Under Sec. for War '80-5; First Com. of Works Feb. to April '86; Vice-Chm. Devon C.C.; app. Chm. of Committees, and Dep. Speaker of House of Lords '89. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Visct. Boringdon, s.	368
S.R.P. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Lord Aberdour, s.	369
J.P. Kent, Carnarvon, and Flint. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, s.	370
P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '59-61; Lord Chamberlain '70-80; app. Lord Steward of the Household July '86; is L.L. Cornwall; Chm. Cornwall C.C. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Valletort, s.	371
J.P. and D.L. Yorks, W.R. <i>Hurlingham</i>	C.	Hon. C. B. Stourton, s.	372
Has served in Scots Fusil., and 1st Life Guards. First E. was son of William IV. by Mrs. Jordan. <i>Travellers</i>	C.	Ld. Tewkesbury, s.	373
P.C.; K.T.; Gov. Madras '66-72, and Acting Viceroy <i>pro tem</i> , on death of Lord Mayo; has been Minister in U.S.A., Netherlands, Ambassador in Russia, and at Berlin. <i>Athenaeum</i> .	L.	William, Master of Napier, s.	374
Has been mem. of Coun. of Gov. of India; Acting Gov.-Gen. of India after death of Lord Elgin until arrival of a successor; Com.-in-Chief of Bombay army; commanded Abyssin. Exped.; Com.-in-Chief Bengal army; Gov. of Gibraltar; F.R.S.; D.C.L.; Constable of Tower and L. of Tower Hamlets '87. <i>United Service</i> .		Hon. R. W. Napier, s.	375
See biog. Is a grand-nephew of the celebrated Admiral. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Trafalgar, s.	376
	C.	Ld. H. P. Clinton, <i>b.</i>	377
See biography. <i>Benwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne</i>			378
K.G.; is premier Duke and Earl and hered. Earl Marshal of England. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	E. of Arundel and Surrey, s.	379
P.C.; M.P. Scarboro' '47-51 and '52-8; Compt. of Household '63-7; Gov. of Nova Scotia '58-63, Queensland '71; New Zealand '74-8; Victoria '80-5. <i>Travellers</i> .	U.L.	Rev. E. of Mulgrave, s.	380
Formerly M.P. Wilton '41-52.	U.L.	Visct. Somerton, s.	381
K.M.; late Lt. 1st Life Gds.; Maj. Q.O. Oxford Hussars. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. W. F. J. North, s.	382
K.G.; is a vice-admiral ret.; Special Envoy Extraord. '81, to invest King of Spain with Order of the Garter. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	E. Compton, M.P., s.	383
M.P. Hull '37-47; a Trustee of the National Gallery. <i>Travellers</i>	L.	Hon. W. H. James, M.P., s.	384
P.C.; succ. as and L. '66; M.P. Falmouth '57-66; a L. of the Admiralty '57-8; U. Sec. India '59-64; U. Home Sec. '64-66; Gov.-Gen. of India '72-6; F. Lord of the Admiralty '80-5. <i>Travellers</i> .	U.L.	Visct. Baring, M.P., s.	385

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
386	87	Northesk, George John, 5th E. of . . .	Carnegie .	1647	1843	1878
387	26	Northington (<i>see</i> Henley). Northumberland, Algernon George, 6th D. of .	Percy .	1766	1810	1867
388	495	Norton, Charles Bowyer, 1st L. . . .	Adderley .	1878	1814	. .
389	232	Norwich, John Thomas, 88th Bp. of . . .	Pelham .	. .	1811	. .
390	472	Ockham (<i>see</i> Wentworth).	O'Hagan .	1870	1878	1885
391	457	O'Hagan, Thomas Towneley, and L. . . .	O'Neill .	1868	1839	1883
392	132	O'Neill, Edward, and L.	Onslow .	1801	1853	1870
393	402	Onslow, William Hillier, 4th E. of . . .	Onslow .	1801	1853	1870
394	140	Oranmore and Browne, Geoffrey Dominick Augustus Frederick, 2nd L.	Browne- Guthrie .	1836	1819	1860
395	456	Orford, Horatio, 4th E. of	Walpole .	1806	1813	1858
396	364	Oriel (<i>see</i> Massereene).	Walsh .	1868	1827	1881
397	227	Ormathwaite, Arthur, 2nd L.	Butler .	1825	1844	1854
398	249	Ormonde, James Edward William Theobald, 3rd M. of. Sits as Ld. Ormonde (1821).	Monson .	1886	1829	. .
399	59	Oxenbridge, William John, 1st Visct. . .	Oxenford (<i>see</i> Stair). Oxford, William, 2nd Bp. of	Stubbs .	1825	. .
400	453	Pembroke and Montgomery, George Robert Charles, 13th E. of	Herbert .	1551	1850	1862
401	462	Penrhyn, George Sholto Gordon, and L. . .	Douglas- Pennant .	1866	1836	1886
402	307	Penzance, James Plaisted, 1st L. . . .	Wilde .	1869	1816	. .
403	238	Percy, Henry George, E. Sits as Ld. Lovaine .	Percy .	1784	1846	. .
404	273	Peterborough, William Connor, 26th Bp. of .	Magée .	. .	1821	. .
405	378	Petre, Rev. William Joseph, 13th L. . . .	Petre .	1603	1847	1884
406	390	Plunket, Most Rev. William Conyngham, 4th L.	Plunket .	1827	1828	1871
407	288	Poltimore, Augustus Frederick George War- wick, and L.	Bampfylde .	1831	1837	1858
408	23	Polwarth, Walter Hugh, 6th L.	Hepburne- Scott .	1690	1838	1867
409	222	Ponsonby (<i>see</i> Bessborough). Portland, William John Arthur Charles James, 6th D. of	Cavendish- Bentinck .	1716	1857	1879
410	200	Portman, William Henry Berkeley, 2nd Visct. .	Portman .	1873	1809	1888
411	79	Portsmouth, Isaac Newton, 5th E. of . . .	Wallop .	1743	1825	1854
412	204 & 523	Poulett, William Henry, 6th E.	Poulett .	1706	1827	1864
413	136	Powerscourt, Mervyn Edward, 7th Visct. .	Wingfield .	1743	1836	1844
414	108	Powis, Edward James, 3rd E. of	Herbert .	1804	1818	1848
415	429	Radnor, William, 5th E. of	Pleydell-Bou- verie .	1765	1841	1889
416	429	Raglan, George FitzRoy Henry, 3rd L. . . .	Somerset .	1852	1857	1884
		Ramsay (<i>see</i> Dalhousie).				

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
S.R.P.; formerly lieut.-col. Scots Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Lord Rosehill, s. . .	392
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Beeralston '31-2, North Northumberland '52-65; a Lord of the Admiralty '58; Vice-Pres. of Board of Trade '59; Lord Privy Seal '78-80; is L.L. of Northumberland. <i>United Service</i> .	C.	E. Perry, s. (peer) . .	396
P.C.; M.P. North Staffordshire '41-78; Pres. Board of Health and Vice-Pres. Council '58-9; Under Sec. Colonies '66-8; Pres. Board of Trade '74-8. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon.C.L.Adderley, s. . .	397
See biography	L.	. . . . .	398
A minor. The first Lord was Lord Chan. of Ireland. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon.M.H.O'Hagan, b. .	399
M.P. Antrim Co. '63-80. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, s. . .	400
High Steward of Guildford. The first peer was Chancellor of the Exchequer. A Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. July '86 to Feb. '87, Und. Sec. for the Colonies Feb. '87 to Feb. '88; Parl. Sec. to the Bd. of Trade '1eb. to Nov. '88, when he was app. Gov. of New Zealand. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Cranley, s. . .	401
I.R.P. (elected '69). <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. H. B. Guthrie, s. . .	403
M.P. East Norfolk, '35-7. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	R. H. Walpole, n. . .	404
M.P. Leominster '65-8, Radnorshire '68-80; formerly in Life Guards; L.L. Radnorshire; Chm. Radnorsh. C.C. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon.A.H. J. Walsh, M.P., s. . .	405
Is hered. Chief Butler of Ireland; formerly capt. Life Guards; L.L. Kilkenny Co. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Lord J. Butler, b. . .	406
P.C.; M.P. Reigate '58-61; Treas. of Household '73-4; Capt. Yeo. of Guard '80-5 and Feb. to July '86; A.D.C. to Queen; Dep. Speaker House of Lords; Col. Com. 3rd Linc. Regt.; Chm. Lincolnsh. C.C. (Lindsey Div.). <i>Devonshire</i> .	L.	Hon. D. J. Monson, b. (to barony of Monson).	407
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i> .	C.	Hon. S. Herbert, M.P., b. . .	408
Succ. in the Herbert barony '61; Under Sec. War '74-5. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. Edward Sholto Douglas-Pennant, s. .	409
Is owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; M.P. Carnarvonshire '66-8 and '74-80. <i>Carlton</i> .	L.	. . . . .	401
P.C.; a Baron of the Court of Exchequer '60-3; Judge of Probate and Divorce Court '63-72; is Dean of Arches and Chancellor of York. <i>Brooks's</i> ; <i>Eashing Park, Godalming</i> .	C.	L. Warkworth, s. . .	402
P.C.; s.s. D. of Northumberland; E. Oxford; m. 68 Lady Edith, d. 8th D. of Argyll; Col. 3rd Batt. Northumberland Fusil. and of 2nd Northumberland (Percy) Art. Vol.; M.P. N. Northumberland '68-85; Treasurer of Household '74-5; called to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Lovaine '87.	L.	. . . . .	403
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i>	C.	Hon. B. H. Petre, b. .	404
Domestic Prelate at Vatican Court. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. W. L. Plunket, s. . .	405
Bp. of Meath '76; trans. to archbishopric of Dublin '84. The first peer was Lord Chancellor of Ireland. <i>National</i> .	C.	Hon. C. R. G. W. Bampfylde, s. .	406
P.C.; Treas. of the Household '72-4. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Mast. of Polwarth, s. .	407
S.R.P.; L.L. Selkirkshire. <i>Harden, Selkirkshire</i>	C.	Ld. H. C. Bentinck, M.P., s. b. . .	408
P.C.; formerly in Coldstream Guards; late Col. Hon. Artillery Com.; app. Master of the Horse '86; L.L. Caithness-shire '89; m. June 11th, '89, Miss Dallas-Yorke.	L.	Capt. the Hon. E. W. B. Portman, s. . .	409
M.P. Shaftesbury '52-7, and Dorsetshire '57-85; D.L. and J.P. Somerset and Dorset; Col. W. Somerset Yeo. Cav. '54-72; Chm. Dorset C.C.	U.L.	Visct. Lymington, M.P., s. . .	410
Hereditary Bailiff of Burley, New Forest. <i>Brooks's</i>	C.	Visct. Hinton, s. . .	411
Formerly in the army. <i>Army and Navy</i>	U.L.	Hon. M. R. Wingfield, s. . .	412
I.R.P. (elected '65); cr. Lord Powerscourt in peerage of the United Kingdom '85; formerly in Life Guards. <i>Brooks's</i> .	C.	G. C. Herbert, n. . .	413
M.P. N. Shropshire '43-8; L.L. Montgomerysh. is directly descended from the famous Lord Clive. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Folkestone, s. .	414
P.C.; Treasurer of the Household. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. F. R. Somerset, s. . .	415
Formerly Capt. Gren. Gds., now Capt. Roy. Eng. Milit. The first peer was the Field Marshal who died in the Crimea. <i>Carlton</i> .			

No.	umber Pre- fence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Suc- ceeded.
416	375	Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark, 5th E. of. Sits as Ld. Ranfurly (1826).	Knox . .	1831	1856	1875
417	460	Rathdonnell, Thomas Kane, and L. . . .	McClintock- Ranbury	1868	1848	1879
418	186	Ravensworth, Henry George, and E. of . .	Liddell .	1874	1821	1878
419	376	Rayleigh, John William, 3rd L.	Strutt .	1821	1842	1873
420	509	Reay, Donald James, 11th L. Sits as Ld. Reay (1881).	Mackay .	1628	1839	1876
421	526	Revelstoke, Edward Charles, 1st L. . . .	Baring .	1885	1828	. .
422	331	Ribblesdale, Thomas, 4th L.	Lister .	1797	1854	1876
423	13	Richmond and Gordon, Charles Henry, 6th D. of.	Gordon- Lennox	1675	1818	1860
424		Ripon, George Frederick Samuel, 1st M. of .	Robinson .	1871	1827	. .
425	251	Ripon, William Boyd, 3rd Bp. of	Carpenter .	1836	1841	1884
426	409	Robartes, Thomas Charles, and L. . . .	Agar- Robartes.	1869	1844	1882
427	243	Rochester, Anthony Wilson, 98th Bp. of .	Thoro'd .	. .	1825	. .
428	366	Roden, John Strange, 5th E. of. Sits as Lord Olanbrassill (1821).	Jocelyn .	1771	1823	1880
429	306	Rodney, George Bridges Harley Dennett, 7th L.	Rodney .	1782	1857	1864
430	463	Rollo, John Rogerson, 10th L. Sits as Lord Dunning (1869).	Rollo . .	1651	1835	1852
431	447	Romilly, William, 2nd L.	Romilly .	1865	1835	1874
432	133	Romney, Charles, 4th E. of	Marsham .	1801	1841	1874
433	380	Rosebery, Archibald Philip, 5th E. of. Sits as Ld. Rosebery (1828).	Primrose .	1703	1847	1866
434	138	Ross (see Glasgow).				
434	138	Rosse, Lawrence, 4th E. of	Parsons .	1806	1840	1867
435	130	Rosslyn, Francis Robert, 4th E. of	St. Clair- Erskine.	1801	1833	1866
436	418	Rossmore, Derrick Warner William, 5th L. Sits as Lord Rossmore (1838).	Westenra .	1796	1853	1874
437	525	Rothschild, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st L. . . .	Rothschild.	1885	1840	. .
438	504	Rowton, Montagu William, 1st L.	Lowry-Corry	1880	1838	. .
439	169	Roxburghe, James Henry Robert, 7th D. of. Sits as E. Innes (1837).	Innes-Ker .	1707	1839	1875
440	180	Russell, John Francis Stanley, 2nd E. . .	Russell .	1861	1865	1876
441	21	Rutland, John James Robert, 7th D. of . .	Manners .	1703	1818	1881
442		Sackville, Lionel, 2nd L.	Sackville- West.	1876	1827	1881
443		Saint Albans, William Amelius Aubrey de Vere, 10th D. of.	Beauclerk .	1684	1840	1841
444	236	St. Albans, Thomas Legh, 1st Bp. of . . .	Claughton .	. .	1808	. .
445	242	St. David's, William Basil, 119th Bp. of .	Jones . .	. .	1822	. .
446	149	Saint Germans, Henry Cornwallis, 5th E. of .	Eliot . .	1815	1835	188
447	272	St. John of Bletso, Beauchamp Moubray, 16th L.	St. John .	1558	1844	188
448	498	Saint Leonards, Edward Burtenshaw, 2nd L. .	Sugden .	1852	1847	187

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
<i>Dungannon Park, Dungannon</i>	C.	Visct. Northland, s.	416
Formerly in the army; elected an I.R.P. '89. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. W. McC-Bunbury, s.	417
M.P. S. Northumberland '52-78. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. A. C. Liddell, b.	418
Formerly Professor of Experimental Physics, Camb. Univ.; is Prof. Nat. Philos., Roy. Institution. <i>Athenæum</i> .	C.	Hon. R. J. Strutt, s.	419
Chief of Clan Mackay; Ld. Rector of St. Andrews '84; Gov. of Bombay since '85. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Baron Æ. Mackay, c. (to Sc. barony).	420
A merchant and banker in London. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Hon. J. Baring, s.	421
Capt. Rifle Brigade; a Lord in Waiting '80-5, and in '86. <i>Brooks's</i>	U.L.	Hon. T. Lister, s.	422
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. W. Sussex '41-60; formerly Roy. Horse Gds.; L.L. of Banffshire; Pres. of Poor Law Board '59; Pres. Board of Trade '67-8 and '85; Pres. of the Council '74-80; Sec. for Scotland '85-6; Chm. W. Sussex C.C. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	E. of March, s.	423
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Hull '52-3, Huddersfield '53-7, W. Riding '57-9; succ. as E. de Grey and Ripon '59; Under Sec. for War (and a short time for India) '59-63; Sec. for War '63-66; Pres. of Coun. '68-73; Gov. Gen. of India '80-4; First Lord of Admiralty Feb. to July '86; L.L. North Riding; Chm. West Riding C.C. <i>Athenæum</i> .	L.	E. de Grey, s.	424
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i>			425
M.P. East Cornwall '80-2. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	Hon. T. C. R. A. Robartes, s.	426
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i>			427
Formerly in the army. <i>United Service</i>	C.	Hon. W. N. Jocelyn, b.	428
Lieut. Life Guards. The first peer was the celebrated Admiral. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. R. W. Rodney, b.	429
Formerly a S. R. P. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	William, Master of Rollo, s.	430
Clerk of Enrolments, Chancery Div. First peer was Master of Rolls. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. J. G. Le M. Romilly, s.	431
Pres. Marine Society; app. a Lord in Waiting '89. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Marsham, s.	432
See biography. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Lord Dalmeny, s.	433
D.C.L. Oxon; LL.D. Dub.; I.R.P. (elected '68); elected Chan. Dub. Univ. '85, and Pres. Roy. Dub. Soc. March '87. The 3rd E. was F.R.S., and Chm. Univ. of Dub. <i>Athenæum</i> .	C.	Ld. Oxmantown, s.	434
Was Ambassador Extraordinary to Madrid on the late King of Spain's marriage; P.C., Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms '86. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Ld. Loughborough, s.	435
Formerly in the army. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. P. C. West-enra, b.	436
M.P. Aylesbury '65-85; e. s. late Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, and member of the world-famous financial house; app. L.L. Buckingham '89. <i>Brooks's</i> .	L.	Hon. L. W. Rothschild, s.	437
Was private sec. to the late Lord Beaconsfield, and accompanied him to Berlin as acting sec. of Embassy. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.		438
M.P. Roxburghshire '70-4; L.L. of Roxburghshire. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	M. of Bowmont, s.	439
g.s. of Earl Russell, the well-known statesman, whom he succ. <i>Broom Hall, Teddington</i> .		Hon. B. A. W. Russell, b.	440
M.P. Newark '41-7, Colchester '50-7, N. Leicestershire '57-85, Melton Div. '85-8; 1st Com. Wks. with seat on the Cabinet '52, '58-9, and '66-8; Postmaster-General '74-80 and '85-6; Chanc. of Duchy since '86; D.C.L. Oxon. '76.	C.	M. of Granby, M.P., s.	441
Was assist. précis writer to the 4th E. of Aberdeen; ent. Dip. Service '47; Sec. of Embassy '67; in the absence of the Ambassador was Min. Plen. at Paris '71-2; Min. to Argentine Repub. '72-8, Madrid '78-81, Washington '81-8; G.C.M.G. '88. P.C.; is hered. Grand Falconer, hered. Registrar to the Court of Chancery, and L.L. of Notts; Hon. Col. Robin Hood R.V. The 1st D. was son of Charles II. by Nell Gwynne. <i>Brooks's</i> .	C.	Hon. W. E. Sackville-West, b.	442
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i>			443
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i>			444
Formerly R.N., and a clerk in Foreign Office. <i>Travellers</i> .	U.L.	Lord Eliot, s.	445
Formerly in the army; is the older branch of the same family as the celebrated Visct. Bolingbroke. <i>Junior Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. Henry B. O. St. John, s.	447
The 1st Lord was the celebrated lawyer and judge. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. H. F. Sugden, b.	448

No.	Number of Precedence	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
460	553	Saint Levan, John, 1st L.	St. Aubyn .	1887	1829	. . .
460	531	Saint Oswald, Rowland, 1st L.	Winn .	1885	1820	. . .
461	207	St. Vincent, Carnegie Parker, 5th Visct.	Jervis .	1801	1855	1885
462	36	Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot, 3rd M. of Saltersford (see Courtown).	Gascoyne- Cecil	1789	1830	1868
463	473	Sandhurst, William, 2nd L.	Mansfield .	1871	1855	1876
464	68	Sandwich, Edward George Henry, 8th E. of .	Montagu .	1660	1839	1884
465	345	Sandys, Augustus Frederick Arthur, 4th L. .	Sandys .	1802	1840	1861
466	561	Savile, John Savile, 1st L.	Lumley .	1888	1819	. . .
467	275	Saye and Sele, John Fiennes, 14th L. . . .	Twisleton Wykeham- Fiennes	1447 1603	1830	1887
468	75	Scarborough, Aldred Frederick George Beresford, 10th E. of.	Lumley .	1690	1857	1884
469	293	Scarsdale, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden, 4th L.	Curzon .	1761	1831	1856
470	316	Seafeld James, 11th E. of. Sits as Ld. Strathapey (1884).	Ogilvie- Grant	1701	1876	1888
471	419	Seaton, Reginald John Upton, 3rd L. . . .	Colborne .	1839	1854	1898
472	385	Sefton, William Philip, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. Sefton (1831).	Molyneux .	1771	1835	1855
473	193	Selborne, Roundell, 1st E. of	Palmer .	1882	1812	. . .
474	72	Shaftesbury, Anthony, 9th E. of	Ashley- Cooper	1672	1869	1886
475	312	Shannon, Henry Bentinck, 5th E. of. Sits as L. Carleton (1786).	Boyle .	1756	1833	1868
476	346	Sheffield, Henry North, 3rd E. of. Sits as Ld. Sheffield (1802).	Holroyd .	1816	1832	1876
477	310	Sherborne, Edward Lenox, 4th L.	Dutton .	1784	1831	1883
478	224	Sherbrooke, Robert, 1st Visct.	Lowe .	1880	1811	. . .
479	56	Shrewsbury and Talbot, Charles Henry John, 10th E. of. Shute (see Barrington).	Talbot .	1442 1784	1860	1877
480	209	Sidmouth, William Wells, 3rd Visct. . . .	Addington .	1805	1824	1864
481	285	Silchester (see Longford).	St. Clair	1489	1831	1880
482	348	Sinclair, Charles William, 14th L.	Browne .	1800	1820	1845
483	308	Sligo, George John, 3rd M. of. Sits as Lord Monteagle (1806).	Somers	1784	1815	1883
484	12	Somerhill (see Clamcarde).	St. Maur .	1546	1810	1885
485	308	Somers, Philip Reginald, 5th L.	Cocks .	1784	1815	1883
486	12	Somerset, Archibald Henry Algernon, 13th D. of.	St. Maur .	1546	1810	1885
487	192	Somerton (see Normanton).	Milles .	1880	1824	. . .
488	304	Sondes, George Watson, 1st E.	Fitz-Roy .	1780	1867	1872
489	464	Southampton, Charles Henry, 4th L. . . .	Carnegie .	1633	1827	1849
490	464	Southesk, James, 9th E. of. Sits as Ld. Ballinhard (1869).				

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
<i>a. s.</i> late Sir E. Aubyn, Bart.; <i>E.</i> Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb. (B.A. '52); <i>m.</i> Lady Elizabeth, and <i>d.</i> 4th M. Townshend; is D.L., J.P. Cornwall, Deputy Special Warden of the Stanneries; formerly Col. 3rd Batt. D. Cornwall's Light Infantry; M.P. W. Cornwall '58-85, and for W. or St. Ives D., '85-7. M.P. N. Linco. '68-85; a Lord of the Treasury '74-80; for several years to '85 Con. Whip in House of Commons. <i>Carlton</i> . Formerly in the army; the 1st peer was the celebrated Admiral Jervis. <i>Norton Disney, Newark</i> . See biography. <i>Carlton</i>	U.L. C. C. C.	Hon. John Townshend St. Aubyn, <i>s.</i> Hon. R. Winn, M.P., <i>s.</i> Hon. R. C. Jervis, <i>b.</i> Visct. Cranborne, M.P., <i>s.</i>	449 450 451 452
Formerly in Coldstream Guards; a Lord in Waiting '80-5; Under Sec. for War Feb. to July '86. <i>Brooks's</i> . M.P. Huntingdon '76-84; formerly in Gren. Guards; Chm. Hunts C.C. <i>Carlton</i> . Formerly in Life Guards. <i>St. James's</i>	L. C. L.	Hon. J. W. Mansfield, <i>b.</i> Hon. V. A. Montagu, <i>b.</i> Hon. M. W. G. Sandys, <i>b.</i>	453 454 455
P.C.; ent. Foreign Office '41; Min. to Saxony '66-7, Swiss Confederation '67-8, Brussels '68-83, Italy '83-8; G.C.B. '85; created a peer in recognition of his long diplomatic services. <i>St. James's, Travellers</i> . Capt. Oxfordshire Yeo. Cav. and D.L. Oxon. <i>Brooks's</i>. . . . .	. . . . .	John Savile Lumley Capt. the Hon. G. Cecil T. W. Fiennes, <i>s.</i>	456 457
Formerly in the army. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. O. V. Lumley, <i>b.</i>	458
Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P., <i>s.</i>	459
A minor . . . . .	. . . . .	Hon. T. Ogilvie-Grant, <i>b.</i>	460
J.P. Devon . . . . .	. . . . .	Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, <i>b.</i>	461
K.G.; formerly in the Guards, retired '58; L.L. of Lancashire. <i>Travellers</i> . P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '47-52 and 53-7, Richmond '61-72; Sol.-Gen. '61-3; Att.-Gen. '63-66; Ld. Chancellor '72-4 and '80-5; cr. Lord Selborne '72; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89. (See biography.) <i>Athenaum</i> ; <i>Blackmoor, Petersfield</i> . A minor; <i>g.s.</i> of the eminent philanthropist. <i>St. Giles' House, Cranborne, Dorset</i> . Was in the diplomatic service. <i>Carlton</i>	U.L. U.L.	Visct. Molyneux, <i>s.</i> Visct. Wolmer, M.P., <i>s.</i> Hon. E. Ashley (ex-M.P.), <i>un.</i>	462 463 464
M.P. E. Sussex '57-65; formerly in dip. service. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Boyle, <i>s.</i>	465
<i>Travellers</i> , <i>White's, Turf</i>	C.B.	Ld. Stanley, of Alderley (to <i>fr.</i> barony). Hon. and Rev. F. G. Dutton, <i>b.</i>	466 467
G.C.B., P.C., LL.D., D.C.L.; M.P. Kidderminster '52-9; Calne '59-68, Univ. of London '68-80; Joint Sec. Board of Control '52-5; Vice-Pres. Board of Trade and Paymaster-Gen. '55-8; Pres. Board of Health and Vice-Pres. of Council '59-64; Chan. of Excheq. '68-73; Home Sec. '73-4. <i>Athenaum</i> . Hered. Lord High Steward of Ireland. <i>Carlton</i>	U.L. C.	. . . . . Visct. Ingestre, <i>s.</i>	468 469
M.P. Devizes '63-4; formerly in Royal Navy. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. A. Addington, <i>s.</i>	470
S.R.P.; formerly in army. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Mast. of Sinclair, <i>s.</i>	471
Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Connaught Rangers. <i>Travellers</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Ld. J. T. Browne, <i>b.</i>	472
Formerly in Royal Artillery. <i>May Hill, Newent, Gloucestershire</i> . The first D. was the celebrated Lord Protector <i>temp.</i> Ed. VI. <i>Travellers</i>	C. L.	H. H. Somers Cocks, <i>n.</i> Lord A. St. Maur, <i>b.</i>	473 474
M.P. E. Kent '68-74; formerly capt. Horse Guards; succ. as 5th L. '74. <i>Carlton</i> . Lt. 10th Hussars. <i>Aynho Park, Banbury</i>	C.	Visct. Throwley, <i>s.</i> Hon. E. A. Fitz-Roy, <i>b.</i>	475 476
K.T. '69; has been L.L. Kincardineshire; formerly in Grenadier Guards. <i>Carlton, Travellers</i> ; <i>Kinnard Castle, Brechin, N.B.</i>	C.	Lord Carnegie, <i>s.</i>	477

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
478	250	Southwell, George, 1st Bp. of	Ridding	.	1828	.
479	109	Spencer, John Poyntz, 5th E.	Spencer	1765	1835	1857
490	280	Stafford, Augustus Frederick Fitzherbert, 10th L.	Stafford-Jerningham	1640	1830	1885
491	421	Stair, John Hamilton, 10th E. of. Sits as Ld. Osnaford (1841).	Dalrymple	1703	1819	1864
492	542	Stalbridge, Richard de Aquila, 1st L.	Grosvenor	1886	1837	.
493	65	Stamford, Rev. Harry, 8th E. of.	Grey	1628	1812	1883
494	94	Stanhope, Arthur Philip, 6th E.	Stanhope	1718	1838	1875
495	414	Stanley of Alderley, Henry Edward John, 3rd L.	Stanley	1839	1827	1869
496	548	Stanley of Preston, Frederick Arthur, 1st L.	Stanley	1886	1840	.
497	155	Stewart of Garlies (<i>see</i> Galloway). Stradbroke, George Edward John Mowbray, 3rd E. of.	Rous	1821	1862	1886
498	175	Strafford, George Henry Charles, 3rd E. of	Byng	1847	1830	1886
499	401	Strange (<i>see</i> Athole). Stratheden and Campbell, William Fredrick, 2nd L.	Campbell	1836	1824	1860
500	82 & 551	Strathmore and Kinghorne, Claude, 13th E. of. Sits as Ld. Bowes.	Bowes-Lyon	1847 1606	1824	1861 1865
501	412	Strathspey (<i>see</i> Seafield). Stuart of Castle Stuart (<i>see</i> Moray).	Hanbury-Tracy	1838	1840	1877
502	313	Sudeley, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L.	Harbord	1786	1830	1853
503	61	Sudley (<i>see</i> Arran). Suffield, Charles, 5th L.	Howard	1603 1626	1833	1876
504	29	Suffolk and Berkshire, Henry Charles, 18th E. of. Sundridge (<i>see</i> Argyll).	Sutherland-Leveson-Gower	1833	1828	1861
505	185	Sutherland, George Granville William, 3rd D. of	Townshend	1874	1805	.
506	432	Sydney, John Robert, 1st E.	Talbot	1831	1846	1883
507	91	Talbot de Malahide, Richard Wogan, 6th L. Sits as Ld. Talbot de Malahide (1856).	Bennet	1714	1810	1859
508	157	Tankerville, Charles, 6th E. of	Gore-Langton.	1749	1847	1889
509	392	Temple, William Stephen, 6th E.	Chichester	1831	1821	1837
510	210	Templemore, Henry Spencer, 2nd L.	Upton	1806	1802	1863
511	515	Templetown, George Frederick, 3rd Visct.	Tennyson	1884	1809	.
512	377	Tennyson, Alfred, 1st L.	Abbott	1827	1865	1882
513	279	Tenterden, Charles Stuart Henry, 4th L.	Roper-Curzon.	1616	1822	1889
514	547	Teynham, Henry George, 17th L.	Thring	1886	1818	.
515	319	Thring, Henry, 1st L.	Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce.	1792	1838	1874

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
* See biography. <i>Athenaeum</i> ; <i>Thurgaston Priory, Southwell</i> . K.G.; P.C.; M.P. S. Northants '57; Viceroy of Ireland '68-74 and '82-5; Lord Pres. of Council '80-3 and Feb. to July '86; L.L. of Northants; Chm. Northants C.C. <i>Athenaeum</i> . <i>Athenaeum</i>	L. L.	Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P., <i>A.B.</i>	478 479
M.P. Wigtownshire '41-56; L.L. Cos. Wigtownshire and Ayr; was Capt. Scots Guards. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. Fitz-O. S. Jern- ingham, <i>b.</i>	480
P.C.; M.P. Flintshire '61-86; Vice-Cham. of Household '62-4; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '80-5; and 1st L. Whip in House of Commons '80-6. <i>Brooks's</i> .	L.	Visct. Dalrymple, s.	481
<i>Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope</i> . M.P. Leominster '68; E. Suffolk '70-5; a Lord of the Treasury '74-6; formerly musketry instructor Grenadier Guards; 1st Church Estates Commr. <i>Carlton</i> .	U.L. C.	Hon. Hugh Grosve- nor, s. W. Grey, <i>n.</i> Visct. Malton, s.	482 483 484
Was in diplomatic service. <i>Travellers</i> . P.C.; was M.P. Preston '65-8, N. Lancs '68-85, Blackpool Div. '85-6; Lord of the Admiralty '58; Finan. Sec. War Office '74-7; Finan. Sec. Treasury '77-8; Sec. for War '78-80; Sec. for Colonies '85-6; Pres. Board of Trade July '86-8; app. Gov.-Gen. of Canada '88; is <i>b.</i> and his heir pres. of E. of Derby. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. E. L. Stanley, <i>b.</i> Hon. Edward Geo. Villiers Stanley, s.	485 486
B.A. Camb.; D.L. and J.P. Suffolk; Lt.-Col. Comdg. 1st Vol. Brigade E.D.R.A. <i>Beckhams</i> ; 33, <i>Belgrave Square, S.W.</i> M.P. Tavistock '52-7, Middlesex '57-74; Parl. Sec. Poor Law Bd. '65-6; Under For. Sec. '70; a L. in Waiting '80; Under Sec. India '80-3; First Civil Service Commr. '80-8; is L.L. Middx.; called to Ho. of Lords in his father's barony of Strafford '80, but bore courtesy title of V. Enfield. <i>Brooks's</i> . M.P. Cambridge '47-52; Harwich '59-60. <i>Reform</i>	C. L.	W. J. Rous, <i>c.</i> Col. Hon. Henry Wm. John Byng, <i>b.</i>	487 488
S.R.P.; is L.L. of Forfarshire; created a peer of the U.K. '87. <i>Carlton</i> .	L. C.	Hon. H. G. Camp- bell, <i>b.</i> Ld. Glamis, s.	489 490
P.C.; M.P. Montgomery Dist. '63-77; formerly in the navy; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms Feb. to July '86. <i>Brooks's</i> .	L.	Hon. W. C. F. H.- Tracy, s.	491
P.C.; a Lord in Waiting '68-72; Mast. of Buckhounds Feb. to July '86; Lord of Bedchamber to Prince of Wales since '72; K.C.B. '76. <i>Travellers</i> . M.P. Malmesbury '59-68. <i>Travellers</i>	L.U. L.	Hon. C. Harbord, s. Visct. Andover, s.	492 493
K.G.; M.P. Sutherland 52-61; is L.L. of Sutherland and Cro- marty. <i>Marlborough</i> .	L.	M. of Stafford, s.	494
G.C.B.; P.C., succ. as 3rd Visct. '31; M.P. Whitchurch '26-31; Lord Chamberlain '59-66 and '68-74; Lord Steward '80-5 and Feb. to July '86; L.L. Kent; capt. Deal Castle. <i>Travellers</i> . Formerly in the army. <i>Army and Navy</i>	L. C.	. . . . . Hon. J. B. Talbot, s.	495 496
P.C.; M.P. North Northumberland '32-59; Lord Steward '67-8; has been Capt. Gent.-at-Arms. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Lord Bennet, s.	497
D.L. and J.P. Somerset; late Maj. N. Somerset Yeo. Cav.; M.P. Mid Somerset '78-85. <i>Junior Carlton</i> . Formerly in the Life Guards. <i>St. James's</i>	C. C.	A. W. S. Gore- Langton, s. Hon. A. H. Chiche- ster, s.	498 499
I.R.P.; M.P. Antrim '59-63; a ret. general and col. 2nd Life Gds.; served in Crimea. <i>United Service</i> . Poet Laureate since '50. (See biography.) <i>Aldworth, nr. Haslemere</i>	C. .	Henry E. M. D. C. Upton, <i>c.</i> Hon. H. Tennyson, s.	500 501
Lt. 3rd Batt. York and Lancaster Regt. Formerly Assist. Inspector Ex. and Audit Dept.; is Vice-Pres. Harleian Soc. <i>St. Stephen's</i> . Counsel to the Home Office '61-9; Parliamentary Counsel '69-86. <i>Athenaeum</i> .	L.	Hon. H. J. Roper- Curzon, s.	502 503 504
P.C.; formerly in dip. service; a Lord in Waiting '80-5 and Feb. to July '86; Paymaster-Gen. April to July '86. <i>Travellers</i> .	L.	Hon. J. F. H.-T.-C.- Bruce, s.	505

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
506	491	Tollemache, John, 1st L.	Tollemache	1876	1805	. .
507	201	Torrington, George Master, 9th Visct.	Byng . . .	1721	1886	1889
508	35	Townshend, John Villiers Stuart, 5th M.	Townshend	1786	1831	1863
509	439	Tredegar, Godfrey Charles, and L.	Morgan	1859	1830	1875
510	503	Trevor, Arthur Edwin, 1st L.	Hill Trevor	1880	1819	. .
511	248	Truro, George Howard, 2nd Bp. of	Wilkinson . .	. .	1833	. .
512	426	Truro, Charles Robert Claude, 2nd L.	Wilde . .	1850	1816	1855
513	507	Tweeddale, William Montagu, 10th M. of. Sits as Ld. Tweeddale (1881).	Hay . .	1694	1826	1878
514	512	Tweedmouth, Dudley Coutts, 1st L.	Marjoribanks	1881	1820	. .
		Tyrone (<i>see</i> Waterford).				
		Vane (<i>see</i> Londonderry).				
515	267	Vaux of Harrowden, Hubert George Charles, 7th L.	Mostyn . .	1523	1860	1882
516	338	Ventry, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L.	Eveleigh-de-Moleyns.	1800	1828	1868
517	296	Vernon, George William Henry, 7th L.	Venables-Vernon.	1762	1854	1883
518	147	Verulam, James Walter, 2nd E. of	Grimston .	1815	1809	1845
519	422	Vivian, Hussey Crespigny, 3rd L.	Vivian . .	1841	1834	1886
520	1	Wales, H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of. . . . .	. . . . .	1841	1841	. .
521	97	Waldegrave, William Frederick, 9th E.	Waldegrave	1729	1851	1859
522	302	Walsingham, Thomas, 6th L.	De Grey . .	1780	1843	1870
523	532	Wantage, Robert James, 1st L.	Loyd-Lindsay	1885	1832	. .
		Warwick (<i>see</i> Brooke).				
524	311	Waterford, John Henry De La Poer, 5th M. of. Sits as Ld. Tyrone (1786).	Beresford .	1789	1844	1866
525	497	Watson, William, L.	Watson . .	1880	1828	. .
526	28	Wellington, Henry, 3rd D. of	Wellesley .	1814	1846	1884
527	365	Wemyss and March, Francis Richard, 9th E. of. Sits as Ld. Wemyss (1821).	Charteris .	1633	1818	1883
528	416	Wenlock, Beilby, 3rd L.	Lawley . .	1839	1849	1880
529	268	Wentworth, Ralph Gordon, 12th L.	Milbanke .	1529	1839	1862
530	443	Westbury, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L.	Bethell . .	1861	1852	1875
531	31	Westminster, Hugh Lupus, 1st D. of.	Grosvenor .	1874	1825	. .
532	63	Westmorland, Francis Wm. Henry, 12th E. of. Wharnccliffe, Edward Montagu Stuart Granville, 1st E. of.	Fane . .	1624	1825	1859
533	187		Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie.	1876	1827	1855
534	124	Wicklow, Cecil Ralph, 6th E. of.	Howard . .	1793	1842	1881
		Wigan (<i>see</i> Crawford).				
535	266	Willoughby de Broke, Henry, 10th L.	Verney . .	1492	1844	1862
536	258	Willoughby de Eresby, Gilbert Henry, 22nd L.	Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby.	1313	1830	1888
537	135	Wilton, Seymour John Grey, 4th E. of	Egerton . .	1801	1839	1885
538	499	Wimborne, Ivor Bertie, 1st L.	Guest . .	1880	1835	. .
539	33	Winchester, Augustus John Henry Beaumont, 15th M. of.	Paulet . .	1551	1858	1887

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
M.P. S. Cheshire '41-68, W. Cheshire '68-72. <i>Carlton</i> . . .	C.	Hon. W. F. Tolle- mache, s.	506
A minor	C.	Hon. S. Byng, <i>un..</i>	507
M.P. Tamworth '56-63. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Visct. Raynham, s.	508
M.P. Brecknockshire '58-75; served in the Crimea. <i>Carlton</i> . . .	C.	Hon. F. C. Morgan, M.P., b.	509
D. L. and J.P. Co. Down; D.L. Denbighshire. <i>Carlton</i> . . .	C.	Hon. A. W. Hill- Trevor, s.	510
See biography. <i>Athenaeum</i>			511
A volunteer A.D.C. to the Queen; Lt.-Col. com. 3rd V. Brig. 1.ond. Div. R.A. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	T. M. M. Wilde, n.	512
M.P. Taunton '65-8, Haddington Dist. '78; formerly Bengal Civil Service. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.U.	E. of Gifford, s.	513
M.P. Berwick '53-68 and '74-81; partner Meux & Co. <i>Travellers'</i>	L.	Rt. Hon. E. Marjori- banks, M.P., s.	514
In diplomatic service. This barony was called out of abeyance in '58. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. R. E. M. Mos- tyn, b.	515
I.R.P. (elected '71). <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. F. E. de-Mo- leyns, s.	516
Formerly in the army. <i>Travellers'</i>	L.	Hon. G. F. A. V.- Vernon, s.	517
M.P. St. Albans '30, Newport '31, Herts '32-45; a Lord in Waiting '52 and '58-9; L.L. Herbs. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Grimston, M.P., s.	518
British Minister at Brussels since '84; in dip. service since '56. <i>Travellers'</i>		Hon. G. Crespiigny B. Vivian, s.	519
See biography. <i>United Service</i>		Prince Albert Victor Christian Ed., s.	520
App. a Lord in Waiting '86. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Chewton, s..	521
M.P. West Norfolk '65-71; a Lord in Waiting '74-5; V.-Chm. Norfolk C.C. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. J. A. de Grey, h.b.	522
P.C., K.C.B. Served with distinction Crimea; M.P. Berks. '65-85; Finan. Sec. War Office '77-80; L.L. Berks. <i>Travellers'</i>	C.		523
P.C.; M.P. Co. Waterford '65-66; formerly in Life Guards; Master of Buckhounds '85-6; L.L. Co. Waterford <i>Carlton</i>	C.	E. of Tyrone, s.	524
P.C.; M.P. Glasgow and Aberdeen University '76; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '74-6; Lord Advocate '76-80; a Lord of Appeal in ordinary since '80. 20. <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>	C.		525
M.P. Andover '74-80; was a Lt.-col. Gren. Guards. <i>Marlborough</i>	C.	Col. Ld. A. C. Wel- lesley, b.	526
M.P. E. Gloucestershire '41-6. Haddingtonshire '47-83; a Lord of Treasury '53-5; is Hon. Col. London Scottish R.V. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Ld. Elcho, M.P., s.	527
M.P. Chester April to July '80; V.-Chm. E.R. Yorks C.C. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. R. T. Lawley, b.	528
Eldest surv. s. and heir of E. of Lovelace, by his first wife, the only d. of the celebrated Lord Byron, and g.s. of the late Baroness Wentworth; is styled by courtesy Visct. Ockham, that being the second title of the E. of Lovelace. <i>Athenaeum</i>	L.	Hon. Ada Milbanke, d.	529
Formerly in army. First peer was L.d. Chancellor. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. R. Bethell, s.	530
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Chester '47-69; succ. as 3rd M. '69; Master of Horse '80-5; L.L. of Cheshire; app. L.L. of the new County of London Oct. '88. <i>Brooks's</i>	U.L.	E. Grosvenor, g.s..	531
Formerly in the army. <i>Army and Navy</i>		Ld. Burghersh, s..	532
Succ. as 3rd L. '55; formerly in Grenadier Guards. <i>Carlton</i> . . .	C.	Hon. F. D. M.-S.- Wortley.	533
Formerly in the army; app. L.L. Co. Wicklow '87. I.R.P. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Ld. Clonmore, s.	534
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. R. G. Verney, s.	535
P.C.; is Lord Great Chamberlain; succ. as Lord Aveland '67; and succ. his mother, Lady Willoughby De Eresby, a peeress in her own right, '88; M.P. Boston '52-6, Rutland '56-67. <i>Travellers'</i> '12, <i>Belgrave Square</i>	C.	Hon. Gilbert H. D. Willoughby, s.	536
Formerly Capt. 1st Life Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Grey de Wil- ton, s.	537
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. I. C. Guest, s.	538
Is premier M. of England; is in the Guards, and served in Nile Expedition '85. <i>Guards</i>	C.	Ld. H. W. M. Paulet, b.	539

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born	Succeeded.
540	231	Winchester, Edward Harold, 84th Bp. of . . .	Browne	1811	1811	1887
541	66	Winchelsea and Nottingham, Murray Edward Gordon, 12th E. of . . .	Murray	1828	1851	1887
542	270	Windsor, Robert George, 14th L.	Windsor-Clive.	1829	1857	1869
543	485	Winmarleigh, John, 1st L.	Wilson-Patten.	1877	1802	1887
544	226	Winton (<i>see</i> Eglintoun).	Wolseley	1885	1833	1887
545	470	Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, 1st Visct.	Glyn	1869	1864	1888
546	234	Wolverton, Frederic, 4th L.	Philpott	1807	1807	1887
547	411	Worcester, Henry, 102nd Bp. of	Wrottesley	1838	1824	1857
548	382	Worlingham (<i>see</i> Gosford).	Best	1829	1826	1869
549	163	Wrottesley, Arthur, 3rd L.	Anderson-Pelham.	1837	1859	1875
550	8	Wynford, William Draper Mortimer, 3rd L.	Thomson	1819	1819	1887
551	172	Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley, 4th E. of	Dundas	1838	1844	1873
552	261	Zetland, Lawrence, 3rd E. of	Curzon	1308	1851	1873
		Cecil George, 15th L.				

Scotch Peers who are

No.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
1	Arbuthnott, John, 9th Visct.	Arbuthnott	1811	1806	1860
2	Belhaven and Stenton, James, 9th L.	Hamilton	1847	1822	1875
3	Borthwick, Archibald Patrick Thomas, 21st L.	Borthwick	1852	1867	1885
4	Buchan, David Stuart, 13th E. of	Erskine	1869	1815	1857
5	Carnwath, Robert Harris, 12th E. of	Dalzell	1828	1847	1867
6	Dysart, William John Manners, 9th E. of	Tollemache	1843	1859	1873
7	Elibank, Montolieu Fox, 10th L.	Oliphant-Murray.	1843	1840	1871
8	Fairfax, John Contée, 11th L.	Fairfax	1827	1830	1869
9	Falkland, Byron Plantagenet, 12th Visct.	Cary	1820	1845	1876
10	Leven and Melville, Ronald Ruthven, 11th E. of	Leslie-Melville	1841	1835	1869
11	Mar and Kellie, Walter John Francis, 14th E. of	Erskine	1856	1865	1883
12	Newburgh, Sigismund Nicholas Venantius Gactano Francis Giustiniani, 6th E. of	Bandini	1860	1818	1877
13	Orkney, Edmund Walter, 7th E. of	Fitzmaurice	1866	1867	1889
14	Perth and Melfort, George, 14th E. of	Drummond	1805	1807	1840
15	Queensberry, John Sholto, 8th M. of	Douglas	1882	1844	1853
16	Ruthven, Walter James, 6th L.	Hore-Ruthven	1851	1838	1864
17	Saltoun, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L.	Fraser	1445	1851	1886
18	Sempill, William, 15th L.	Forbes-Sempill.	1489	1836	1814
19	Strathallan, James David, 8th Visct.	Drummond.	1686	1839	1886
20	Torphichen, James Walter, 12th L.	Sandilands	1564	1846	1869

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i> ; <i>Farnham Locke, Surrey</i> High Sheriff '79; M.P. S. Lincs. '84-5, Spalding D. '85-7. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Visct. Maidstone, s.	540 541
D.L. S. Salop. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. O. Windsor-Clive, s.	542
P.C.; M.P. Lincs. '30-1, N. Lincs. '32-74; Chairman of Ways and Means '52-53; Chancellor of Duchy '67-8; Chief Sec. for Ireland Sept. to Dec. '68. <i>Carlton</i> . See biography. <i>United Service</i>	C.	J. A. Wilson-Patten, g.s.	543
Partner in banking house of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; J.P. Dorset. <i>Brooks's</i> . See biography. <i>Athenæum</i>	L.	Hon. Frances G. Wolseley, d.	544 545
A Lord in Waiting '69-74, '80-5; L.L. of Staffs., resigned '87. <i>Brooks's</i> . Formerly in the Rifle Brigade. <i>Carlton</i>	L.	Lt. Hon. W. Wrottesley, s.	547
Vice-Adm. Co. Lincoln. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. H. M. Best, b.	548
See biography. <i>Athenæum</i> M.P. Richmond '72-3; a Lord in Waiting '80; formerly in Horse Guards; app. Viceroy of Ireland Aug. '89. <i>Turf</i> . This barony was for many years in abeyance prior to 1829. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Ld. Dundas, s.	549 550 551
	C.	Hon. D. Curzon, sis.	552

not Peers of Parliament.

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Formerly in the army. <i>Scottish Conservative</i>		John, Master of Arbuthnott, s.	1
<i>Kilgraston Road, Grange, Edinburgh</i>			2
<i>Ravenstone, Whithorn, Wigtonshire</i>	C.		3
Formerly capt. 35th Foot		Ld. Cardross, s.	4
Formerly major Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; retired as lieut.-col. <i>Naval and Military</i> .	C.	Lord Dalzell, s.	5
L.L. of Rutlandshire. <i>Backminster Park, Grantham</i>		Hon. A. Tollemache, s.	6
Formerly commander R.N.; served China '60. <i>Naval and Military</i> .		Hon. A. W. C. Oliphant Murray, Master of Elbank, s.	7
Is M.D. <i>Northampton, Prince George Co., Maryland U.S.A.</i>		Hon. A. K. Fairfax, s.	8
Formerly major Sussex Regt., ret. as lieut.-col. '84. <i>Carlton</i>		Hon. L. P. Cary, s.	9
A partner in the banking firm of Melville, Evans, & Co. <i>Carlton, Travellers</i> .		Visct. Kirkcladie, s.	10
Is a Lieut. 3rd Batt. Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders		Hon. W. A. Forbes Erskine, b.	11
Is Prince Giustiniani Bandini in the Roman States. <i>Rome</i>		Visct. Kynnaid, s.	12
Lieut. 3rd Battn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry	C.	A. Fitzmaurice, b.	13
Formerly capt. 93rd Highlanders. Is Duc de Melfort and Comte de Lussau in France. <i>Scottish</i> .		Visct. Strathallan .	14
Formerly a S.R.P., but failed to secure re-election in '80, as was understood, because of his religious opinions. <i>Turf</i> . Formerly capt. Rifle Brigade; served in Crimea and Indian Mutiny. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Drumlanrig, s.	15
Formerly major and lieut.-col. Grenadier Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, s.	16
Formerly lieut. Coldstream Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s.	17
Formerly in the Dragoon Guards, and ret. lieut.-col. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. J. F. Sempill, Mast. of Sempill, s.	18
	C.	Hon. W. H. Drummond, Master of Strathallan, s.	19
Formerly capt. Rifle Brigade. <i>Naval and Military</i>	L.	Hon. J. A. D. Sandilands, Master of Torpichen, s.	20

No.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
1	Antrim, William Randal, 5th E. of	M'Donnell .	1785	1851	1860
2	Ashbrook, William Spencer, 7th Visct. . . .	Flower .	1751	1830	1882
3	Ashtown, Frederick Oliver, 3rd L.	Trench .	1800	1868	1880
4	Avonmore, Algernon William, 6th Visct. . . .	Yelverton .	1800	1866	1885
5	Aylmer, Udolphus, 7th L.	Aylmer .	1718	1814	1858
6	Bantry, William Henry Hare, 4th E. of . . .	White .	1816	1854	1884
7	Bellew, Edward Joseph, 2nd L.	Bellew .	1848	1830	1866
8	Carbery, George Patrick Percy, 7th L. . . .	Evans-Freke	1715	1810	1845
9	Carrick, Somerset Arthur, 5th E. of	Butler .	1748	1835	1846
10	Castle-Stuart, Henry James, 5th E. of . . .	Stuart- Richardson	1800	1837	1874
11	Cavan, Frederick Edward Gould, 9th E. of	Lambart .	1647	1839	1887
12	Chetwynd, Richard Walter, 7th Visct. . . .	Chetwynd .	1717	1823	1879
13	Clanmorris, John George Barry, 5th L. . . .	Bingham .	1800	1852	1876
14	De Blaquiére, William Barnard, 5th L. . . .	De Blaquiére	1800	1814	1871
15	Decies, William Robert John De La Poer, 3rd L.	Horsley- Beresford	1812	1811	1855
16	Desart, William Ulick O'Connor, 4th E. of	Cuffe .	1793	1845	1865
17	Dillon, Arthur Edmund Dennis, 16th Visct. .	Dillon-Lee .	1622	1812	1879
18	Doneraile, Richard Arthur, 5th Visct. . . .	St. Leger .	1785	1825	1887
19	Downe, Hugh Richard, 8th Visct.	Dawnay .	1680	1844	1857
20	Dunalley, Henry O'Callaghan, 4th L. . . .	Prittie .	1800	1851	1855
21	Dunboyne, James Fitzwalter, 24th L. . . .	Clifford- Butler .	1324	1839	1881
22	Dunsany, John William, 17th L.	Plunkett .	1439	1853	1889
23	Farnham, James Pierce, 9th L.	Maxwell .	1756	1813	1884
24	Fermoy, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L. .	Roche .	1856	1850	1874
25	Ffrench, Thomas, 4th L.	Ffrench .	1798	1810	1860
26	Frankfort, Lodge Raymond, 2nd Visct. . . .	De Mont- morency.	1816	1806	1822
27	Garvagh, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L.	Canning .	1818	1852	1871
28	Gort, Standish Prendergast, 4th Visct. . . .	Vereker .	1816	1819	1865
29	Graves, Clarence Edward, 4th L.	Graves .	1794	1847	1810
30	Guillamore, Hardress Standish, 5th Visct. .	O'Grady .	1831	1841	1877
31	Harberton, James Spencer, 6th Visct. . . .	Pomeroy .	1791	1836	1862
32	Hotham, John, 5th L.	Hotham .	1797	1838	1872
33	Huntingfield, Charles Andrew, 3rd L. . . .	Vanneck .	1796	1818	1844
34	Kilmaine, Francis William, 4th L.	Browne .	1789	1843	1873
35	Kingsale, John Fitzroy, 31st L.	De Courcy .	1181	1821	1874
36	Lifford, James Wilfred, 5th Visct.	Hewitt .	1781	1837	1887
37	Lisburne, Arthur Henry George, 6th E. of	Vaughan .	1776	1862	1888
38	Lisle, John Arthur, 5th L.	Lysaght .	1758	1811	1868
39	Louth, Randal Pilgrim Ralph, 14th L. . . .	Plunkett .	1541	1868	1883

Peers of Parliament.

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Descended from the Lords of the Isles. <i>Travellers'</i>		Visct. Dunluce, s. . .	1
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. R. T. Flower, b. .	2
<i>Woodlawn, Co. Galway</i>		Hon. W. C. Trench, b. .	3
<i>Belle Isle, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary</i>		Hon. W. H. M. . .	4
Lieut.-col. of Canadian Militia. <i>Melbourne, Quebec, Canada</i>		Yelverton, c. . .	5
<i>Kildare Street</i>	C.	Hon. M. Aylmer, s. .	6
Ancestors were among the first Norman settlers in Ireland. <i>Barmath, Dunleer, Louth.</i>	1.	Hon. R. H. White, . .	7
<i>Castle Freke, Co. Cork</i>		Hon. C. B. Bellew, s. .	8
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. <i>Mount Juliet, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.</i>		Hon. F. J. Evans-Freke, b. . .	9
Assumed by royal licence the additional name of Richardson. <i>Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone.</i>		Hon. C. H. S. Butler, c. . .	10
Is a M.P. (see COMMONS)		Hon. Rev. A. G. Stuart, . . .	11
Formerly in the 14th Dragoon Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	L.	Visct. Kilcourse, s. .	12
Formerly in the Rifle Brigade. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, s. .	13
Descended from a noble French family. Formerly R.N. <i>United Service.</i>		Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, s. .	14
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. <i>Carlton</i>		W. De Blaquière, c. .	15
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. W. M. De la P. Horsley-Beresford, s. .	16
Formerly a clerk in the Home Office. The family settled in Ireland in the 12th century. <i>Ditchley, near Charlbury, Oxon.</i>		Hon. H. J. Cuffe, b. .	17
Formerly a Chief Clerk in office of Paymaster-Gen. <i>Jun. Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. H. A. Dillon-Lee, s. .	18
Lieut.-col. 10th Hussars. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Edward St. Leger, . .	19
Formerly lieut. in the Rifle Brigade. <i>United Service.</i>	C.	Hon. J. Dawney, s. .	20
<i>Greendale, Clyst St. Mary, Exeter</i>	C.	Hon. C. O'C. Prittie, s. .	21
Is sub-Lieut. Bristol Brig. Royal Naval Art. Vol.; M.P. Thornbury Div. of Gloucestersh. since '86.	C.	Hon. R. St. J. F. Clifford-Butler, b. .	22
M.P. for Cavan '43-65. Was lieut.-col. 97th Foot, and severely wounded in the Crimea. <i>Carlton.</i>	C.	Hon. E. J. M. P. Plunkett, s. .	23
<i>Kildare Street Club</i>	L.	Hon. S. H. Maxwell, . .	24
<i>Elin Park, Merrion, Dublin</i>		Hon. J. B. Burke, b. .	25
Formerly in the army		Hon. M. J. Ffrench, b. .	26
Lt. 2nd Brig. R.A. (N. Irish Div.). <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. R. H. De Montmorency, s. .	27
Hon. Col. 4th Brig. R.A. (S. Irish Div.). <i>Union</i>	C.	Hon. L. E. S. G. Canning, s. .	28
Formerly R.N. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. J. G. P. Verker, s. .	29
Formerly R.A. <i>Kilmallock, Co. Limerick</i>		Hon. S. T. W. N. Graves, s. .	30
<i>United University</i>		Hon. F. S. O'Grady, b. .	31
Formerly R.N. and served in the Crimea. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, s. .	32
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. Rev. J. H. Hotham, c. .	33
D.L. Cardigansh. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. J. C. Vanneck, s. .	34
Premier baron of Ireland, and is descended from John 1st E. of Ulster, who invaded the province 1187. Enjoys the hereditary privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. Formerly in the army, and served in the Crimea. <i>Devonshire.</i>	L.	Hon. J. E. D. Browne, s. .	35
J. P. Co. Donegal. <i>Cecil House, Wimbledon, S.W.</i>	C.	M. W. De Courcy, c. .	36
D.L. Cardigansh. Sheriff '89. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. A. R. Hewitt, b. .	37
8. <i>Westmoreland Road, Bayswater, W.</i>	C.	G. A. Vaughan, c. .	38
Lt. 3rd Batt. Wiltsh Regt. <i>Louth Hall, Ardee, Co. Louth.</i>		Hon. G. W. J. Lysaght, s. .	39
		Hon. T. O'W. Plunkett, . .	40

No.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Successor
40	Macdonald, Ronald Archibald, 6th L. . . .	Macdonald	1776	1853	1874
41	Mayo, Dermot Robert Wyndham, 7th E. of . .	Bourke . .	1785	1851	1872
42	Mexborough, John Charles George, 4th E. of .	Savile . .	1766	1810	1860
43	Molesworth, the Rev. Samuel, 8th Visct. . .	Molesworth	1716	1829	1875
44	Mount Cashell, Charles William, 5th E. of. .	More-Smyth	1781	1826	1889
45	Mountgarret, Henry Edmund, 13th Visct. . .	Butler . .	1550	1816	1846
46	Mountmorres, William Geoffrey Bouchard, 6th Visct.	De Montmorency	1763	1872	1880
47	Muncaster, Josslyn Francis, 5th L.	Pennington	1783	1834	1862
48	Muskerry, Hamilton Matthew Tilson Fitzmaurice, 4th L.	Deane-Morgan	1781	1854	
49	Newborough, William Charles, 4th L.	Wynn . .	1776	1873	
50	Norbury, William Brabazon Lindesay, 4th E. of	Toler . .	1827	1862	1873
51	Portarlington, Lionel Seymour William, 4th E. of.	Dawson-Damer	1785	1832	
52	Radstock, Granville Augustus William, 3rd L.	Waldegrave	1800	1833	1857
53	Rendlesham, Frederick William Brook, 5th L.	Thellusson	1806	1840	1852
54	Sherard, Castell, 10th L.	Sherard . .	1627	1849	
55	Southwell, Arthur Robert Piers, 5th Visct. .	Southwell .	1776	1872	1878
56	Taafe, Edward Francis Joseph, 11th Visct. .	Taafe . .	1628	1833	1873
57	Teignmouth, Charles John, 3rd L.	Shore . .	1797	1840	
58	Valentia, Arthur, 11th Visct.	Annesley .	1622	1843	1863
59	Walls Court, Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L.	Blake . .	1800	1841	1849
60	Waterpark, Henry Anson, 4th L.	Cavendish .	1782	1839	1863
61	Westmeath, Anthony Francis, 11th E. of . .	Nugent . .	1621	1870	1883
62	Winterton, Edward, 5th E. of	Turnour . .	1766	1837	1879

Peeresses in their

With three exceptions the following are

1	Berkeley, Louisa Mary, Baroness	Milman . .	1421	1840	
2	Berners, Emma Harriet, Baroness	Tyrwhitt .	1455	1835	1871
3	Bolsover, Augusta Mary Elizabeth, 1st Baroness	Cavendish-Bentinck	1880	1834	. .
4	Burdett-Coutts, Angela Georgina, 1st Baroness	Burdett-Coutts	1871	1814	. .
5	Kinloss, Mary, 8th Baroness. (In the Peerage of Scotland.)	Boscawen .	1264	1822	1831
6	Le Despencer, Mary Frances Elizabeth, Baroness	Morgan . .	1601	1852	1889
7	Nairne, Emily Jane Mercer, 8th Baroness. (In the Peerage of Scotland.)	Fitz-maurice	1681	1819	1867
8	Roths, Mary Elizabeth, Countess of. (In the Peerage of Scotland.)	Leslie . .	1457	1811	1886

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
<i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, <i>s.</i>	40
Formerly in Gren. Guards. His father, when Governor-general of India, was assassinated in 1872. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. M. A. Bourke, <i>b.</i>	41
Was M.P. Gattou '31-2; Pontefract '35-7, '41-7. <i>Travellers'</i>	C.	Visct. Pollington, <i>s.</i>	42
Rector of St. Petrock, Cornwall. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. G. B. Molesworth, <i>s.</i>	43
D.L. and J.P. Waterford and York; High Sheriff Waterford '62.	C.	Hon. R. H. T. More-Smyth, <i>s.</i>	44
D.L., J.P. Co. Kilkenny. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. H. E. Butler, <i>s.</i>	45
A minor	C.	Hon. A. B. De Montmorency, <i>b.</i>	46
M.P. for W. Cumberland '72-80; Cumberland (Egremont Div.) '85; re-elected '86. L.L. Cumberland. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. A. J. Pennington, <i>b.</i>	47
Formerly in the Royal Navy. <i>St. George's Yacht</i>	C.	Hon. H. R. T. F. G. Deane-Morgan, <i>s.</i>	48
A minor	L.	Hon. Thomas John Wynn, <i>b.</i>	49
Formerly Lt. and Capt. Scots Gds., served in Crimea '54-5; M.P. Portarlington '57-65 and '68-80; D.L. and J.P. Midx. and Dorset. <i>Carlton</i> .	C.	Hon. H. R. Toler, <i>c.</i>	50
Formerly lieut.-col. West Middlesex R.V. 70, <i>Portland Place, W.</i>	C.	V. Carlow, <i>s.</i> . .	51
Was M.P. for E. Suffolk '74-85. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. Granville Geo. Waldegrave, <i>s.</i>	52
Retired Comdr. R.N. <i>Glatton, Peterboro'</i>	C.	Hon. F. A. C. Thellusson, <i>s.</i>	53
A minor	C.	Philip H. Sherard, <i>b.</i>	54
President of Austrian Ministry '79-80; life member Austrian House Lords; Chamberlain and P.C. Emp. Austria <i>Vienna</i> .	C.	Hon. H. Taaffe, <i>s.</i>	55
Formerly in the Scots Guards	C.	Hon. F. W. J. Shore, <i>b.</i>	56
Formerly in the army; V.-Chm. C.C. Oxon. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Hon. A. Annesley, <i>s.</i>	57
Formerly Capt. Coldstream Guards. <i>Travellers'</i>	C.	Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, <i>s.</i>	58
In Foreign Office '60-3. <i>Brooks's</i>	L.	Hon. H. Cavendish, <i>s.</i>	59
A minor. <i>Pallas, Loughrea, Co. Galway</i>	C.	Hon. W. A. Nugent, <i>b.</i>	60
D.L. Sussex. <i>Carlton</i>	C.	Visct. Turnour, <i>s.</i>	61

own Right.*Peeresses of the United Kingdom.*

<i>Ashwellthorpe Hall, Wymondham, Norfolk</i>	Hon. Eva Mary Fitz-Hardinge Milman, <i>d.</i>	1
13, <i>Grosvenor Place, S.W.</i>	Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, <i>s.</i>	2
Married '81 Mr. W. Ashmead Bartlett, who assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts, and was elected for Westminster '85. <i>Holly Lodge, Highgate, N.</i>	Duke of Portland, <i>step-son.</i>	3
Married '84 Louis Ferdinand Harry Courthorpe Morgan, Esq. .	Lord Leslie, <i>g.s.</i>	4
Married '45 the late Visct. Falmouth. <i>2, St. James's Sq., S.W.</i>	Hon. R. G. G. Morgan, <i>s.</i>	5
Widow of the 4th M. of Lansdowne. <i>15A, Grosvenor Sq., S.W.</i>	Visct. Falmouth	6
Widow of Martin E. Haworth, Esq.	M. of Lansdowne, <i>s.</i> (peer).	7

Bishops at present without a Seat in Parliament (see introduction to PEERAGE).

For personal details, see respective biographies.

No.	Name and Title.	Surname.	See Founded.	Born.	Ap- pointed.
1	Chester, Francis John, 33rd Bp. of	Jayne.	1541	1844	1888
2	Ely, Alwyne, 59th Bp. of	Compton	1109	1825	1886
3	Exeter, Edward Henry, 62nd Bp. of	Bickersteth	1046	1825	1885
4	Manchester, James, 3rd Bp. of	Moorhouse.	1847	1826	1885
5	St. Asaph, Alfred George, 71st Bp. of	Edwards	560	1849	1889
6	Salisbury, John, 93rd Bp. of	Wordsworth	705	1843	1885
7	Sodor and Man, John Wareing, Bp. of	Bardsley	447	1835	1887
8	Wakefield, William Walsham, 1st Bp. of	How.	1888	1823	1888

Peers who have been Commoners. The following list of names formerly borne in public life by gentlemen who are now members of the House of Lords, and whose present title is dissimilar to their surname, will be found of assistance in making references to the peerage. A few *titles of courtesy* are included, but the general list of these is given elsewhere.

Commoner.	Peer.
A'Court Holmes, Mr. W., M.P.	Heytesbury, L.
Adderley, Sir Chas., M.P.	Norton, L.
Allsopp, Mr. S. C., M.P.	Hindlip, L.
Althorp, Lord, M.P.	Spencer, E.
Andover, Visct., M.P.	Suffolk and Berk, E.
Anson, Visct., M.P.	Lichfield, E.
Baring, Mr. A. H., M.P.	Ashburton, L.
Baring, Mr. T. G., M.P.	Northbrook, E.
Bass, Sir Michael A., M.P.	Burton, L.
Bateson, Sir Thomas, M.P.	Deramore, L.
Beckett, Sir Edmund	Grimthorpe, L.
Bective, Earl of, M.P.	Headfort, M.
Berkeley, Col. F. W., M.P.	Fitzhardinge, L.
Bourke, Mr. M.P.	Connemara, L.
Bowmont, Marq. of, M.P.	Roxburghe, D.
Brabazon, Lord	Meath, E.
Brand, Sir H., M.P.	Hampden, V.
Brett, Sir W. B., M.P.	Esher, L.
Brodrick, Mr. W., M.P.	Midleton, V.
Bruce, Mr. Henry, M.P.	Aberdare, L.
Burghley, Lord, M.P.	Exeter, M.
Burke, Visct., M.P.	Clanricarde, M.
Campbell, Mr. W. F., M.P.	Stratheden & Campbell, L.
Castlereagh, Visct., M.P.	Londonderry, M.
Castlerosse, Visct., M.P.	Kenmare, E.
Cavendish, Lord, M.P.	Devonshire, D.
Cecil, Lord Robert, M.P.	Salisbury, M.
Cholmondeley, Mr. H., M.P.	Delamere, L.
Clive, Visct., M.P.	Powis, E.
Cochrane-Baillie, Mr. M.P.	Lamington, L.
Cole, Visct., M.P.	Enniskillen, E.
Corry, Mr. Montagu	Rowton, L.
Cotton, Major W. H.	
Stapleton, M.P.	Combermere, V.
Cranborne, Visct., M.P.	Salisbury, M.
Crichton, Visct., M.P.	Erne, M.
Cust, Mr. A. W., M.P.	Brownlow, E.
Dalkeith, Earl of, M.P.	Buccleuch, D.
De Grey, Mr. T., M.P.	Walsingham, L.
Denison, Mr. W. H., M.P.	Londesborough, E.
Dodson, Mr. J. G., M.P.	Monk-Bretton, L.
Duncombe, Mr. W. E., M.P.	Faversham, E.
Dundas, Mr. L., M.P.	Zetland, E.
Dungarvan, Visct.	Cork, E.

Commoner.	Peer.
Eaton, Mr., M.P.	Cheylesmore, L.
Ebrington, Visct., M.P.	Fortescue, E.
Elcho, Lord, M.P.	Wemyss, E.
Eslington, Lord, M.P.	Ravensthorpe, E.
Fellows, Capt., M.P.	De Ramsey, L.
Finch-Hatton, Mr. M., M.P.	Winchilsea, E.
Fitz-Patrick, Mr. B., M.P.	Castletown, L.
Fortescue, Mr. C., M.P.	Clermont and Carlisle, L.
Fremantle, Sir T., M.P.	Cottesloe, L.
Garlies, Lord, M.P.	Galloway, E.
Gathorne - Hardy, Mr., M.P.	Cranbrook, V.
Gibson, Mr. Edw., M.P.	Ashbourne, L.
Giffard, Sir H., M.P.	Halsbury, L.
Goderich, Visct., M.P.	Ripon, M.
Gore-Langton, Mr. W. S., M.P.	Temple, E.
Greville - Nugent, Mr., M.P.	Greville, L.
Grimston, Visct., M.P.	Verulam, E.
Grosvenor, Earl, M.P.	Westminster, D.
Grosvenor, Ld. Rd., M.P.	Stalbridge, L.
Grosvenor, Ld. Rob., M.P.	Ebury, L.
Guinness, Sir A. E., M.P.	Ardilaun, L.
Hamilton, Marq. of, M.P.	Abercorn, D.
Hanbury-Tracy, Mr. C., M.P.	Sudeley, L.
Hay, Lord W., M.P.	Tweeddale, M.
Heathcote, Mr. G. H., M.P.	Willoughby de Eresby, L.
Hinchinbrook, Visct., M.P.	Sandwich, E.
Holland, Sir Henry T., M.P.	Knutsford, L.
Howick, Visct., M.P.	Grey, E.
Hubbard, Mr. E., M.P.	Addington, L.
James, Sir W., M.P.	Northbourne, L.
Johnstone, Sir H., M.P.	Derwent, L.
Knatchbull - Hugessen, Mr. E., M.P.	Brabourne, L.
Lawley, Mr. Beilby, M.P.	Wenlock, L.
Leveson, Lord, M.P.	Granville, E.
Liddell, Mr. H., M.P.	Ravensthorpe, E.
Lindsay, Lord, M.P.	Crawford, E.
Lowe, Mr. Robert, M.P.	Sherbrooke, V.
Loyd-Lindsay, Sir R., M.P.	Wantage, L.
Lumley, Sir John S.	Savile, L.
Lygon, Mr. Fredk., M.P.	Beauchamp, E.
Lytelton, Mr. C. G., M.P.	Cobham, P.
Macduff, Visct., M.P.	Fife, D.
M'Garel-Hogg, Sir J., M.P.	Magheramorne, L.
Mahon, Visct., M.P.	Stanhope, E.
Majoribanks, Sir D.	
Coutts, M.P.	Tweedmouth, L.
Mandeville, Visct., M.P.	Manchester, D.

Commoner.	Peer.
Manners, Lord John, M.P.	Rutland, D.
March, Earl of, M.P.	Richmond and Grosvenor, D.
Melgund, Visct., M.P.	Minto, E.
Milles, Mr. G. W., M.P.	Sondes, E.
Mills, Sir Charles, M.P.	Hillingdon, L.
Milton, Visct., M.P.	Fitzwilliam, E.
Monsell, Mr., M.P.	Emly, L.
Monson, Mr. W. J., M.P.	Oxenbridge, V.
Moreton, Lord, M.P.	Ducie, E.
Morgan, Major G. C., M.P.	Tredegar, L.
Mulgrave, Earl of	Normanby, M.
Newark, Visct., M.P.	Manvers, E.
Ormsby-Gore, Mr. W. R., M.P.	Harlech, L.
Ossulton, Lord, M.P.	Tankerville, E.
Palmer, Sir Roundell, M.P.	Selborne, E.
Parker, Mr. T. A. W., M.P.	Macclesfield, E.
Pevensey, Visct., M.P.	Sheffield, E.
Ponsonby, Mr. C., M.P.	De Mauley, L.
Portman, Mr. W. K., M.P.	Portman, V.
Raynham, Visct., M.P.	Townshend, M.
Robartes, Mr. Agar, M.P.	Robartes, L.
Royston, Visct., M.P.	Hardwicke, E.
Russell, Mr. F. C., M.P.	Bedford, D.
St. Aubyn, Sir J., M.P.	St. Leván, L.
St. Lawrence, Visct., M.P.	Howth, E.
Sandon, Visct., M.P.	Harrowby, E.
Slater-Booth, Mr., M.P.	Basing, L.
Scott, Lord Henry, M.P.	Montagu de Beaulieu, L.
Seymour, Admiral Sir Beauchamp	Alcester, L.
Somerton, Lord	Normanton, E.
Stafford, Marq. of, M.P.	Sutherland, D.
Stanley, Lord, M.P.	Derby, E.
Stormont, Visct., M.P.	Mansfield, E.
Strutt, Mr. Henry, M.P.	Belper, L.
Sturt, Mr. Henry, M.P.	Alington, L.
Thesiger, General F.	Chelmsford, L.
Townshend, Mr. J. R., M.P.	Sydney, E.
Trefusis, Mr. C., M.P.	Clifton, L.
Trevor, Mr. Thomas, M.P.	Dacre, L.
Tufton, Sir H.	Hothfield, L.
Tyrone, Earl, M.P.	Templeton, V.
Vane, Lord Harry, M.P.	Cleveland, D.
Walpole, Lord, M.P.	Orford, E.
Walsh, Mr. A., M.P.	Ormathwaite, L.
Wellesley, Lt.-Col., M.P.	Wellington, D.
Wilson-Patton, Col., M.P.	Winnarleigh, L.
Winn, Mr. Rowland, M.P.	Saint Oswald, L.
Wyndham, Mr. H., M.P.	Leconfield, L.
Yarmouth, Earl of, M.P.	Hertford, M.

Pensions, Civil List. See CIVIL LIST.

Peppercorn Rent. A rent of one peppercorn a year—in other words, a nominal rent to be paid on demand. It is an expedient for securing an acknowledgment of the tenancy in cases where lands or houses are let virtually free of rent.

Perak. A Malay state under British protection. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Perekop Ship Canal. After other rumours had been afloat for some time, it was stated by the *Cronstadt Messenger* (Times, May 30th, '88) that this canal was to be cut through the Perekop Isthmus in the Crimea, the necessary funds (£5,000,000 roubles) having been appropriated. The canal will traverse Gontchar and Sivasch from Perekop to Guenitcheak, being 74 miles in length, 65 feet in breadth and 12 feet in depth, while at both ends canal ports are to be established for posters. The canal will form the shortest line of communication between the northern coast of the Black Sea and Guenitcheak, at present Marionpol being 434 miles from Odessa, but it will be only 295 miles. Major-Gen. Jilinsky and the French

engineers, Messrs. Essant and Carouzet, will carry out the work. It was reported from Vienna, May 26th, '89, that the preparatory works had been completed, and that the excavations were to begin shortly, the canal to be spanned by two huge bridges.

Perim. A small island in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, since 1855 held by Great Britain. Area 7 sq. m.; pop. 150. It is subordinate to Aden (q.v.), and its batteries completely command the approaches of the Red Sea.

Perpetual Pensions. See SESSON, sect. 44.

Persia (Iran). An independent Asiatic state lying between Turkey and Afghanistan, three times as large as France (668,000 sq. m.), with a pop. of 7,653,600. Revenue ('86-7) amounted to £1,750,000—£280,000 being raised from customs and £1,470,000 from direct taxes. Expenditure amounted to £1,630,000. There is no public debt. England does trade with South Persia to the extent of £1,000,000 a year.—'89. During the year the Shah, accompanied by Sir H. Drummond Wolff, paid visits to the principal capitals of Europe (see various countries). H.I.M. returned to Persia much impressed by his European tour. Of the internal progress of the country the most important evidences have been the attempts of Russia to secure increased influence, and to obtain a guarantee from Persia against a repetition of concessions which would give a preponderance to British influence, and to secure a decision during the life of the Shah as to the heir to the throne. Another question connected with commerce was the opening of the Bay of Murdab, in the Caspian Sea, to Russian navigation. A bank, under the auspices of Sir H. Drummond Wolff, with important privileges, was opened at Teheran (Oct. 23rd). The same month a Joint Stock Company was founded for the purpose of developing commercial relations between Russia and Persia. There was an epidemic of cholera in Kermanshah in November, which continued spreading in the districts of Khorremabad and Hamadan at the end of the month. Prince Dolgorouki, the Russian Minister to Persia, has, at his own request, been relieved of his post. The Tzar has conferred upon His Excellency the Second Class of the Vladimir Order. Consult Wills' "Persia as it is," C. R. Markham's "General Sketch of the History of Persia," *The Statesman's Year-Book*, etc. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Persian Gulf, etc. For Residents, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Perth. Capital of Western Australia (q.v.), pop. 5,044; on Swan River.

Peru. A republic on W. coast of S. America. Area, 503,000 sq. m.; est. pop. ('88), 2,699,945. Cap., Lima; pop. 107,488. The disastrous war with Chili completely shattered the power of Peru, and ended in an ignominious peace. Constitution modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate elected by the provinces, two delegates from each, and a House of Representatives nominated by electoral colleges of provinces and parishes, one for every 20,000 inhabitants. Executive in the hands of a President elected for four years. Absolute political but not religious freedom allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion. Revenue was until recently derived from sale of guano and customs duties; direct taxation did not exist. Estimated revenue ('88), £1,350,000; estimated expenditure,

£1,133,000. There is a foreign debt of about £31,000,000, chiefly secured on guano deposits, on which no interest has been paid since '76, with the exception of a small amount paid to England in '83, under an arrangement with Chili, which now holds the guano islands, that a percentage of the value of guano deposits should be paid to the bondholders. At the close of the struggle in '83, Chili supported Iglesias, as president, who two years after was driven from power by the rebels under Gen. Caceres, who in '86 was elected president. During '89 the Peruvian Cabinet, under the presidency of Signor Jimenez, resigned in consequence of finding it impossible to effect the arrangement they proposed for payment of bondholders. A new Cabinet was formed by Signor Pedro del Solar. The Peruvian Congress definitely sanctioned (Oct. 29th) the contract with the bondholders, which embraces the cession to them of all the Government railways and 3,000,000 tons of guano, and the payment of £2,400,000 in thirty annual instalments of £80,000. The contract further cedes to the bondholders 2,000,000 hectares of unoccupied land at the committee's selection, the privilege of extending the Oroya railroad to the navigable rivers, with a concession of 6000 hectare of land per kilometre, also the right of building a line from Puno to Desaguadero.

Peterborough. Rt. Rev. William Connor Magee, D.D., 26th Bishop of (founded 1541), son of the late Rev. John Magee, vicar of St. Peter's, Drogheda, and grandson of Archbishop (Magee) of Dublin; b. at Cork 1821. Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin. Became Hon. Canon of Wells Cathedral, and was created D.D. (1859). Appointed Precentor of Clogher and to the living of Enniskillen (1864), and Dean of Cork (1864). Is author of numerous works. Consecrated Bishop of Peterborough 1868. Dr. Magee is not only one of the strongest members of the episcopal bench, but also one of the most eloquent speakers in the House of Lords. He delivered a pastoral address of remarkable power (Oct. '89), which attracted much attention, and also provoked not a little discussion.

Petroleum. A mineral oil springing naturally from the ground in the United States, the Caucasus, Burmah, Canada, Galicia, Venezuela, Peru, and other parts of the world. Young started the industry about the time of the Crimean war by distilling paraffin from shale oil, extracted from Scotch shale coal. This industry was checked in '59 by the adoption in America of Drake's system of boring for the petroleum existing naturally in copious deposits at from 500 to 3,000 ft. below the surface. The lamp oil distilled from this was called kerosine, which is the title used all over the world except in England, where "paraffin," "crystal oil," or "refined petroleum," are terms employed for the American article. Scotland still produces 70,000,000 gallons of paraffin, but America refines nearly 700,000,000, and Russia 200,000,000—making, with Galicia, etc., an output of lamp oil for the whole world of about one thousand million gallons. The largest number of wells are in the United States, where there are 26,000; but at Baku (Caucasus) the most copious supply exists, a single well there spouting sometimes (11,000 tons a day) more oil than all the wells of America put together. At Baku there are 500 wells, of which 300 are working. According to a scientific report, published in '83 by the Canadian Government, the largest

petroleum fields in the world have been discovered in the Athabasca region. The attempts to obtain oil in Egypt were abandoned as hopeless in '88, after an expenditure of £100,000. In Burmah are immense deposits, situated at Yenanyoung, on the river Irrawaddy, near Prome, but the oil is heavy, and no attempt has been made yet to exploit them on a large scale. In Baluchistan, near Sibi, sufficient oil has been found to furnish a supply for the Quetta railway. The products of crude petroleum oil are: light oils, benzoline and benzine, used chiefly for manufacturing purposes; kerosine, for lamp oil; lubricating oil, for greasing machinery; vaseline, or petroleum jelly, for medicinal purposes; and liquid fuel—the latter being the refuse after the various distillations. Petroleum varies greatly in character and specific gravity, and in hardly any two countries is alike. The American produces 70 galls. of lamp oil, the Russian 30, and the Galician 15 or 20, from 100 galls. of crude. On the other hand, the Russian and Galician yield more lubricating oil and fuel. Now that thirty tank steamers run regularly with oil from Batoum to European ports, Russian kerosine is as widely diffused as American. Liquid fuel made great strides in '89 in America, where many hundred factory furnaces, locomotives, and steamers were fitted with appliances to burn oil instead of coal. In Chicago it was applied to the manufacture of gas for the city. In Russia over 7,000 steamers, locomotives, and stationary engines, burn oil exclusively. Bulk transport is now becoming universal. By this system the oil is transported in tanks instead of by the costly system of barrels; pipe-lines "pipe" it from the oil fields to the refineries, thence it is piped on board tank steamers, many of which convey 3,000 tons of oil at a trip; on arrival at port it is piped from the steamer to tanks on shore, and is finally distributed either by tank trucks on railways, by tank waggons in urban streets, or by means of metal drums. The total number of ocean tank steamers now running is 62, making with those on the Caspian nearly 150 engaged in transporting oil. During '89 vast tank reservoirs were erected in London, Liverpool, Barrow, Cardiff, and Glasgow. Although England owns in Canada and Burmah the largest deposits in the world, she has done nothing yet to develop the oil industry itself, and obtains nearly all her lamp and lubricating oil from Russia and America. The Petroleum Association, 85, Gracechurch St., London, E.C., represents the London trade, and issues certificates for all mineral oil imported into the United Kingdom. Consult Marvin's "Region of the Eternal Fire," and Crew's "Coming Oil Age."

Pettie, John, R.A., b. at Edinburgh, 1839, and contributed his earliest works to the Royal Scottish Academy. Removing to London in 1862, the productions of his brush rapidly obtained notice, and (1866) he was elected A.R.A. Many of his works have been engraved. Mr. P. was elected R.A. ('73) in the place of Sir Edwin Landseer. He exhibited at last year's Royal Academy a portrait of Mrs. Reckitt. His daughter was, during '89, married to Mr. Hamish McCunn (q.v.).

Pettitt, Henry, distinguished writer and dramatist, made a brief appearance on the stage, Sadlers Wells, at the age of fifteen. A play which he had written together with Mr. Paul Merritt turning out a great success at

Mr. George Conquest's theatre, the Grecian, determined Mr. Pettitt in taking up dramatic writing as a regular profession. He is an original and most prolific writer, and has taken part in the construction of most of the new dramas that have been produced in the Metropolis for the past eight years. His leading works are "Queen's Evidence," "Black Flag," "The World" (in collaboration with Messrs. Merritt and Harris), "Taken from Life," "Pluck" (Pettitt and Harris), "In the Ranks" (Pettitt and G. R. Sims), "Human Nature" (Pettitt and Harris), "Harbour Lights" (Pettitt and Sims), "Bells of Haalemere" (Pettitt and Grundy), "Hands Across the Sea," "Faust up to Date" (Pettitt and Sims), "The Silver Falls," and "London Day by Day" (Pettitt and Sims).

Philippine Islands. A large group of the Asiatic Archipelago, and a Spanish colony. Capital **Manilla**. Products: sugar, manilla, hemp, coffee, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, rice, indigo, cinnamon, maize, teak, bamboo, and innumerable other valuable timbers; also fruits. Ruled by a Governor-General, who is also supreme over the Caroline, Sulu, and Marianne Islands. The pirates of Sulu and Mindanao have long been a terrible scourge to the eastern seas. Exports to United Kingdom ('87) £878,658, imports from United Kingdom £678,069; exports to Spain, 23,349,437 pesetas; imports from Spain, 4,611,598 pesetas. Chief articles of export, sugar, hemp, and tobacco. A force of 8256 troops is maintained. Bulk of population Malays, with some Negritos, Meztizoes, or half-breeds, Chinese, and Europeans. The U.S. consul reported (Oct. '89) that the first railway in the Archipelago had been opened and was at work. It is a narrow-gauge road, a little over five miles in length, connecting Manilla with Malabon, a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, on the south-west shore of Manilla Bay, where a large sugar refinery, owned by an English corporation, is in active operation. Consul Wallace's "Malay Archipelago," Penny's "Ten Years in Melanesia," etc.

Phonograph. This instrument is intended for the reproduction of vocal and other sounds. It was invented at the end of '77 by Mr. Thomas Alva Edison, of New York, but the results were tentative only. Sufficient had been attained, however, to justify continued experiment, and the appearance of Mr. E.'s improved phonograph during '89 occasioned very great interest. The essential parts consist of a mouthpiece and a diaphragm, the latter made to vibrate under the influence of sound waves produced by the voice or other means; and attached is a fine style in contact with a revolving cylinder of a waxy composition. This style or needle, as the result of vibrations imparted to the diaphragm, traces upon the cylinder a characteristic record of sound in the form of a wavy line. A reverse process enables us to obtain from another diaphragm the original sound, which can be magnified by attaching a sound trumpet to the reproducing mouthpiece. The cylinder is revolved by an electric current, the motor being inclosed in a box below the machine. It works the apparatus so that the speed of the cylinder can be controlled, but at present the details have not been made known. The cylinders are about three inches long, and Mr. E. has arranged by an ingenious device for the same cylinder to be utilised for several records. For ensuring

purity and distinctness, tubes are used to convey the reproduced sounds from the mouthpiece to both ears of the listener. In the phonograph, as it now stands, there is a marked improvement upon the old form; in fact, it is practically a new instrument. A distinct advance has been made by discarding the metal cylinder covered with tinfoil, which was the great feature of the '77 phonograph, and substituting a waxy material as the medium for traced impressions. There was also no electric motor in the old form, the motions of the cylinder being got by turning a handle. The first improved phonograph was received in England on June 26th, '88, having been sent to Col. Gouraud, Mr. E.'s agent, with some "phonograms," or sound records of conversations and musical renderings, made to the machine by Mr. E. Subsequently better instruments arrived, and a series of trials were made in the presence of members of the press and others, which have shown that the new form is capable of reproducing various kinds of sounds in a most faithful manner, notwithstanding their variety. Thus the phonograph has been sung and whistled to, conversations in French and an ode of four verses recorded, and piano, cornet, and other solos received and faithfully repeated. The instrument was shown at the last meeting of the British Association. Since then even more important improvements have been made; and in scientific circles it is considered to have amply justified itself. During '89 Mr. Edison has effected a number of highly important improvements in the instrument, and has succeeded in obtaining clearer articulation, greater simplicity in the working parts, and in reducing the cost of manufacture. It is now confidently believed that the machine is thoroughly fit for commercial and ordinary daily use, and that in the course of '90 it will be offered for sale in the European market. In America, where the demand for the machine had naturally first to be met, the rights of sale have been transferred by Mr. Edison to the North American Phonograph Company, which at the time of writing is organising sub-companies in all the States of the Union, with a total capital of about £4,000,000. A few thousand machines are already in use in the States. The system adopted by the companies is for the user to hire the machines, and \$40 a year rental is obtained. Mr. Edison, however, reserves the right of manufacture, and will probably continue to do so for at least three years, to avoid the risk of instruments of inferior material and workmanship being vended. At present only one factory (at Orange, N.J.) is in existence. This will be duplicated in the chief centres of the world as the developments of the business may necessitate. The question of the disposition of the Phonograph rights for the various countries of Europe was, at the time of writing, the subject of active negotiation,—probably the result will be that a number of companies will be formed in each country, through which the instrument will reach the public. It is anticipated that a large amount of capital will be employed in the business, and that in the manufacture of the Phonograph a new and important industry will arise. The delay in placing the invention on the market is explained by Mr. Edison's repeated perfecting of details. Towards the end of '89 the Phonograph was exhibited by Dr. Wangemann to

the Emperor of Austria, who manifested great interest in it.

Photography. See **SHORTHAND.**

Photography '89.—In connection with the development of the dry plate the year has seen the use of hydroquinone adopted to a very large extent; but many persons, including Captain Abney, still maintain that for purposes other than lantern slides pyro and ammonia hold their own against all comers. Some considerable efforts have been made to introduce universally the decimal system (see **METRIC SYSTEM**) into weights and measures used in photography. The subject has been under discussion in the leading photographic journals, and has formed the text for several able papers before photographic societies. The question of instantaneous photography, the speed of shutters, and the rapidity of dry plates is much discussed. Many different pieces of apparatus have been made for timing shutters: perhaps the one most satisfactorily manufactured, and which most nearly arrives at the exact speed of a shutter, is Wilson's chronograph, for which apparatus, with the use of magnesium, it is claimed that $\frac{1}{3000}$ of a second can be measured. The growth of photographic processes for book illustration has been very great, and there is now hardly any illustrated weekly journal or monthly magazine that does not depend largely upon photography for the production of blocks from which the illustrations are printed. The bulk of the drawings or photographs which are thus reproduced are copied by photography with the aid of the electric light. In addition to type blocks, there are now constantly used oolotype (a process of printing direct from the negative) and the Woodbury process; in this latter case the image on the gelatine film is impressed into lead by hydraulic pressure, giving a very beautiful matrix upon which is laid paper covered with a pigment. Pressure being applied by a hand-press, an exact positive in slight relief is made. The process is a permanent one: the necessity for the prints to be mounted, and for the taking of considerable care in the process that the paper upon which the print is mounted does not cockle, constitutes its only drawback for book illustrations. Another very beautiful process which is used in the reproduction of photographs is photogravure; it is much more costly, but permits of much artistic treatment, and is really a biting-in process on a copper plate; the plate when finished will permit of some five hundred to a thousand prints being taken from it. Several amateur photographers are contemplating taking up this work much in the same manner as etching was practised some years ago. (Consult Major J. Fortuë Nott's article "A Plea for Photogravure," in *Photographic Quarterly*, Oct. '89.) A small body of amateurs, the "Sun Artists," have in the press a work wholly illustrated with photogravure from some of their best negatives. Efforts have been made, and with some success, to revive stereoscopic photography, and although at present the workers are not numerous, some very beautiful pictures have been produced. The annual competition held in connection with the *Amateur Photographer* has acted as an incentive to makers to manufacture stereoscopic cameras, and opticians have also set themselves to work to supply specially constructed twin lenses of first-class quality. During the past year many photographers have taken up this very beautiful section of their art. The latest

departure in the manufacture of a vehicle to supersede glass for the gelatine film is oelluloid. This substance is coated with gelatine emulsion, and is of a sufficient thickness to require no further support in the dark slide. The films are very light, unbreakable, not affected by temperature, and can be packed into a much smaller space than the glass plate. The perfection of sensitive oelluloid films will be reached when, as we are promised, the film can be made of such a flexibility as to permit of its being supplied in a continuous band, thus securing the exposure upon many views without the inconvenience of manipulating the dark slide. Considerable improvements have been made in hand or detective cameras, some cameras containing fifty plates, all of which may be exposed without opening the camera. A very excellent and cheap camera of this class, holding twelve plates, is the "Facile"; the mechanism for placing the sensitive plate in position is of the simplest kind, and as a hand camera it has few if any equals. There are now some hundred and fifty photographic societies, and during the winter season meetings are held, at which papers are read upon the science and art of photography, and demonstrations given of the different manipulations necessary to secure a good negative and a good print. In the summer excursions are made by the members. It has now become the practice for societies to take up photographic work of a practical character in addition to "picture making." The Birkenhead Society has made a photographic survey of the Hundred of Wirral; Manchester has devoted itself to photographing new and old buildings; Liverpool is engaged in taking a series of photographs of the docks, river, and shipping; the Birmingham Society has set itself to make a survey of the county of Warwick; another society has been engaged in taking photographs to illustrate a lecture upon the water supply of the East of London; and all are doing some good work. A monthly journal, *The Photographic Societies' Reporter*, is now published specially to record the proceedings of all the meetings of societies, and issued its first number in January last. Early in the year Dr. P. H. Emerson, who has made himself famous by his photographs and the published reproductions of them, issued a book entitled "Naturalistic Photography." In this work he upholds the naturalistic school of painters, and entreats photographers to emulate them. His "school" has only a few followers, but they have in him a doughty champion. Quite recently a photographic trade section has been added to the London Chamber of Commerce (*q.v.*). There is much work for them to do, and already the uniformity of screw threads, copyright question, weights and measures, etc., are occupying the attention of the section. In the year '89 the Jubilee of Photography has been commemorated. Louis Jacques M. J. Laguerre's process having been demonstrated before the members of the Académie des Sciences in Paris, Aug. 19th, 1839. The event was commemorated by holding the Photographic Convention of the United Kingdom in the Metropolis. The President (Mr. Andrew Pringle) delivered an address on the work done by photography during the past fifty years. In connection with the Paris Exhibition (*q.v.*) a Photographic Congress has been held, and considerable attention was devoted to the subject at the annual meeting of the British Association

(*q.v.*) at Newcastle. It is now proposed to form a **Photographic Institute** which shall commemorate the jubilee of photography, and which shall rank side by side with such societies as the Astronomical, Microscopical, etc., etc. The promoters are hopeful that the Institute will be under Royal patronage, many members of the Royal family being ardent workers in photography. Great interest has been taken in the photographing of **lightning flashes**, and Mr. Marriott, the assistant secretary of the Royal Meteorological Society, has gathered together a very wonderful collection of lightning flashes from all parts of the world. Photography has its uses in connection with **astronomy** (*q.v.*), and the preparation of a **chart of the sky** is being prepared. Mr. Isaac Roberts, F.R.A.S., F.G.S., has stated that the photographic lens will show more than sixteen thousand stars upon the space of four degrees of sky. During '89 the literature of photography has increased, there being now five weekly journals and five monthly periodicals. The latest addition is the *Photographic Quarterly* (editor, Charles W. Hastings), an illustrated magazine devoted to the art and science of photography. In addition to the photographic journals published in all the principal cities of Europe and America, there is now issued monthly from Tokio a journal exclusively devoted to photography printed in Japanese characters. A very excellent paper on photography is also published at Calcutta, under the auspices of the **Photographic Society of India**. Among the more important books published during the year are "Book of the Lantern" (Hepworth); "Picture Making by Photography" (Robinson); "Dictionary of Photography" (Wall); "Photographic Chemistry" (Medola); "Naturalistic Photography" (Emerson). Consult also "Instruction in Photography" (Abney); "Modern Photography" (Burton); "Manual of Photographic Chemistry" (Hardwich); "Art and Practice of Silver Printing" (Robinson and Abney); "Modern Dry Plates" (Eder); "Dictionary of Photography" (Hall); "Science of Photography" (Chapman-Jones); "Photographic Printing" (Burton); "Book of the Lantern" (Hepworth); "Photography for All" (Harrison); "Photo-micrography" (Malley).

Pickersgill, Fredk. Richard, R.A., nephew of the late H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.; b. 1820. Studied at the Royal Academy. Mr. P. has chiefly devoted himself to classical and historical subjects. His "Combat between Hercules and Achelous" first brought him into notice. "The Death of King Lear" enhanced his reputation. His "Burial of Harold," a magnificent picture appearing in 1847, was purchased for the Houses of Parliament. Elected R.A. (1857). He has not exhibited for some few years past.

"Pictorial World, The" Founded Mar. '74. An illustrated newspaper, published weekly, on Thursdays. A *Ladies' Supplement* is one of its principal features. Office, Strand, W.C.

Pietermaritzburg. Capital of Natal (*q.v.*), pop. 14,420.

Pike's Peak Railway. It was stated in Oct. '89 that arrangements were completed for the construction of a railway up **Pike's Peak**, Colorado. It will be a rack rail line, on an improved principle, the line being 9 miles long, with about 43 of curves. The maximum gradient is 35 per cent., and the sharpest curve 16 degrees—395 ft. radius. The summit is 14,200 ft. above sea-level, and the trains will run at about 5 miles an hour.

Pilatus Mountain Railway. On June 4th, '89, the railway from Alpnach-Stad to Esel, on the summit of Mount Pilatus, in Switzerland, was opened. The line is worked on a **cog-wheel system**, and was constructed under the personal supervision of Col. Locker, the engineer and inventor of the method. The roadbed is of solid masonry, faced with granite blocks, the track being of iron and steel, firmly fastened down. Streams, etc., are traversed by stone bridges, and there are seven tunnels of from 30 ft. to 300 ft. in length. There is a **rack-rail** between, and somewhat higher than the others, and this is made of wrought steel, having a double row of vertical cogs milled out of solid steel bars. The locomotive and car, which has thirty-two seats, form one vehicle, with two ordinary axles and four cog-wheels, which, on coming down, can be controlled by automatic brakes, the speed of the "train" being about thirty-seven miles an hour. The starting place, Alpnach-Stad, is connected by rail with Zurich, Lucerne, and Interlaken, and by steamer on the Vierwaldstätter Lake with the Rigi and St. Gothard Railways. It may be added that the incline is twice that of the Rigi—viz., 48 in 100—and that the ascent of 6000 ft. is accomplished in 1 hr. 40 in.

Pilatus Hanging Road. It was stated on June 11th, '89, that the Cantonal authorities round Mount Pilatus had under consideration a proposal emanating from **M. Leonardo Torres**, of Santander, made through the Central Government at Berne, to construct a novel kind of road to connect the Oberhaupt or highest point of Pilatus with the Klimeshorn. The object was to make the ascent of the mountain easier on the northern side, and to shorten the ascent for tourists coming from Hergiswyl. The difference in level between the two points is set down at 194 metres, and the distance between them at 465. The road apparatus would consist of six independent wire cables, on which six light pulley wheels will move, and from these wheels a small omnibus, capable of carrying eight persons, will hang. The omnibus will be drawn by a rope and an engine placed on the Oberhaupt, near the Bellevue Hotel.

Pinero, Arthur Wing, is the son of a solicitor, and was b. in London 1855. Abandoning his father's profession for the Stage, he made his *debut* in Edinburgh '74, and subsequently joined the Lyceum and the Haymarket Companies. As a playwright he has been even more successful than as an actor, several of his dramas having secured for him great popularity. His first piece, "Two can Play at that Game," was produced at the Lyceum under Miss Bateman. He is also the author of "200 a Year" ('77), "The Money Spinner" ('80), "The Squire" ('81), "Lords and Commons" and "The Rocket" ('83), "Low Water" ('84), "The Magistrate" ('85), "The Schoolmistress" and "The Hobby Horse" ('86), "Sweet Lavender" ('88), "The Frigate" ('89). "Sweet Lavender" is perhaps the most successful of all Mr. P.'s dramas. It had a long run in '89 both in America and Australia. A sketch of "Mr. Pinero at Home" was given in the *World of April 24th*, '89.

Pinches, T. G. See ASSYRIOLOGY.

Pinak Marshes Drainage. Up to a few years since there existed in south-western Russia, on the borders of Galicia, a vast tract of marshy country, overgrown with dense forests, and quite impassable but to the doubtful

characters who found a home here. About 1870 the Imperial Government determined to reclaim the tract, and from that time to the present the work has been carried on by the troops, under a staff of military engineer officers. (For some account of the work already done, see ed. '88.) As the marsh district is one-fifth larger than Scotland, the work of reclamation will occupy some years.

Pipe Roll Society. Established 1883, for the publication of the Pipe Rolls, or Great Rolls of the Exchequer, which are preserved in the Record Office, and are almost perfect from a Henry II. to the present date. They relate to all matters connected with the revenue of the Crown, Crown lands, etc., and are thus of considerable importance for historical and genealogical research.

Piræus-Larissa Railway. Writing from Athens, under date April 19th, '89, the *Times* correspondent says:—"The Greek Government has issued a call for tenders for the construction of the Piræus-Larissa Railway, and three lines of standard railway in the Peloponnesus, the former of 345 kilometres, and the latter of 285, with branches of 45 kilometres, connected with the Piræus-Larissa, and economical lines of a total of 197 kilometres tributary to the Peloponnesian system, at a total calculated expense of about 105 millions of francs—say, in round numbers, £20,000,000." This bold stroke of M. Tricoups was rendered necessary by the failure of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and he was supposed to depend—as to the Turkish line meeting his terminus at that end, and thus connecting the Piræus with the Great Central Europe system—upon political considerations. It was announced in London on April 30th that the Government, having been authorised by the Chamber to proceed with the Piræus-Larissa line by tenders, applications would be received at the Greek Legation.

Pisciculture. See FISH CULTURE.

Pitman, Isaac. The inventor of Pitman's well-known system of shorthand writing; b. at Trowbridge, 1813. Educated at the Borough Road College of the British and Foreign School Society, becoming afterwards master of the British School at Barton-on-Humber. He removed to Bath in '39, where he subsequently established the *Phonetic Institute*, and set up a press for printing his own handbooks of phonetic shorthand, and a series of classical works in phonetic type. Mr. P. is editor of the *Phonetic Journal*, which is devoted to the advocacy of writing and spelling reform. On the occasion of the *International Shorthand Congress*, held in London in '87, the family of Mr. P. were presented with his bust, a replica of which was last year subscribed for by his fellow-townsmen at Bath, and placed in one of the public institutions of that city. At a Congress held at the Holborn Restaurant in March '89, to celebrate the jubilee of phonography, Mr. P. was presented with a handsome gold medal struck to commemorate the event.

"Plan of Campaign." See NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Playfair Commission, 1874. See CIVIL SERVICE.

Plough Monday. The first Monday after the Epiphany was fixed upon anciently for the return to agricultural duties after the Christmas holidays. Before the Reformation the countrymen kept lights burning before their patron saints to secure a blessing upon the

work in which they were about to engage. Afterwards the day was celebrated with much hilarity in the course of which a plough decorated with ribbons was dragged about, while men dressed up, danced, sang, and played musical instruments.

Plymouth. Capital of *Montserrat* (q.v.).
Plymouth Brethren. So termed because they first appeared at Plymouth in 1830; twenty years afterwards they only possessed thirty-two places of worship in England and Wales. Mr. Darby, their founder, taught that all should be received into communion who confessed Christ, and acknowledged the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. They have no special order of ministers. The founder separated from the body before his death; their numbers now are considerable, and they are divided into various sects. Correct statistics of their actual numbers are not available, many of them being more or less connected with other religious bodies.

Poet Laureate. is an office in the household of the sovereigns of Great Britain, the appellation having its origin in a custom of the English Universities, which continued to 1512, of presenting a laurel leaf to graduates in rhetoric and versification, the king's "laureate" being a graduated rhetorician in the service of the king. The first appointment of a poet laureate dates from the reign of Edward IV., the first patent being granted in 1630. It was formerly the duty of the poet laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the monarch, but this custom has been discontinued since the reign of George III. Amongst those who have held this office may be mentioned Dryden, Southey, Wordsworth, etc. **Lord Tennyson** is the present Poet Laureate (appointed 1850).

Poles, Legislation. See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Police Alarms. The authorities recently gave permission to have a number of new alarms set up in various parts of London, as a matter of experiment. They are similar to those used in Boston, U.S., and much like our present fire alarms. Being placed as near as possible to a constable on "point duty," he can with a key furnished him open any box, and by means of a switch communicate with the nearest police station, while the official there can tell from a paper record what and where anything has happened. In America these alarms are used when a "wagon" is wanted to convey prisoners. In like manner they could be used here when an ambulance is desired, and in similar emergencies.

Police and Constabulary. According to the latest official return (issued Nov. '89) the total number of police and constabulary in England and Wales was 37,296. This number gave one constable for every 760 of the estimated population for 1888. Since the year 1871 the increase in the total number of police and constabulary in England and Wales has been 6623, or 21½ per cent., but allowing for the augmented population the real increase during the last decade has been but trifling. The average cost per man in 1888 was £99 19s. 1d. Five years previously (1883) the average cost per man was £97 12s. 11d. The borough, etc., constables are in the proportion of 1 for every 719½ of the population of the boroughs and places having constables under local Acts; the county constabulary of 1 for every 1168½ of the population of the counties, exclusive of the boroughs, etc.; the Metropolitan Police, deducting the

number employed in Her Majesty's dockyards, parks, etc., of 1 for every 372½ of the population of the Metropolitan Police District; and the City of London Police of 1 for every 568 of the City population. The cost of the police and constabulary for each of the years ending 29th September, 1888 and 1887 respectively, was £3,727,942 and £3,711,933.—**Ireland.** The total strength of the **Irish Constabulary** is about 14,000. The force consists of two bodies: viz., **The Royal Irish Constabulary**, which numbers nearly 13,000 men, and the **Dublin Metropolitan Police**, about 1200. The proportion of police for the estimated population of Ireland is about 29 for every 10,000 of the people. The total cost of the police establishment of Ireland is about a million and a half per annum. The Irish constabulary is a semi-military body.—**Scotland.** According to the latest official return, the Scottish Constabulary numbers 4155, and its cost in 1888 was £378,510 *cs. 4d.* See also **CITY AND METROPOLITAN POLICE.**

Police Courts. **City: Mansion House**, presided over by the Lord Mayor; Chief Clerk, C. G. Douglas. **Guildhall**, presided over by the Aldermen; Chief Clerk, H. S. Savill. **Metropolitan: Bow Street**, Covent Garden, Magistrates, Sir J. T. Ingham, Knt., J. Vaughan, and J. Bridge, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, J. Alexander. **Clerkenwell**, King's Cross Road, Magistrates, Haden Corser and J. R. W. Bros, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. Cavendish. **Dalston**, Stoke Newington, N., Magistrates, Haden Corser and Horace Smith, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, Harry Titterton. **Lambeth**, Lower Kennington Lane, Magistrates, W. Partridge and R. J. Biron, Q.C., Esqs.; Chief Clerk, T. C. Martin. **Great Marlborough Street**, Magistrates, R. Milnes Newton and J. L. Hannay, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, J. R. Lyell. **Marylebone**, Seymour Place, Magistrates, W. M. Cooke and A. de Rutzen, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, W. Tate. **Southwark**, Blackman Street, Magistrates, W. Slade and E. N. F. Fenwick, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. Nairn. **Thames**, Arbour Street East, Stepney, Magistrates, P. Lushington and T. W. Saunders, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, J. R. Sayer. **Westminster**, Rochester Row, Magistrates, L. C. T. d'Eyncourt and Jas. Sheil, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, A. H. Safford. **Worship Street**, Magistrates, H. J. Bushby and M. S. Williams, Q.C., Esqs.; Chief Clerk, E. Leigh. **West London** (Hammersmith), Vernon Street, Magistrates, A. C. Plowden and H. C. Bennett, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, F. E. Lowris. (The title of the Hammersmith police court has been changed to West London.) **Wandsworth**, Love Lane, Magistrates, H. Curtis Bennett and R. Mead, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, G. A. Bird. **Greenwich and Woolwich**, Magistrates, R. H. Bullock-Marsham and Gilbert G. Kennedy, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton. **West Ham**, West Ham Lane, Stratford, Magistrates, E. Baggeley, Esq., and the Borough Justices; Chief Clerk, W. H. Fowler. The Clerkenwell and Dalston police courts are together served by three magistrates, as are also Wandsworth and West London. **Hours of Sitting: Mansion House**, 12 to 2; **Guildhall**, 10 to 4; **Greenwich**, 10 to 1.30; **Woolwich**, 2.30 to 5. **All other Courts**, 10 to 5.

Pollock. **Sir Charles Edward**, who comes of an old legal family, was born in 1823, and called to the bar at the Inner Temple in '47. For the first five years he had hardly any practice, being engaged in the production of legal literary works, which ultimately secured him considerable reputation. Q.C. (66). Appointed

a Baron of the Exchequer ('73). Baron Pollock is a judge whose patience and courtesy are proverbial; and he is highly popular with the bar.

Pollock, Walter Herries, son of Sir W. F. Pollock, was b. 1850. Educated at Eton, and Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he took classical honours ('71). Called to the bar at the Inner Temple ('74). After having been some time on the staff, Mr. Pollock became editor of the *Saturday Review* ('83). Mr. F. issued in '89 "A Nine Men's Morrice."

Polo, as at present played, was introduced into this country in 1872 by the officers of a Lancer regiment just returned from India, where they had played against native teams, who, mounted on their small ponies, were very expert in the game. It rapidly gained in popularity amongst the upper classes, and, owing to the necessity of keeping the requisite expensive stud of ponies, it must ever remain among patrician sports. Though of comparatively recent introduction, there is very little doubt that the game was played many years earlier by the Bedouins and other wandering tribes of the desert and Asia Minor, and closely associates itself with the ancient Eastern game of "Chougham," an equestrian pastime which in all probability led to the institution of the English game of **mall**, the street now known as Pall Mall being the favourite resort of the players in the days of its popularity.

Polytechnic, Regent St. See HOGG, QUINTIN. **Pondicherry**. A town and port of S.E. India, 86 miles south of Madras. It is a French possession. Together with other stations, Mahe, Carical, Yanam, Chandernagore, France holds 196 sq. m. in India, pop. 275,261. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Pondoland. A district of the **Transkeian Territories** (q.v.) lying along the St. John river. Part of it remained independent until 1886-7, when, in consequence of Pondo raids upon the Xesibes, a tribe under British protection, pressure was put upon the Pondo chief Umquikela, and an arrangement came to. He conceded rights and various claims over portions of territory to the Cape Government, receiving in return an annual pension. His authority was limited to government of his tribe within a small district, where he undertook to keep order and maintain peace, and he is practically under protection of the Cape authorities.

Pontiana. Second town and chief Dutch settlement in **Borneo** (q.v.).

Poor in Towns. See SESSION, sect. 45.

Poor-Law. The English poor-law is contained in many statutes, the earliest being that of the 43rd year of Elizabeth, and in innumerable reported cases. But the modern system of poor-relief was established by the **Poor-Law Amendment Act of 1834**. Under this Act the parishes which had formerly been areas for poor-law purposes were grouped into unions, a market town being generally taken for the centre. There are in England and Wales 647 unions, comprising 14,827 Poor Law parishes. Within each union was established a board of guardians, consisting firstly of all county justices residing within the union, who have seats *ex officio*; and secondly of guardians elected by the several parishes of the union. The parishes differ much in size, and small parishes may be grouped for representation, but every parish of 300 inhabitants must have

at least one representative. The electors in each parish are the owners and ratepayers. In either character an elector may have any number of plural votes not exceeding six, one vote for every £50 rating; so that the maximum number of votes which can be given by any one person is twelve. The qualification of a guardian is fixed in each case by the Local Government Board, but must not be less than £40 rating. The elections take place every April, the term of office being annual. A board of guardians has usually a clerk, a treasurer, registrars of births and deaths, medical, vaccination, workhouse, and relieving officers. They may employ paid valuers and collectors, and form committees of their own number for the relief of the poor in the different parts of the union. All boards of guardians are largely controlled by the Local Government Board (*q.v.*), which by its general orders regulates the mode of their election, their procedure, their finance, and their administrative methods, whilst by its special orders it compels observance of the law in particular cases. The expenses of poor-relief are defrayed out of the poor-rate levied in each union upon a special valuation. A valuation list is prepared by the overseers of each parish, and after publication is sent to the assessment committee of the guardians, who must hear objections. After altering the list as they think proper, the committee approve and sign it. From the decision of the committee there is an appeal to quarter sessions. Relief is either indoor or outdoor relief. The former is the relief given in the workhouse, while the latter is the relief given in money, medicine, etc., to people living in their own homes. The number of persons receiving relief has diminished of late years, partly because of the greater strictness in granting outdoor relief. The total number of persons receiving relief in England and Wales on July 31st, '89, was 682,197, a decrease of 16,564 compared with the number for the corresponding date of '88. The indoor paupers (excluding pauper lunatics) numbered 169,466, and the outdoor 512,731. Beside the administration of poor-relief other important functions under the Public Health Acts, the Elementary Education Acts, and many other Acts, have been assigned to the guardians of the poor. During the year ended the 25th of March '88 (to which date the latest returns are made up), their receipts, excluding loans, rates levied to meet the precepts of other local authorities, and contributions to the other Poor Law authorities, to whom reference is made below, amounted to £8,355,122. Their expenditure, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, or in payments to other local authorities, amounted to £8,440,821. The loans raised by the guardians during the year amounted to £335,973. At the end of the year their outstanding debt was £6,914,432. The other Poor-Law authorities, who exercise powers in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) the Metropolitan Asylums Board, who are the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients and the insane poor chargeable to the unions and parishes in the district; (2) the Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts, constituted under the same Act; and (3) the Managers of School Districts formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act (1844) for the maintenance of district schools.

Poor Law Act, '89. See SESSION, sect. 102.

Poor Rates in the Metropolis. See SESSION, sect. 103.

Pope, The. His Holiness Leo XIII., the 258th Roman Pontiff, son of Count Ludovico Pecci, was b. at Carpineto, 1810. Educated at the Jesuit Coll. of Viterbo ('18-24). Entered the School of Collegio Romano (24), where he greatly distinguished himself, and proceeded to the College of Noble Ecclesiastics. Having become a Doctor of Laws, he was made by Pope Gregory XVI. Referendary of the Segnatura (37). Took holy orders, and was consecrated priest (37) by Cardinal Carlo Odescalchi. The title of "Prothonotary Apostolic" was bestowed on him by Pope Gregory, who also appointed him Apostolic delegate in succession at Benevento, Perugia, and Spoleto. Was sent as nuncio to Belgium (43), and created shortly after Archbishop of Damietta; nominated Bishop of Perugia (46), created cardinal (77). Elected Pope Feb. 20th, '78, and took the title of Leo XIII. Among the events of his Holiness' reign may be mentioned the restoration of the hierarchy in Scotland, the contest with Germany, the Kulturkampf, and the now famous Falk Laws, the *rapprochement* with Prince Bismarck, on whom the Pope conferred the decoration of the Order of Christ (Dec. 31st, '85)—this *entente cordiale* being, however, to some extent interrupted by the amendment to the Ecclesiastical Bill by Dr. Kopp (March '86). On the occasion of the dispute between Germany and Spain over the Caroline Islands, the Pope acted as arbiter, to the satisfaction of both parties. Towards the close of '87 and the beginning of '88 Rome was the centre of great rejoicings in connection with the Papal Jubilee, intended to commemorate the 50th year of his Holiness' assumption of holy orders. Representatives from Catholic and Protestant states in Europe, from America, from the Indies, and all parts of the world, came to Rome to offer their congratulations. The Duke of Norfolk was sent by the Queen of England as a Special Envoy, and presented, besides valuable gifts, an Address of Congratulation from Her Majesty. In May ('88) a decree was issued by his Holiness, denouncing in general terms the methods adopted by some of the Irish leaders in the Plan of Campaign. On 13th Oct., '88, he received a visit from the Emperor William II. of Germany. He has recently interested himself greatly in the subject of African slavery, and through Cardinal Lavergne has opened up negotiations with various Governments to secure its suppression. The relations between the Holy See and Italy have for some time past been strained; and the question of the removal of His Holiness from the Eternal City is occupying the attention of the Catholic world. It is stated that the Pope's income is now over half a million a year. His Holiness, on the conclusion of the Dock Strikes in '88, expressed his approbation of the services of Cardinal Manning (*q.v.*) in bringing about a satisfactory conclusion. On the recent occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Giordano Bruno, at Rome, His Holiness expressed his displeasure in an allocution, which was read in all the Roman Catholic churches; and it was stated that he had serious thoughts of quitting the Vatican. His Holiness received during the summer several thousands of French peasants, on the occasion of their paying a visit to Rome.

Population Returns. The following is the latest official return (issued '89) of the population of England and Wales:—

Divisions and Registration Counties.	Population.		Marriages.	Births.		Deaths.	
	Enumerated on 4th April, 1881.	Estimated to the middle of 1888.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ENGLAND	25,974,439	28,688,904	203,456	446,988	433,305	233,316	247,574
I. London	3,815,704	4,282,921	34,617	66,568	64,450	40,253	38,454
II. South-Eastern	2,487,542	2,742,323	17,463	30,778	38,220	21,993	20,552
III. South-Midland	1,596,259	1,773,137	10,550	17,031	26,431	14,683	14,031
IV. Eastern	1,343,524	1,475,050	9,075	21,060	23,608	12,856	12,357
V. South-Western	1,859,511	1,936,201	12,004	27,198	32,590	16,345	16,416
VI. West-Midland	3,090,319	3,266,535	22,883	59,703	48,935	39,543	27,555
VII. North-Midland	1,637,865	1,824,216	11,931	28,168	37,576	15,749	15,608
VIII. North-Western	4,108,184	4,704,018	34,856	75,137	74,864	48,932	45,427
IX. York	2,894,759	3,037,797	23,955	49,666	47,665	30,730	27,995
X. Northern	1,624,213	1,804,425	13,121	31,372	36,229	16,445	15,104
XI. Wales	1,577,559	1,696,481	12,151	27,522	26,437	16,539	14,902

The births and deaths registered in England and Wales in 1888—as shown in the accompanying table—numbered respectively 879,483 and 510,590.—The total population of Ireland, according to the census for 1881, was 5,174,836; this number had declined in the middle of 1888 to 4,777,334. The number of marriages registered in Ireland in 1888 was 20,060, and that of births 109,567. The birth-rate was 22·9 per 1000 of the population, the lowest average for the last ten years. The deaths registered in Ireland in 1888 were 85,892, the rate of 18 per 1000.—The total population of Scotland, according to the census of 1881, was 3,735,573; this number, according to the last report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, had increased in 1886 to 3,949,393. The marriages registered in Scotland in 1886 were 24,515, or at the rate of 62·07 per 1000 of the population, which is lower than the average rate for the last ten years. The births registered were 127,890, being at the rate of 3·24 per cent. of the population; and the deaths 73,640. At the recent Millers' Congress at Paris, some very interesting statistics were given by Professor Grandeaun as to the population in proportion to the land in the different parts of the world. The details are given in hectares (2·731 acres), and are as follows:—

	Area in hectares.	Population.	Pop. per 100 hect.
Europe . . .	990,000,000	328,000,000	33·1
Asia . . .	4,310,000,000	758,000,000	77·6
Africa . . .	3,000,000,000	206,000,000	6·9
Australasia . . .	1,100,000,000	37,000,000	3·4
N. America . . .	2,420,000,000	72,000,000	3·0
S. America . . .	1,780,000,000	28,000,000	1·6
To. for Globe.	13,600,000,000	1,428,000,000	10·58

Putting these totals into English, they show that the surface of the earth consists of 33,600,000,000 acres, and that on these there is a population of 1,429,000,000 persons. This is about 23½ acres to each person.

Popo, Great and Little. See TOGOLAND.

Port-au-Prince. Capital of the republic of Hayti (*q.v.*), pop. 40,000.

Port Darwin. On the northern coast of Australia. The chief harbour of the Northern Territory (*q.v.*) of South Australia, and said to be only second in magnitude and importance to Port Jackson. Here the overland telegraph joins the submarine line to Java.

Port Hamilton. This station of the British navy consists of three small islands situated about forty miles south of Corea (*q.v.*), commanding the straits of that name which lead from the China Seas to the Japanese Sea. The largest island, *Soda*, is 3½ miles long by a mile broad, and towers to a height of 650 feet; *Sunhodo*, the next in size, has only half the area, the highest point being 780 feet; the third, *Observatory Island*, is still smaller. The three inclose a harbour two miles long by a mile broad, and from nine to twelve fathoms in depth. The population in all is about 2,000, who follow agricultural pursuits. Considering the fact that Corea, with its population of over 10,500,000, is closed to foreign commerce, except at the three ports of Fu-san, Gen-san, and Nin-sen, and that the group of islands in question both commands the straits and is

available as a coaling station, the possession of Port Hamilton is considered to be of much importance. During the dispute with Russia in 1885 an ironclad was sent to the Port by England, which caused certain explanations; and it was suggested that the Government of the Czar desired if possible to annex the group, in view of Russian interests on the Siberian side of the empire. The dispute has since been settled. (See ed. '87, for course of dispute '86.)

Port Lazareff. A fine natural harbour, situated in Broughton Bay, on the east side of the neck which joins the peninsula of Corea to the mainland of Asia. It is in lat. $39^{\circ} 19' N.$, and within the territory of Corea. The harbour has an area of eight square miles, a depth of seven to ten fathoms, and the entrance is two miles wide. Coal is said to exist in the neighbourhood. Port Lazareff is distant 480 miles from Port Hamilton (*q.v.*), 1,200 from Yokohama, 390 from the Russian port of Vladivostock, and 1,580 from Nicolaieff at the Amur mouth. It is free from ice in winter, which the last two ports are not.

Port Louis. Capital of Mauritius (*q.v.*), pop. 26,000.

Port of Spain. Capital and chief port of Trinidad (*q.v.*), pop. 32,000.

Porto Rico. See PUERTO RICO.

Port Royal. Chief port of Jamaica (*q.v.*). An important naval station.

Port Said. A town and seaport of Egypt, on the Suez Canal, to which it owes its existence. Named after Said Pasha, patron of the enterprise. Pop. (in '82) 16,560. Essentially a coaling station for steamers, and dependent on the canal trade.

Port Victoria. Capital of the Seychelles Islands (*q.v.*).

Portugal. Kingdom in S.W. Europe, under Louis I. of the House of Braganza. Area (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 34,038 sq. m.; pop., 4,708,178. Constitution of 1826 (amended in 1852) recognises four powers—the legislative, executive, judicial, and moderating—the last being vested in a hereditary king. Two legislative chambers, the Peers and the Deputies, collectively called the Cortes. The peers, unlimited in number, are nominated by the Crown for life. The deputies are directly elected for four years by all registered citizens, twenty-one years of age, who can read and write, and possess an annual income of £22. Madeira and the Azores are included politically in the mother country. The Cortes meet at specified periods, without intervention of the king, who has no veto on a law twice passed. State religion is Roman Catholic; all others tolerated. Estimated revenue, '88-9, 38,273,740 m.; expenditure, 40,193,877 m.; debt, 533,316,612 m.; imports, '87, 41,394,871 m.; exports, 28,216,513 m. (milreis = 48. sd.) Wine, the staple article exported to the United Kingdom, reached in '87 the total of 3,452,998 gallons, valued at £1,063,172.—'88.

The question of the Colonial policy of the Government and its subordination to a wish for an understanding with Germany without securing for Portugal corresponding advantages, formed the basis of an attack by Senhor Vilhena, former Minister of Marine, upon the Government, in the reply from the Chamber of Deputies to the Speech from the Throne (Jan.). Stormy and excited debates took place (Feb. 4th), which resulted in a royal decree

being issued, proroguing Parliament till April 5th. In March the Government decided to examine the contracts of the Mozambique Company, and to consult the law officers of the Crown in reference to them, in order that they might be cancelled if found to be contrary to the laws of the kingdom. The *Official Gazette* in April published the terms of a new contract entered into with the *Winegrowers' Society of Oporto* in reference to the foreign wine trade. The authorities will give certificates of origin, and will control the trade-mark. The Government grants a subvention of £3,350 per annum for fifteen years. The company will establish depôts in Germany, including one in Berlin, where it pledges itself to maintain a stock of not less than 200 casks. In May difficulties arose with respect to the *Delagoa Bay Railway* (*q.v.*), the incident continuing to exercise public attention late into the autumn. The death of the King occurred on Oct. 19th, and the Crown Prince succeeded to the throne with the title of "Don Carlos I. of Portugal and the Algarves." The obsequies (26th) were attended by many distinguished members of the royal families of Europe. The Turkhan Bey Mission was received at Lisbon by the new King. Two Portuguese expeditions were engaged in the exploration of the Zambesi district and Mozambique. On Nov. 25th Mr. Petre handed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs Lord Salisbury's despatch protesting against the claims of Portugal in Mashonaland. (For army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES AND NAVIES; for history, '70-89, see our previous editions; for colonies see COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS).

Portugal, Carlos I. King of. b. Sept. 28th 1863, and bore the title of Duke of Braganza. Married ('86) a daughter of the Comte de Paris. Succeeded to the throne Oct. '89.

Positivism. The philosophical and religious system of Auguste Comte (1798-1857). The chief principles of the former side of the system are: (1) The classification of the sciences in hierarchical order, proceeding from the simpler to the more complex, as follows: mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, sociology, morals; and (2) The doctrine of the "three steps" through which the human mind has to pass in the investigation of phenomena—viz., the theological or personifying, the metaphysical or abstract, and the positive or scientific. The religious side of Positivism consists in the cultus of Humanity considered as a corporate being in its past, present, and future. The "positive philosophy" is its theoretical or doctrinal basis, corresponding to the theology of the supernatural religions; but besides this, it consists in a worship requiring for its full development an organised priesthood, temples, etc. Under the "life" or *régime* of positive religion Comte would include the political and social side of his system. The former involves the establishment of an international republic, consisting of the five great nations of Western Europe, which is ultimately destined to lead the whole world; the latter the reorganisation of society on the basis of a double direction—that of the temporal or material authority, and that of the spiritual or educating body. Positivism as a religion has achieved some success since Comte's death. In Paris it possesses a periodical, the *Revue Occidentale*, and Comte's apartments are kept as a place of meeting. Other groups exist in other cities of France, of

the Continent, of America, both North and South, and in five or six cities in England. In London the principal places of meeting are Newton Hall, Fetter Lane, Chapel Street, W.C., and Fonthill Road, North London, N.

Post Cards. The Post Office authorities have intimated that the erasure of the whole or a portion of the original address on a postcard, and the substitution of a fresh address, would render the card likely to be challenged, and such erasures should be avoided. Private firms have for some time been able to produce postcards at cheaper rates than the Post Office itself; but, from an answer given in the House of Commons by the Postmaster-General, it appears that these do not receive the Royal coat-of-arms, although they are recognised as legitimate means of communication.

Postal Congresses. See POSTAL UNION.

Postal Orders. See POST OFFICE (sub-section).

Post Office. The late Sir R. Hill introduced penny postage in 1840. Since that date rates have been low and the progress of the service has been extraordinary. For the year ending March 31st, '89, 1,558,100,000 letters were delivered in the United Kingdom, an increase of 3 per cent. on the number in the preceding year, and an average of 41·5 to each person. Grouping letters, post cards, book packages, circulars and newspapers together, 2,362,090,000 deliveries were made, being an average of 62·77 to each person. Of the total number about 85·2 per cent. were delivered in England and Wales, 30 per cent. being delivered in the London postal district alone, 87 per cent. in Scotland, and 67 per cent. in Ireland. The number of registered letters was 11,001,085, an increase of 1·7 per cent. An offer made by Messrs. De la Rue to terminate before its legal close the contract entered into by them for the supply of postcards, stamps, wrappers, etc., for ten years from 1880, was accepted; and a new contract negotiated from Jan. 1st, '89, the effect of which is to diminish the payments to Messrs. De la Rue by some £26,000 a year, and this has rendered possible a reduction (1st July, '89) in the price of postcards, the public being able now to obtain a packet of ten stout cards for 6d., instead of 8d. for a packet of twelve; and 5d. for a packet of ten thin cards, instead of 7d. for a packet of twelve. It is hoped by the Postmaster-General that the use of the thin cards may be discontinued by the public. The above reduction in price may lead to a further increase of the volume of halfpenny matter, which, in the opinion of the Select Committee on Revenue Estimates, is carried on at a loss. New Post Offices were opened in 399 places, and about 1,044 letter boxes added, making the total number of receptacles 37,783, of which 17,829 are Post Offices; and 900 additional licenses were issued for the sale of stamps. The expenditure on the purchase of sites for post-office and telegraph purposes during the year ending March '89, was £96,875, of which about £38,000 was expended in London and about £59,000 on sites in the provinces. In addition to this the Office of Works spent about £150,000 in the erection of new buildings and the maintenance and enlargement of existing offices. Considerable progress has been made with the construction of the new building in St. Martin's-le-Grand, which it is expected will be completed in '93 or '94. It is interesting to note that the Post-

master-General holds in London alone some 30 freehold properties, roughly estimated at a value of 2½ millions sterling, the money for which has been voted by the House of Commons, and charged to current expenditure in various years. The permanent staff of the Post Office is about 58,396, including 4,054 females. Besides these there are about 50,000 persons, of whom 16,000 are females, employed by local postmasters. The list of retired officers in receipt of pensions shows a total of 3,367, their pensions amounting to £177,498 a year. Concerning new mails communication with the West of England and South Wales has been accelerated by connections with the midnight mail from London *via* Birmingham (L. & N.W. Railway), the districts affected obtaining letters by midnight mail by the second deliveries. The Severn Tunnel route (*q.v.*) has also effected a saving of an hour in the South Wales mails by the G.W. Railway. Earlier delivery has also been secured to places on the Ipswich line by the attachment of a sorting carriage to the 5.10 a.m. train from London; and from those places to London by the night mails. A direct service by ordinary trains from the north of Scotland, leaving Aberdeen at 4.30 p.m. daily, was commenced in Feb. '89, and letters are delivered in London by the second daily delivery, to the great advantage of the public. The daily despatches of mails from London to the provinces have been increased by 123, and the number from the provinces by 86. Improvement has also been made in the Sunday night collection in 39 of the London sub-districts (*vide* "The Post Office Handbook," *id.*). At considerable extra cost the Post Office is extending the concession of entire relief from duty on alternate Sundays to postmen throughout the United Kingdom. Regarding foreign and colonial mails, postage on letters for the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, etc., wholly by sea, has been reduced from 6d. to 4d. the ½ oz, the mail leaving London every Friday morning; and by making use of the "South Express" service, from Paris to Lisbon, letters posted in time to be included in the Continental mail despatched at 8.25 a.m. on Saturdays can at the previous rate of postage, 6d. ½ oz., be sent on to catch the mail at Lisbon, the result being that a letter may now be conveyed from London to the Cape of Good Hope in twenty instead of twenty-three days. A weekly all-sea service to the Australasian colonies, at a cheap rate of 4d. per ½ oz., began on Jan. 1st, '89, and to the end of March about 25,000 letters had been sent by that route. Postcards costing 2d. may now be sent to Australasia and Fiji by the all-sea route, and cards costing 3d. by the quicker route, *via* France and Italy. Daily communication is now established with Constantinople, *via* Servia. The concessions held by the Submarine Telegraph Co. expired in Jan. '89, but were extended to March. In compliance with representations in Parliament from commercial and other bodies, that a direct system of international telegraphic communication, without the intervention of a private company, should be established between England and the neighbouring Continental states, the Post Office did not renew the concessions, but entered into negotiations with the German, French, Dutch, and Belgian Governments for the direct transmission of telegrams between the telegraph department of this country and the telegraph administrations of the other countries

inland telegrams, or an increase of 8·5 per cent. on the previous year. The London messages were nearly 5,000,000, the foreign 4,828,228, and the press 4,760,891. There is an annual deficit on the working of the telegraph system. For 1888-9 it was £239,142, as against £332,501 the preceding year. The new telegraph offices opened at post offices during the year numbered 181, and 40 new offices were opened at railway stations. A very large staff of telegraphists is employed—over 2,000 at the Central Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand alone. The instruments chiefly used are the Morse Sounder, Wheatstone automatic, and the Hughes' type printer. The chief regulations for foreign telegrams are founded upon the International Telegraph Convention, according to which regulations foreign telegrams are divided into three classes—viz., ordinary, code, and cypher. European code telegrams may be sent in any of the languages in use in Europe; or Latin may be employed; but no such telegram may contain words of more than one language. Cypher telegrams must be composed exclusively of figures, or of letters. The length allowed for a single word is, in European telegrams fifteen letters, and in extra-European telegrams ten letters. Any person may register an abbreviated or arbitrary address, a privilege taken advantage of by nearly every large user of the wires, on payment of a fee of a guinea a year. The process of placing the wires underground wherever possible has been considerably extended during the year ending March last. Of the lines of wire entering the Central Station in London, not one is open.—**TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS.** On Sept. 2nd, '88, the Postmaster-General experimentally inaugurated a system of Inland Telegraph Money Orders, thus offering to the public the advantage of insuring the payment of money at post offices by telegraph. No single Telegraph Money Order can be issued for a greater amount than £10. The commission is as follows:—For sums not exceeding £1, 4d.; above £1 and not exceeding £2, 6d.; above £2 and not exceeding £4, 8d.; above £4 and not exceeding £7, 10d.; above £7 and not exceeding £10, 1s. In addition to the commission, a charge is made at the ordinary inland rate for the official telegram authorising payment at the office of payment and for the repetition thereof; the minimum being 9d. The telegraph charges only cover the cost of transmitting the official telegram of advice to the postmaster of the office of payment and its repetition. Any telegraphic communication which the remitter may wish to despatch to the payee must be paid for at the ordinary inland rate, the minimum being 6d. The order issued to the remitter should be retained as a receipt. Any person expecting a remittance by telegraph must attend at the office of payment, where, on his producing satisfactory evidence that he is the person entitled to receive the money, and on his stating the name of the remitter and signing a receipt, payment of the amount will be made. The Money Order Offices at which Telegraph Money Orders are issued are the principal offices in the following cities and towns: England—London, Birmingham, Brighton, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Margate, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Portsmouth, Scarborough; Scotland—Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow; Ireland—Belfast, Cork, Dublin. These regulations are to remain in force for one year

only. The machinery is simple. A person desiring to pay money by telegraph must apply for a money order in the usual way, writing across the form "by telegraph." The money order form prepared by the Post Office official will be crossed "remitted by telegraph," and handed to the remitter by way of receipt. There will then be telegraphed to the paying office an order for the payment of the sum desired to the person named in the order; and upon the recipient, who will have been advised by the sender of the despatch of the money, presenting himself for payment, the paying postmaster will hand the sum over and obtain a receipt for it. It will be seen that the system might lead to difficulty if extended to village post offices, where ready cash is scarce; and for the present it is confined to some of the chief centres of correspondence. At the time of writing the public have not sufficiently taken advantage of the new facilities to enable the Post Office authorities to judge whether the experiment will lead to the establishment of the system as a permanent branch of Post Office work. Should it prove a success—as it has already done on the Continent—it is capable of wide extension beyond the cities and towns named above.—**POSTAL UNION.** The Established July 1st, 1875, the result of the Postal Congress held at Bern in 1874, at which a treaty was signed by all European States except France, and by the United States of America, and by Egypt. A Postal Congress, to discuss points and to consider propositions affecting the Union, assembles once every five years, at which delegates from all the states concerned meet. The last Congress was held at Lisbon in the early part of 1885. The countries comprised within the General Postal Union are divided into two classes—namely, A and B—and will be found printed in the "Post Office Guide," as also in the new "Penny Post Office Handbook." Under class A the rates are—for letters 2½d. per half-ounce, for post-cards 1d., for newspapers or packets of printed paper ½d. per 2 oz., and for patterns 1d. per 4 oz. Under class B the rates for letters are—for countries not printed in *italics*, and for Hong Kong, Japan, and New Caledonia, *via* San Francisco, 4d. per half-ounce; for post-cards 1½d., newspapers 1d. per 4 oz.; for printed matter 1d. per 2 oz. Commercial papers same as for printed matter, except that the lowest charge is for each packet 2½d. in all cases; patterns are the same as printed matter, 1d. per 2 oz. For countries under class B, printed in *italics*, the rates are—Letters, 5d. per ½ oz.; post-cards, 2d.; newspapers, 1½d. per 4 oz.; printed papers, 1½d. per 2 oz. The fee for registration under both classes is 2d. No letter for a colony or foreign country may exceed a feet in length or 1 foot in width or depth.

Postal Union. The. See Post Office.

Postmaster General is the parliamentary head of the Post Office (*q.v.*).

Poynter, Edward John, R.A. b. 1836, studied art both in England and on the Continent. Elected A.R.A. (1869). Appointed Slade Professor of Art at University College, London (1871), and subsequently became Director of Art, and Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington. His successful pictures include portraits of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gerald Graham and the Marquis of Ripon; the latter for the Government House at Calcutta. Other of his well-

known paintings are "Israel in Egypt," "Rhodope," "The Festival," "The Golden Age," "Atalanta's Race," "The Fortune Teller," "Zenobia," and "Diadumene." He published in '79 "Ten Lectures on Art." Elected R.A. '76. Exhibited "On the Terrace," and a "Corner in the Villa," at the Royal Academy '89.

Preceptors, College of. Established 1846, incorporated by Royal Charter '49, "for the purpose of promoting sound learning and of advancing the interests of education, especially among the middle classes, by affording facilities to the teacher for acquiring a knowledge of his profession, and by providing for the periodical session of a competent Board of Examiners to ascertain and give certificates of the acquirements and fitness for their office of persons engaged or desiring to be engaged in the education of youth." With this view the charter empowers the College to hold examinations of teachers and schools, and to grant diplomas and certificates to such persons as pass these examinations satisfactorily. To effect these objects, two plans of examination have been established:—(1) That of teachers, to ascertain their qualifications and fitness to take part in the work of instruction; (2) that of pupils, to test their progress, and to afford at once to the teacher and to the public a satisfactory criterion of the value of the instruction they receive. The diplomas granted by the College to teachers are of three grades—Associate, Licentiate, and Fellow; and a distinctive feature of the examinations is, that in all cases the theory and practice of education is an obligatory subject for each grade. In '88 the number of candidates examined for certificates exceeded 15,000. About 4,500 schools, both public and private, are now brought under the influence of the College. Visiting examiners are also appointed by the College for the inspection and examination of public and private schools. A total number of 20,000 persons are at present examined annually by the College. In '73 the Council of the College instituted a Professorship (the first established in this country) of the Science and Art of Education, and a training course of lectures and lessons for teachers is now in full operation. The new buildings were opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, March 30th, '87. The C. of P. has recently acceded to a request from the London Chamber of Commerce to conduct examinations on behalf of the Associated Chambers of Commerce according to a scheme of education for those destined for mercantile life. Offices: Bloomsbury Sq. Organ: *Educational Times*.

Presbyterianism is church government by presbyters, and by presbyters only. The session of a Presbyterian Church consists of the ordained ruling elders, and the pastor or teaching elder of the church, who always presides; and in case of a church being vacant the pastor of some other church within the bounds of the presbytery is chosen moderator to preside. The presbytery consists of the pastors of churches, and a ruling elder from each congregation, within prescribed boundaries. The Synod consists of presbyteries within a larger area; and the General Assembly, where the size of the church renders one necessary, takes in the whole church, and consists either of the pastors of all the churches, together with a ruling elder from each congregation (called a lay elder); or representatives chosen from amongst both pastors and ruling elders. The standards of

the Presbyterian body are the Westminster Confession of Faith, with the Catechisms, Larger and Shorter. But the United Presbyterian body in Scotland, and some others, receive these with an explanation, especially in respect to Chapter XXIII., of the "Confession." The United Presbyterian Church has adopted a Declaratory Statement in regard to its relation to the "Confession." The Presbyterian Church of England has a similar document under consideration. The latter body has likewise drafted a briefer declaration, entitled "*Articles of the Faith*," which is at present under consideration by the Presbyteries of the Church. It embraces twenty-three "articles" on subjects supposed to be of fundamental importance. That section called the *Reformed Presbyterian Church* recognises the (morally) binding obligations of the National Covenant of Scotland, and also of the Solemn League and Covenant. With these exceptions the several sections of the Presbyterian Church stand, in respect to the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of the Church, on a common platform. The *General Presbyterian Alliance*, established in 1875, has brought the unity of Presbyterians in all parts of the world in essentials clearly to light. The *Fourth General Council* of this Alliance met in London in '88. It comprised 300 delegates, representing more than 50 separate Churches throughout the world, with an aggregate membership of over seven million communicants. Presbyterianism is represented by a steadily increasing body in England—the result of the union in 1876 of English congregations of the United Presbyterian Synod with those of the English Presbyterian Church, under the title of the Presbyterian Church of England. There are also a small number of churches connected with the Established Church of Scotland in England. The Calvinistic Methodists in Wales, who are substantially Presbyterian in their government, have in recent years adopted the name, and now stand in close relationship with the Presbyterian Church of England. In Scotland, in addition to the Establishment, there are the *Free Church of Scotland*, the *United Presbyterian Church*, and some smaller bodies. Certain evangelical Christian Churches who do not hold the doctrines of Presbyterianism conduct their ecclesiastical affairs presbyterially. Presbyterianism is represented in Ireland chiefly in the north by several Presbyterian Churches, the most important being the "Presbyterian Church in Ireland." In the United States of America, in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and wherever Scotch and (Ulster) Irish people settle, Presbyterianism has also taken firm root. The body, as a whole, is growing in numbers. The tone of its pulpits is evangelical. For a very long period a Liturgy was unknown amongst Presbyterians; and until lately instrumental music was not allowed in Presbyterian churches. At present there is a slight movement in favour of a Liturgy; and organs have already found their way into most Presbyterian churches. —The *Presbyterian Church of England* consists of 287 fully organised congregations and 10 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 150,694 persons, besides a large number of fully equipped mission stations in connection with town congregations, with an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of ministers is 285 (some of the congregations being vacant), with 18 ordained

and 9 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 2 missionary teachers and 16 lady missionaries. There are also 22 licentiates, and 27 theological students, preparing for the ministry. The property of the Church is estimated at £1,495,000, exclusive of sundry investments for the endowment of the College and scholarships, and for the Sustentation Fund and other schemes of the Church, of the College itself, and of buildings for mission work abroad. Of the existing places of worship 155 have been erected since 1851, their value being estimated at £751,999; 28 of the existing congregations trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 216 have been established within the present century. The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the present century was due to the influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in 1846. The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in 1876, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. The total income of the Church in 1888 was £410,375—£36,750 of the amount being for missionary and other general objects. The backbone of the Church finance is the Sustentation Fund, which since 1878 has secured for the body of the ministers, excluding a limited number under special arrangements, a minimum income of £200. Under this scheme 94 congregations were aid-receiving in 1888 to the amount of £5,252 38. 10d., as against 103 in 1878 to the amount of £6,443 78. 6d., the average amount of aid required being at date £56 per congregation, as against £62 10s. in 1878. The Church is therefore steadily consolidating.—The centenary of the establishment of the Presbyterian Assembly in America was celebrated in '88. The Presbyterian Church in England sustained a severe loss (Nov. '89) in the sad death of Professor Elmslie.—Moderator for '90, Rev. J. Thomson, M.A. (q.v.). General Sec., Rev. J. T. McGaw, M.A., East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Financial Sec., Mr. John Leggat.

Prevention of Cruelty to and Protection of Children Act, '89. See SESSION, sect. 78.

Price of Gold. See MONEY MARKET.

Prime Minister is he who at the summons of the sovereign has succeeded in forming an administration, of which he is the head, and which may be named after him. It may be assumed that those who accept office under him agree with his policy in the main. Although each member of the Cabinet administers his own department independently of his colleagues, all important departmental matters are submitted to him, the most important being brought before the whole Cabinet, and no appointment of moment is made or recommended to the Crown without his knowledge and concurrence. His own patronage is very extensive. In forming an administration, he selects all those who are to fill the various offices, though the appointments are subject to the sovereign's approval. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred Crown livings are filled;

and upon his recommendation that the most envied temporal titles and honourable distinctions—peerages, baronetcies, and the garter, for example—are conferred, and such high appointments as the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord lieutenancies of counties are made by the Crown. He is the leader of the House of Parliament of which he is a member. Yet as Prime Minister he enjoys no legal precedence over his colleagues, his official existence being indeed not recognised by statute.

Primitive Methodism had its origin in Staffordshire in 1810, Mr. Hugh Bourne, a Wesleyan lay-preacher, being its founder. The ten persons forming the first class at Standley had never previously belonged to any other church; Primitive Methodism cannot therefore be regarded as a "split." Mr. Bourne, who had no intention of founding another sect, was at length prevailed upon to take it under his care, and to form other classes, which in time developed into "societies." The first Conference was held in '20. Primitive Methodism has now 531 circuits in the United Kingdom, and a membership second only to the Wesleyans. It has missions in Southern and Western Africa, in South Australia, New Zealand, and Queensland. It has a training college for ministers at Manchester, and colleges for youths at York and Birmingham. Its Book-room profits last year amounted to £441; its missionary income was £21,000; and the premium revenue of the Connexional Fire Insurance Co., £1600. The 70th Conference was held at Bradford in June '89 (Pres. Rev. Joseph Toulson; Sec. Rev. W. Goodman). Statistics: Members, 194,347, increase for the year, 1463; ministers, 1038; local preachers, 16,299; class leaders, 10,798; places of worship, 4436; rented rooms, etc., 1405; hearers, 581,252; value of Connexional property, £3,026,294; debt upon Connexional property, £1,103,552; Sabbath schools, 4238; teachers, 62,220; scholars, 430,641. Miss. Sec., Rev. James Travis; Gen. Com. Sec., Rev. John Wenn; Gen. Book Steward, Rev. Joseph Toulson; Gen. Sunday School Sec., Rev. Joseph Ferguson; Editor of the *Monthly Mag.*; Rev. Thomas Newell; Principal of the Theol. Inst.: Rev. Joseph Wood, M.A.

Primogeniture. This term ought to express the fact of a person being the eldest child of his or her parents, and does express a right which he enjoys in consequence of being an eldest child. As regards primogeniture in England, we must distinguish between the law and the custom of primogeniture. The only law of primogeniture in England is that which ordains that in the event of any person dying intestate as to his real estate, such real estate shall descend to his eldest son. There is no similar rule in the case of an eldest daughter—daughters, where there is no son, inheriting equally. The custom of primogeniture is the custom of settling all one's real property upon one's eldest son.

Primrose League. A league originated in 1883, in memory of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, and so called because on the anniversary of his death every member wears a bunch of primroses. The members, who include both sexes, are styled *Knights, Dames, and Associates*, and their branches are called "*Habitations*." The members of the *Primrose League* took an active part in the last electoral campaign, and

exercised considerable influence in London and its neighbourhood in favour of the Constitutional-Unionist candidates. **Grand Master:** Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; **Chairman of Grand Council and Chancellor of the League:** Earl Amherst. There are now (Oct. '89) 852,446 members, including Scotland, divided among 2,031 Habitations. Habitations have been established in India, Malta, Cyprus, Sydney, British Honduras, Mauritius, Hong Kong, etc. **Vice-Chancellor:** G. T. Lane-Fox, 1, Prince's Mansions, S.W. **Official Organ:** *The Primrose League Gazette* (weekly). There was a grand Primrose League fête and reception to Lord Salisbury at the Crystal Palace, July 24th, '89.

Prince Edward Island. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. Area 2,133 sq. m.; pop. 108,891. **Capital** Charlottetown, pop. 17,485. Divided into three counties. The island is long and narrow, its coasts much indented. The surface is mostly level, the soil very fertile. Agriculture extensively prosecuted. Wheat, barley, oats, pease and beans, potatoes, turnips and other crops ripen well. Apples, grapes, plums, and currants grown in small quantities. Most beautiful island in St. Lawrence estuary. Climate delightful, and, with the facilities for bathing and yachting, attracts a large number of visitors.—**Administered** by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Council of thirteen members and a House of Assembly of thirty. The Province has four seats in the Dominion Senate and seven in the House of Commons. Education is State-aided, free, and compulsory.—**Industries** are agriculture and breeding of stud-stock. The fisheries are important. Enormous quantities of lobsters and oysters annually shipped off. Manufactures are progressive, and there is some shipbuilding. Communications good by road, rail, and steamer. A submarine railway tunnel to the mainland is in progress. (see NORTHUMBERLAND STRAITS TUNNEL). Farms sell at about £4 per acre.—During the eighteenth century the island, then called Isle St. Jean, was a French colony; it became British after the capture of Acadia (Nova Scotia), and received its present name in 1798. Entered Dominion 1873. See CANADA.

Prince of Wales's Children Act, '89. See Session, sect. 47.

Prince of Wales Island. Official name of Penang, one of the Straits Settlements (*q.v.*).

Principe and St. Thomas. Two islands in the Gulf of Guinea belonging to Portugal. Area 454 sq. m., pop. 20,888. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Prisons constitute an important department in our home administration. The Chief Office is at the Home Office. In the maintenance of prisons in England £466,000 a year is required; and in Scotland £109,000. There are four prisons in the Metropolis known as Her Majesty's Prisons, and the number of convict prisons throughout the country is fourteen, of which Millbank, Portland, Chatham, and Wormwood Scrubs are the best known; besides these, there is a large number of local prisons. According to the latest report the population of the convict prisons last year was the lowest on record. Consult "Penological and Preventive Principles," by W. Talford ('89).

Print, Thomas Evan, angling editor of the *Yorkshire Post*, was b. 1848 at Preston. He

is author of "North Country Flies" ('85 and ed. '86), "The Book of the Grayling" ('88), "Around Settle," and writer of numerous articles on banking and other topics. Founded, '85, the *Yorkshire Anglers' Association*, of which he is the hon. sec.

Privileged Communications. A privileged communication may mean either a communication which, although in itself containing all the characteristics of libel or slander, does not subject the person making it to the consequences of uttering a slander or publishing a libel; or a communication which the person to whom it is made cannot be called upon to disclose when giving evidence in a court of justice, although it be relevant to the matter in hand. The former kind of privileged communication can best be discussed under the head of Libel (*q.v.*) or Slander; the latter kind alone will be considered here. Privileged communications of this kind fall under one or other of the following heads: (1) **Official communications** between public officers on public affairs. But the head of the department concerned may permit such communications to be divulged. (2) **Communications made in either house of parliament.** But either house can permit them to be divulged. (3) **Communications as to the names of persons** who have given information concerning offences in whose prosecution the Government is directly interested. (4) **Communications made between jurors** in the performance of their duty. These are privileged, at all events when a juror is under examination. (5) **Communications made to a legal adviser** in the course of his employment. But these are not privileged if made in furtherance of crime. The privilege extends to the client as well as to the legal adviser. (6) **Communications made during marriage** by wife to husband or husband to wife. Communications made to clergymen or medical advisers are not privileged. Consult Sir James Stephen's "Digest of the Law of Evidence."

Privileges of Peers and Members of Parliament. Certain privileges of the peers are defined in standing orders, some of which date from the seventeenth century; while the Commons, through their Speaker, claim their privileges immediately after the first meeting of a new parliament; but the privileges thus defined and claimed have been greatly modified by Acts passed by the two houses themselves. At the present time a peer or peeress of Great Britain or of Scotland or Ireland, whether representative or not, and a peeress whether by birth, marriage, or creation—but not a peeress by marriage who has become widowed and has married a commoner—is still free at all times from arrest or imprisonment on civil process; but their servants have long since been deprived of the protection they formerly enjoyed. And by an Act of 1871 bankrupts are disqualified from sitting and voting in the House of Lords until the bankruptcy be determined either by being annulled or by the satisfaction of the creditors; and the seat of a representative peer for Scotland or Ireland is vacated unless his bankruptcy be determined within one year after the date of his becoming a bankrupt. Neither a peer nor a member has, nor did he have formerly, any privilege against being compelled by process of the courts to pay obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus* (*q.v.*) directed to him. When the Speaker's election has been approved and confirmed by Her

Majesty, he lays claim by humble petition to the "ancient and undoubted rights and privileges" of the Commons, and especially "to freedom from arrest and molestation for their persons, servants, and estates, to freedom of speech in debate, to free access to Her Majesty whenever occasion may require it, and to the most favourable construction being put on all their proceedings;" and the Queen through the Lord Chancellor confirms all the rights and privileges which have ever been granted to, or conferred upon, the Commons by Her Majesty or any of her royal predecessors. But in regard to the first part of this claim made by and allowed to the Commons, freedom from arrest, and that on strictly civil process only, is now confined to the member alone, and is enjoyed only during a period of forty days before the meeting of parliament, during the sittings of the House, during a period of forty days before and after any day to which parliament is prorogued, and until an uncertain or "reasonable" period after a dissolution. But members are brought under the bankruptcy laws, for if any one of them be adjudged a bankrupt he is unable to sit and vote for one year, unless the order of adjudication be annulled or his creditors be satisfied; and if at the expiration of one year the bankruptcy be not determined in either of these ways, the seat becomes vacant. Actions at law are maintainable against members of both Houses; they are subject to penalties, and may be arrested for indictable offences; and members of the House of Commons have been committed in certain instances for contempt of court without subsequent interference by the house. Peers and members are not compelled to obey a subpoena, though in practice they do answer a summons of the kind; and they are exempt by statute from serving on juries. Although no member may use unbecoming words in regard to another member without risking suspension if he decline to explain or retract, freedom of speech with reference to those who are not members is enjoyed to the very fullest extent, and statements may be freely made within the walls of parliament which, if uttered elsewhere, would be libellous and actionable. Free access to Her Majesty is the right of peers individually, as well as of the House of Lords as a body; but the other House only possesses the right collectively. By resolutions of the House of Commons no peer, except an Irish peer who has been elected an M.P., can vote or concern himself in a parliamentary election. Members of either house are protected against insult or threatening; and the offer of money to any member for promoting a parliamentary matter is a breach of privilege which may be severely punished. See IMPEACHMENTS AND TRIALS OF PEERS (ed. '88).

Privy Council (see MINISTRY). A body of persons nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy councillor must be a natural-born British subject, and as he is created by the sovereign, so he can be removed from the list at her pleasure. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy councillors by virtue of their office; the principal secretaries of state are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select

number of the body which we know as the Cabinet Council; the Judge-Advocate-General is always included; and the rank is bestowed upon ambassadors and the principal colonial governors, and frequently upon respected politicians who may never have been in office, as an honorary distinction. Any privy councillor may act as a justice of the peace. The Lord President of the Council is appointed by letters patent under the great seal; his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to Her Majesty the resolutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other important functions of the Council are the establishment of quarantine when it may be necessary, the granting of charters of incorporation to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of orders in council of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. Royal proclamations, summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the P.C. before being issued. Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The Board of Trade (*q.v.*), though now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The Education Department, with its own vice-president, is a Committee of the Privy Council, and there are besides a Universities Committee, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a Judicial Committee for appellate business. Included among the powers and duties of the newly-established Board of Agriculture are many which were formerly discharged by the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council (see Session, sect. 56).—The Privy Council in Ireland, a much smaller body than that just referred to, advises the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.—As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each is set out, corrected to Nov. 22nd, '89. In the second column is given the date on which each Privy Councillor was sworn in. The word "Peer" is inserted in the third column to signify that some particulars regarding the public life of the noble lord referred to are given under the head of "Peerage"; and "M.P." is meant to refer the reader to our list of the House of Commons. In cases where the Privy Councillor is neither Peer nor M.P. some biographical facts are appended. All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable." [Sir J. Caird is included in the list because the Queen has been pleased to approve that he be appointed a P.C., but he has not yet been sworn.]

Alphabetical List of Privy Council in Great Britain.

Lord President—The Rt. Hon. Visct. Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.

1	2	3
Aberdare, Lord . . .	'64, April .	Peer.
Aberdeen, Earl of . .	'86, Feb. .	Peer.
Acland, Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart. . .	'83, Aug. .	B. 1809. Second Church Estates Commr. '69-74. (G.L.). M.P.W. Somerset '37-47, N. Devon '65-85, Somerset (Wellington D.) '85-6, when he failed to secure re-election. Peer. See special biography.
Argyll, Duke of . . .	'53, Jan. .	Peer.
Ashbourne, Lord . . .	'85, June .	Peer.
Bacon, Sir James . . .	'86, Nov. .	B. 1798. Called to bar '27, Q.C. '46, Commr. of Bankruptcy, Lond. Dist. '68; Chief Judge in Bankruptcy and (last) Vice-Chan. '70; Judge of High Court '75; retired '86. M.P. See special biography.
Balfour, A. J. . . .	'85, June .	M.P.
Balfour, J. B. . . .	'83, Aug. .	M.P.
Basing, Lord . . .	'74, Mar. .	Peer.
Baxter, William Edward. . .	'73, Mar. .	B. '25. Partner in firm of Edward Baxter & Son, Dundee. (L.). M.P. Montrose Dist. '55-85. Sec. Admiralty '68-71; [Sec. Treas. '71-3.
Beauchamp, Earl . . .	'74, Mar. .	Peer.
Beaufort, Duke of . .	'58, Feb. .	Peer.
Blackburn, Lord . . .	'76, Nov. .	Peer.
Bouverie, Hon. L. Pleydell. . .	'55, Mar. .	B. '18, 2nd son 3rd E. of Radnor. M.P. Kilmarnock '44-74. Under Home Sec. '50-2; Vice-Pres. Board of Trade and Treas. of Navy '55; Pres. Poor Law Board '55-8; Chm. Ways and Means, '53-5; Second Ch. Est. Commr. '59-65. See special biography.
Bowen, Sir Charles Synghe Christopher. .	'82, June .	
Bowen, Sir George Ferguson, G.C.M.G. . .	'86, Nov. .	B. '22. Formerly fellow and tutor of Brasenose Coll.; Princip. of Univ. of Corfu; Sec. Lord High Commr. Ionian Islands '54-9; Gov. Queensland '59-68, N. Zealand '68-73, Victoria '73-8, Mauritius '78-83, Hong Kong '83-87; went to Malta Jan. '88 as a Roy. Commr. to inquire into the manner of dividing Malta and its dependencies [into electoral districts.
Brabourne, Lord . . .	'73, Mar. .	Peer.
Bradford, Earl of . .	'54, Mar. .	Peer.
Bramwell, Lord . . .	'76, Nov. .	Peer.
Breadalbane, Marq. of Brownlow, Earl . . .	'80, May .	Peer.
Bruce, Lord Charles William Brudenell. . .	'80, May .	Peer.
Bury, Viscount . . .	'59, July .	B. '34. Youngest son of 1st M. of Ailesbury. (L.). M.P. N. Wilts '65-74, Marlborough '78-85. Vice-Chamb. House- [hold '80-85.
Cadogan, Earl . . .	'85, June .	Peer.
Caird, Sir James . . .	See <i>supra</i> .	B. '16. E. High School and Univ. Edinburgh. M.P. Dartmouth '57-8, Stirling '58-65; Chm. Royal Sea Fishery Comm. '63-5; Pres. Statistical Soc. '81-2; was member of the Indian Famine Comm. and Land Comm. for England; [app. a Commr. of Board of Agriculture '89.
Cambridge, H.R.H. Duke of. . .	'56, July .	Peer.
Campbell-Bannerman, Henry. . .	'84, Nov. .	M.P.
Canterbury, Archbp. of Carnarvon, Earl of . .	'83, Mar. .	Peer. See special biography.
Carrington, Lord . . .	'66, July .	Peer.
Cavan, Earl of . . .	'81, July .	Peer.
Cavendish-Bentinck, G. A. F. . . .	'86, Feb. .	M.P.
Chamberlain, Joseph . .	'75, Nov. .	M.P.
Chaplin, H. . . .	'80, May .	M.P. See special biography.
Childers, H. C. E. . . .	'85, June .	M.P.
Churchill, Lord R. . .	'68, Dec. .	M.P.
Clermont and Carlisle, Lord. . .	'85, June .	M.P. See special biography.
Coleridge, Lord . . .	'64, April .	Peer.
Colville, Lord . . .	'73, Dec. .	Peer. See special biography.
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of. . .	'66, July .	Peer.
Connemara, Lord . . .	'71, May .	Peer. See special biography.
Cork, Earl of . . .	'80, April .	Peer.
Cottesloe, Lord . . .	'66, May .	Peer.
Cotton, Sir Henry . . .	'44, May .	Peer.
Couch, Sir Richard . .	'77, July .	See special biography.
Courtney, L. H. . . .	'75, Nov. .	See biographical notice.
Coventry, Earl of . . .	'89, Jan. .	M.P. See special biography.
Cowper, Earl . . .	'77, Aug. .	Peer.
	'71, May .	Peer.

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Cowell, Sir John Clayton	'87, July	B. '32. A maj.-gen. in Army, and Lt.-Col. R.E.; was Gov. to Duke of Edinburgh, and late Duke of Albany; Master [of H.M. Household since '66.	
Cranbrook, Viscount.	'66, July	Peer.	
Cross, Viscount.	'74, Feb.	Peer.	
Cubitt, George	'80, Mar.	M.P.	
Derby, Earl of	'58, Feb.	Peer.	
De Worms, Baron H.	'80, Jan.	M.P.	
Devonshire, Duke of	'78, Mar.	Peer.	
Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart.	'82, Dec.	B. '43. M.P. (G.L.) Chelsea '68-86. Under Foreign Sec. '80-82. Pres. Local Govt. Board '82-5. Author of [“Greater Britain,” etc.	
Ducie, Earl of	'59, July	Peer.	
Dufferin and Ava, Marquis of	'68, Dec.	Peer. See special biography.	
Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart.	'80, April	M.P.	
Ebury, Lord	'30, Nov.	Peer.	
Edinburgh, H.R.H. Duke of.	'66, May	Peer. See special biography.	
Elgin, Earl of	'86, Feb.	Peer.	
Elliot, Hon. Sir Henry George.	'67, June	B. '17. and son of and E. Minto. Has been many years in dip. service. Was Min. at Copenhagen '58-9, Naples '59-62, Greece '62-3, Italy '63-6, Turkey '66-77, Vienna '77-84. Ret. '84.	
Emly, Lord	'55, Aug.	Peer.	
Esher, Lord	'76, Nov.	Peer. See biography.	
Exeter, Marquis of	'66, July	Peer.	
Fergusson, Sir James, Bart.	'68, Nov.	M.P.	
Fife, Duke of	'80, May	Peer.	[Ireland '69-85.
Flanagan, S. Woulfe.	'85, Dec.	B. '17. Called to bar '38. A Land Judge of Chanc. Div. I	
Ford, Sir Francis Clare	'88, Aug.	B. 18—. Served in the Light Dragoons '46-51. Ent. Diplomatic service '52; was H.M. Commr. at Halifax under the Treaty of Washington '75-7; Min. to the Argentine Repub. '78-9, Uruguay '79, Brazil '79-81, Greece '81-4, Spain '84-8; Amb. at Madrid since Feb. '88; G.C.M.G. '86, G.C.B. '89.	
Fowler, H. H.	'86, June	M.P.	
Fry, Sir Edward	'83, April	See special biography.	
Garth, Sir Richard	'88, Feb.	B. 20. Called to bar Lincoln's Inn '47; Q.C. and Bencher '66; M.P. Guildford '66-8; Chief Justice High Court M.P. See special biography. [Judicature, Bengal '75-86.	
Gladstone, Wm. Ewart	'41, Sept.	M.P. See special biography.	
Goschen, G. Joachim.	'65, Nov.	M.P. See special biography.	
Grant-Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone.	'80, May	B. '29. (L.). M.P. Elgin Dist. '57-81. Under Sec. India '68-74; Under Sec. Colonies '80-1; Gov. Madras '81-6. Ld.	
Granville, Earl	'46, Aug.	Peer. See spec. biog. [Rector Aberdeen Univ. '66-72.	
Grey, Earl	'35, April	Peer.	
Grove, Sir Wm. Robt.	'87, Nov.	B. 1811. Lincoln's Inn '35, Q.C. '53, Judge Com. Pleas and [Q.B. Div. 71-87; Pres. Brit. Assocn. '66.	
Halsbury, Lord	'85, June	Peer. See special biography.	
Hamilton, Lord G.	'78, April	M.P. See special biography.	
Hammond, Lord	'66, June	Peer.	
Hampden, Viscount.	'66, July	Peer.	
Hannan, Sir James	'72, Nov.	B. '21. See special biography.	
Harcourt, Sir W. Vernon.	'80, April	M.P. See special biography.	
Hardwicke, Earl of	'66, July	Peer.	
Harrowby, Earl of	'74, Mar.	Peer.	
Hartington, Marq. of	'66, Feb.	M.P. See special biography.	
Hay, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart.	'74, Mar.	B. '21. Served in navy '34-78, when he became admiral on retired list, having seen much active service in Crimean campaign and elsewhere, and received three war medals. M.P. (C.) Wakefield '62-5, Stamford '66-80, Wigtown [Dist. '80-5. A Lord of the Admiralty '66-8.	
Hay, Sir John Hay Drummond.	'86, Aug.	B. '16. Has been many years in dip. service. Was Min. Plen. at Court of Morocco '72-86, having been previously M.P. [Consul-Gen. there ('45) and Min. Res. ('60-72).	
Heneage, Edward	'86, Feb.	M.P.	
Herschell, Lord	'86, Feb.	Peer. See special biography.	
Hertford, Marquis of	'79, Feb.	Peer.	
Hibbert, John Tomlinson.	'86, Feb.	B. '24. M.P. (G.L.) Oldham '62-74, '77-86. Inner Temple '49. Parly. Sec. to Local Govt. Board '72-4 and '80-3; Under Home Sec. '83-4; Fin. Sec. to Treas. '84-5; Sec. to Admiralty Feb. to July '86; a Commr. under Local Gov. [Boundaries Act '87; Chm. Lancashire C.C.	
Hicks-Beach, Sir M.	'74, Mar.	M.P. See special biography.	
Hill, Lord A. W.	'85, June	M.P.	
Hobhouse, Lord	'81, Mar.	Peer.	
Huntly, Marquis of	'81, Mar.	Peer.	
Ilchester, Earl of	'74, Feb.	Peer.	

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Inglis, John . . .	'59, Feb.		B. '10. M.P. (C.) Stamford '58. Scotch bar '35. Sol.-Gen. Scotland '52; Lord Advoc. '52-8; Lord Justice Clerk '58-67; Lord Justice Genl. and Pres. of Court of Session, Scotland, '67.
James, Sir H. . .	'85, June		M.P. See special biography.
Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir U. J., Bart.	'86, April		M.P.
Kenmare, Earl of	'57, Feb.		Peer.
Kensington, Lord	'80, May		Peer.
Kimberley, Earl of	'64, Nov.		Peer. See special biography.
Kingsburgh, Lord	'85, Aug.		B. '36. Called Scottish bar '59; Q.C. '80; Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherlandshire '74-6; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '76-80; Sheriff of Perthshire '80-5; Lord Advoc. '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '85-8; mem. of the Soc. of Telegraphic Engineers; F.R.S. Edin.; J.P. and D.L. Edinburgh; some years Col. Commandant Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Corps. App. Oct. '88 Lord Justice Clerk and President [of the Second Div. of the Court of Session.
Kintore, Earl of . .	'86, Aug.		Peer.
Knutsford, Lord	'85, Sept.		Peer.
Lambert, Sir John	'85, May		B. '15. Poor Law Insp. '56-71; Permanent Sec. to Local Govt. Board '71-82. Drew up scheme for Metropolitan Poor Act. Boundary Commr. in connection with two [Redistribution Acts.
Lathom, Earl of . .	'74, Mar.		Peer.
Layard, Sir Austen Henry.	'68, Dec.		See special biography.
Lewisham, Viscount	'85, June		M.P.
Limerick, E. of . .	'89, Jan.		Peer.
Lindley, Sir Nathaniel	'81, Dec.		B. '28. Middle Temple '50. App. Judge of Com. Pleas '75; Lord Justice of Appeal '81.
Loftus, Lord A. . .	'68, Nov.		B. '17. Son of and M. of Fly. Amb. at Vienna '58-60, Berlin '60-2, Munich '62-5, Berlin '66-8, North Ger. Confed. '68-71, [St. Petersburg '71-9; Gov. N. S. Wales. '79-85.
London, Bishop of . .	'85, May		Peer. See special biography.
Londonderry, Marq. of	'86, Aug.		Peer.
Lopes, Sir Henry Charles.	'85, Dec.		See biographical notice.
Lopes, Sir Massey, Bart.	'85, July		B. '18. M.P. Westbury '57-68, S. Devon '68-85. Lord of [the Admiralty '74-80.
Lorne, Marquis of . .	'75, Mar.		B. '45. El. son of Duke of Argyll. Married, '71, H.R.H. the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of H.M. M.P. [Argyllshire '58-78; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '78-83.
Lothian, Marquis of .	'86, Feb.		Peer.
Louth, James	'78, Feb.		M.P.
Lugard, Sir Edward .	'71, Nov.		B. '10. Is a general. Served in first Afghan campaign, in Punjab; was in command of a div. of infantry at capture of Lucknow. Permanent Under Sec. for War '61-71; Ch. Commr. of Army Purchase Commn. '71-81.
Lytton, Earl of . . .	'88, June		Peer. See special biography.
Macdonald, Sir John Alexander.	'79, Aug.		B. '15. Called to bar. Upper Canada '36; Q.C. '46. Has been Att.-Gen. and Min. of Justice; was first Prime Min. for [Dom. of Canada; reapp. to that office '78.
Macnaghten, Lord	'87, Jan.		Peer. See special biography.
Malet, Sir Edward Baldwin.	'85, Mar.		B. '37. Has been in dip. service since '54. Agent and Consul-Gen. in Egypt '79-83; Min. at Brussels '83-4; app. [Ambass. at Berlin '84.
Mallet, Sir Louis	'83, Aug.		B. '23. Asst. Sec. Bd. of Trade '66-72; member of Council
Marjoribanks, Edward	'86, Feb.		M.P. [of India '73-4; Permanent Under Sec. India '74-81.
Marriott, Sir W. T. .	'85, July		M.P.
Matthews, Henry . .	'86, Aug.		M.P. See special biography.
Mellor, John William	'86, Mar.		B. '35. El. son late Sir J. Mellor. M.P. (G.L.) Grantham '80-86. Inner Temple '80; Q.C. '75; Judge Advoc. Gen. [Feb. to July '86.
Monck, Viscount . .	'69, Aug.		Peer.
Moncreiff, Lord . .	'69, Oct.		Peer.
Monk-Bretton, Lord	'72, May		Peer.
Montagu, Lord R. . .	'67, Mar.		B. '25. and son of 6th Duke of Manchester. M.P. (L.) Huntingdonshire '59-74, Westmeath '74-80. Was in favour of Home Rule. Pres. of Board of Health and Vice-Pres. [of Council '67-8.
Morgan, G. O. . . .	'80, May		M.P.
Morier, Sir Robert Burnett David.	'85, Jan.		B. '26. Has been in dip. service since '53. Envoy to Portugal '76-81; Ambass. to Madrid '81-4; app. Ambass. to [Russia '84.
Morley, Earl of . . .	'86, Feb.		Peer.
Morley, John . . .	'86, Feb.		M.P. See special biography.
Mount - Edgumbe, Earl of.	'79, May		Peer.

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Mowbray, Sir J., Bart.	'58, April	M.P.
Mundella, A. J.	'80, May	M.P.
Murray, Sir Charles Augustus.	'75, May	B. 1806. Many years in dip. service. Min. to Switzerland '53-4, Persia '54-9, Saxony '59-66, Denmark '66-7, Portugal '67-74. Ret. '74.
Napier & Ettrick, Lord	'61, Feb.	Peer.
Noel, Gerard James	'74, May	B. '23. Formerly in army. M.P. (C.) Rutlandshire '47-83. [A Lord of Treas. '66-8; First Commr. of Works '76-80.
Normanby, Marquis of North, John Sydney	'51, Aug.	Peer.
Northbrook, Earl of	'86, April	B. 1804. M.P. (C.) Oxfordshire '52-85; married Baroress [North '35.
Northumberland, Duke of	'69, Aug.	Peer.
Norton, Lord	'59, Mar.	Peer.
Otway, Sir Arthur John, Bart.	'58, Feb.	Peer.
Oxenbridge, Viscount	'85, July	B. '22. Formerly in army. M.P. (L.) Stafford '52-7, Chatham '65-74, Rochester '78-85. Under For. Sec. '68-71; Chm. [of Ways and Means '83-5.
Paget, Lord Clarence Edward.	'74, Feb.	Peer.
Paget, Sir Augustus Berkeley.	'66, May	B. '11. M.P. (L.) Sandwich '47-66; Sec. to Admiralty '59-66. Is an admiral retired, and was commander-in-chief in [Mediterranean '66-70.
Peacock, Sir Barnes	'76, July	B. '23. Has been in dip. service since '43. Min. at Dresde '58-9, Stockholm '59-62, Copenhagen '62-6, Portugal '66-7, [Rome '76-84, Vienna since '84.
Peel, A. W.	'70, July	See special biography.
Peel, Sir Frederick	'84, May	M.P. See special biography.
	'57, May	B. '23. 2nd son of Sir R. Peel, the famous Prime Min. M.P. (L.) Leominster '49-52, Bury '52-7, '59-65. Under Sec. Colonies '51-2, '53-5; Under Sec. for War '55-7; Sec. to Treas. '59-65. Inner Temple '49; appointed a Railway [Commissioner '73.
Peel, Sir Robert, Bart.	'61, July	B. '22. El. son of the Prime Min. of that name. Was in dip. service. M.P. (L.C.) Tamworth '50-80, Huntingdon Peer. ['84-5, Blackburn '85-6. Chief Sec. for Ireland '61-5.
Penzance, Lord	'64, April	Peer.
Percy, Earl	'74, Mar.	Peer.
Playfair, Sir L.	'73, Dec.	M.P.
Plunket, D. R.	'80, Mar.	M.P.
Poltimore, Lord	'72, Mar.	Peer.
Ponsonby, Sir Henry Frederick.	'80, April	B. '25. Is a general; served in Crimea. Private Sec. to [H.M. and Keeper of Privy Purse.
Portland, Duke of	'86, Aug.	Peer.
Radnor, E. of	'85, June	Peer.
Raikes, H. C.	'80, Mar.	M.P.
Richmond and Gordon, Duke of	'59, Mar.	Peer.
Ripon, Marquis of	'63, April	Peer. See special biography.
Ritchie, C. T.	'86, Aug.	M.P.
Robertson, J. P. B.	'88, Nov.	M.P.
Robinson, Sir Hercules George Robert.	'83, May	B. '24. Formerly in army, but entered Civil Service '46. Pres. Montserrat '54-5; Gov. St. Kitts '55-9, Hong Kong '59-65, Ceylon '65-71, N.S. Wales '72-8, New Zealand '78-80; Gov. Cape of Good Hope and High Commr. for [South Africa since '80.
Rosebery, Earl of	'81, Aug.	Peer. See special biography.
Rosslyn, Earl of	'86, Nov.	Peer.
Rutland, Duke of	'52, Feb.	Peer.
St. Albans, Duke of	'69, Feb.	Peer.
Salisbury, Marquis of	'66, July	Peer. See special biography.
Sandford, Sir Francis Richard.	'85, July	B. '24. A Commr. for Great Exhibition '51, and Sec. of Exhibition '62. Assist. Under Sec. for Colonies '68-70; Sec. to Com. of Council on Education '70-84; a Commr. of City Parochial Charities since '84. Boundary Commr. under last Redistribution Act; Permanent Under-Sec. [for Scotland '85-8.
Savile, Lord	'83, Dec.	Peer.
Selborne, Earl of	'72, Oct.	Peer.
Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir H.	'85, June	M.P.
Shaw-Lefevre, J. G.	'80, Dec.	M.P.
Sherbrooke, Viscount	'55, Aug.	Peer.
Smith, Sir Montague Edward.	'71, Nov.	B. 1809. Gray's Inn '35. M.P. (C.) Truro '59-65. A judge of Com. Pleas '65; a judge of Judicial Com. Privy Council
Smith, W. H.	'77, Aug.	M.P. See special biography.
Somerset, Lord Henry R. C.	'74, Mar.	B. '49. 2nd son of 8th Duke of Beaufort. M.P. (C.) Monmouthshire '71-80. Comptroller of the Household '74-9.
Spencer, Earl	'59, July	Peer.
Stalbridge, Lord	'72, Mar.	Peer.
Stanley of Preston, Lord.	'78, April	Peer.

Stanhope, Hon. E. . .	'85, June .	M.P.
Stansfeld, J. . .	'69, Feb. .	M.P.
Sudeley, Lord . . .	'86, Feb. .	Peer.
Suffield, Lord . . .	'86, Feb. .	Peer.
Sydney, Earl . . .	'53, Jan. .	Peer.
Tankerville, Earl of .	'66, July .	Peer.
Thornton, Sir Edward	'71, Aug. .	B. '17. Was many years in dip. service. Min. to Argentine Confed. '59, Brazil '65-7, United States '67-81, St. Petersburg '81-4, Constantinople '84-6. Was one of the 11 High Commrs. for Settlement of Alabama Claims.
Thurlow, Lord . . .	'86, April .	Peer.
Thynne, Lord Henry Frederick.	'76, Feb. .	B. '32. 2nd son of 3rd Marquis of Bath. M.P. (C.) S. Wilts [59-85. Treas. of Household '75-80.
Trevelyan, Sir G. O., Bart.	'82, June .	M.P. See special biography.
Verney, Sir H., Bart.	'85, July .	B. 1801. Was in army '19-30. M.P. (L.) Bedford '47-52, M.P. [Buckingham '32-41, '57-74, and '80-85.
Villiers, Hon. Chas. P. Wales, H. R. H. Prince of.	'53, Feb. .	Peer. See special biography.
Walpole, Spencer Horatio.	'52, Feb. .	B. 1806. M.P. (C.) Midhurst '46-56; Cambridge Univ. '56-82. Lincoln's Inn 1831; Q.C. '46; Home Sec. '52, '58-9, and '66-7; Ch. Est. Commr. '56-8 and '62-6.
Waterford, Marquis of	'85, June .	Peer.
Watson, Lord . . .	'78, Mar. .	Peer.
Westminster, Duke of	'80, April .	Peer.
White, Sir William Arthur.	'88, June .	B. '24. Clerk to the Consulate General at Warsaw '57-60; Agent and Consul-General Servia '73-8; Bucharest '78-9; Min. to Roumania '79-85; British Plen. at Conf. of Constantinople '85; Amb. to Turkey since '87; G.C.M.G. '86.
Willoughby de Eresby, Lord . . .	'80, Mar. .	Peer.
Winmarleigh, Lord .	'67, June .	Peer.
Wolff, Sir Henry Drummond.	'85, June .	See special biography.
Wyke, Sir Charles Lennox.	'86, Feb. .	B. '15. For some years in army, and afterwards on general staff of late King of Hanover. Entered dip. service in '45, and subsequently Min. Plen. to Mexico, to Kingdom of Hanover '66; Min. to Denmark '67-81, and to Lisbon '81-4.
York, Archbishop of.	'63, Feb. .	Peer. See special biography.
Young, G.	'72, Aug. .	B. '19. Scotch bar '40. M.P. (L.) Wigtown Dist. '65-74. Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '62-6 and '68-9; Lord Advocate [69-74; app. a judge of Court of Session '74.

Clerk of the Council—Chas. Lennox Peel, C.B.

Deputy Clerk of the Council—Herbert Manson Suft, Esq.

Alphabetical List of Privy Council in Ireland.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, Lord Lieutenant.

Abercorn, Duke of . .	'87 . . .	Peer.
Ashbourne, Lord . .	'77 . . .	Peer.
Balfour, A. J. . . .	'87 . . .	M.P.
Ball, J. T.	'68 . . .	B. '15 Irish bar '40; Q.C. '54. M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '68-74. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '68, and for short time in same [year Att.-Gen. Lord Chanc. Ireland '75-80.
Bannerman, H. C. . .	'85 . . .	M.P.
Barry, Charles Robert	'70 . . .	B. '24. Irish bar '45. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '69-70; Att.-Gen. '70-2. M.P. (L.) Dungarvan '65-9. App. a judge of the [Irish Bench '72, and a Lord Justice of Appeal '83.
Beach, Sir M. Hicks, Bart.	'74 . . .	M.P.
Belmore, Earl of . .	'67 . . .	Peer.
Bruce, Sir Henry Hervey, Bart.	'89 . . .	L.L. City and County of Londonderry.
Bruen, Henry	'80 . . .	B. '28. M.P. (C.) Carlow Co. '57-80.
Buller, Maj.-Gen. Sir Redvers H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.C.	'87 . . .	B. '39. Entered 60th Rifles '58, capt. '70, major '74, col. '79; maj.-gen. for distinguished services in Soudan '84; served in China, with Red River Exped., in Ashantee, Kaffir, and Zulu campaigns; A.D.C. to the Queen, has been Adj.-Gen. at head-quarters; special commr. co. Kerry '86, Permanent Under Sec. Ireland '86-7; Quartermaster-[Gen. to Forces Oct. '87.
Cambridge, Duke of .	'68 . . .	Peer.
Carlingford, Lord . .	'66 . . .	Peer.
Chatterton, Hedges Eyre.	'67 . . .	B. '19. Irish bar '43; Q.C. '58. M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '66-7; Att.-Gen. '67; Vice-Chanc. Ireland '67.
Cogan, W. H. Ford . .	'66 . . .	B. '23. M.P. (C.) Kildare '59-80. A Commr. of Board of Education, Ireland.
Cottesloe, Lord . . .	'45 . . .	Peer.

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Crofton, Sir Walter .	'69	.	B. '15. Formerly in R.A. Chm. of Directors of Convict Prisons, Ireland, '54-62; Commr. of Prisons, England, '66-8; Chm. of Irish Prisons Board '77-8.
Dowse, Richard .	'72	.	B. '24. Irish bar '32; Q.C. '63. M.P. (L.) Derry City, '68-72. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '70-2; Att.-Gen. '72 for short time; app. a Baron of Exchequer, Ireland, '72.
Drogheda, Marquis of Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart.	'58	.	Peer.
Fitz-Gibbon, Gerald .	'85	.	M.P.
	'79	.	B. '37. Irish bar '60, English bar '61; Q.C. '72; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '77-8; app. a Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland, '78.
*Flanagan, S. W.	'76	.	
Forde, Col. William Brownlow.	'89	.	
Gibson, J. G.	'87	.	M.P. '85-68. Judge Queen's Bench Div. Ireland Jan. '88
Gregory, Sir William Henry.	'71	.	B. '17. M.P. (C.) Dublin City '42-7, and Galway C. '57-72; Gov. of Ceylon '72-3.
Hamilton, Ion Trant Hartington, Marquis of	'87	.	B. '39. Married '77 Victoria Alexandrina, d. of Maj.-Gen. M.I.
Headfort, Marquis of	'71	.	[Lord C. Wellesley, M.P. Co. Dublin '63-85.
Holmes, Hugh .	'79	.	Peer.
	'85	.	B. '40. Ed. Trin. Coll., Dublin. Irish bar '65, Q.C. '77, law adviser to Irish Govt. '77, Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-80, Att.-Gen. Ireland '85-7, M.P. Dublin Univ. '85-7, app. a [Judge Q.B. Div. Ireland '87.
Johnson, William	'81	.	B. '28. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '72. M.P. (L.) Mallow '72-83. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '80-1; Att.-Gen. '81-3; app. a judge of [Q.B. Div. Ireland, '83.
Moore.			B. '31. M.P. (C.) Wexford '66-8; Carlow Co. '68-80. Is [L.L. Co. Carlow.
Kavanagh, Arthur Mac Murrough.	'86	.	B. '26. App. Resident Commr. of National Education, [Ireland, '71.
Keenan, Sir Patrick J., C.B., K.C.M.G.	'85	.	
Leinster, Duke of	'88	.	Peer.
Lowther, J.	'78	.	M.P.
May, G. A. Chichester	'75	.	B. '15. Irish bar '44; Q.C. '65; Att.-Gen. Ireland '75-7; Lord
Meath, Earl of	'87	.	Peer. [Ch. Justice of Ireland '77-87.
Milltown, Earl of	'88	.	Peer.
Monck, Viscount	'69	.	Peer.
Monroe, John	'86	.	B. '39. Irish bar '63; Q.C. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '85. App. M.P.
Morley, John	'86	.	[Land Judge of Chanc. Div. '85.
Morris, Sir Michael, Bart.	'66	.	B. '27. Irish bar '49; Q.C. '63. M.P. (L.C.) Galway City '65-7. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '66; Att.-Gen. '66-7. A judge of Com. Pleas '67-76; Ch. Justice of that Court '76-87; app. [Lord Ch. Justice of Ireland '87.
Naish, John	'84	.	B. '41. Irish bar '65; Q.C. '80. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '83; Att.-Gen. '83-5; Lord Chanc. of Ireland May to June '85 and Feb. to July '86; now sits as an additional Lord Justice [of Appeal.
O'Brien, Peter	'88	.	Admitted to the Irish bar '65; Q.C. '80; Sol.-Gen. for Ireland '87; Att.-Gen. '88; residence 41, Merrion Sq. E., [Dublin.
O'Connor, Don, The	'81	.	B. '38. M.P. (L.) Roscommon '60-80, when he failed to [secure re-election.
Palles, Christopher	'72	.	B. '31. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '65; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '72; Att.-[Gen. '72-4. Ch. Baron of Exchequer (Ireland) '74.
*Peel, Sir Robert, Bart.	'61	.	B. '37. Irish bar '60; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) Derry Co. '81-3. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '81-2; Att.-Gen. '82-3; app. Master of [the Rolls '83.
Porter, Andrew Marshall.	'83	.	B. '23. Entered Gren. Guards '41; served in Crimean campaign; app. to succeed Sir T. Steele as Com.-in-chief [in Ireland '85.
Saxe-Weimar, Prince Edward of.	'85	.	M.P.
Smith, W. H.	'86	.	B. '20. Entered army '38; served in Crimean campaign; [Commander of Forces in Ireland '80-5.
Steele, Gen. Sir Thomas Montagu, G.C.B.	'80	.	M.P.
Trevelyan, Sir G. O.	'82	.	Peer.
Wales, H.R.H. Pr. of	'88	.	B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '77. M.P. (G.L.) Co. Derry '84-5; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '83-5; Att.-Gen. '85, and Feb.-July '86.
Walker, Samuel	'85	.	B. '17. Irish bar '39; Q.C. '58. M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67-8. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '67, and Att.-Gen. '67-8; app. [Judge of the Court of Probate '68.
Warren, Robt. Richard	'67	.	Peer.
Waterford, Marquis of	'79	.	Peer.
Winmarleigh, Lord	'68	.	B. '26. Son of W. Young, of Galgorm, M.D.; M.A. Trin. Coll., Dublin, J.P. and D.L. Co. Antrim, High Sheriff '63. [Residence, Galgorm Castle, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.
Young, John	'86	.	

Clerk of the Council—Sir William S. B. Kaye, C.B., LL.D., Q.C.

* For biographical facts relative to these right hon. gentlemen see Her Majesty's Privy Council above.

Privileges, Committee for. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

Privy Council Office. See CIVIL SERVICE.

Prinsep, Valentine C., A.R.A., b. 1838, and though intended originally for the Indian Civil Service, preferred the profession of an artist. His paintings, which are regularly exhibited at the Academy, are held in high reputation for their power and vigour of design, and the excellence of their colouring. He has published a work on Indian travels, entitled "Imperial India." Elected an A.R.A. ('79).

Prix du Diane. See TURF.

Prix du Jockey Club. See TURF.

Prize Ring. (For the earlier history of this institution see ed. '88.) The only encounter of note under London Prize Ring rules which occurred in '89 was that decided between John L. Sullivan and J. Kilrain on July 8th, some 100 miles from New Orleans, for a stake of 20,000 dollars and the championship of the world. The fight was marked by much brutality, and at the conclusion of the 75th round Kilrain's seconds threw up the sponge, the defeated pugilist being removed from the ring in an almost unconscious condition. Both men were subsequently arrested and prosecuted by the Governor of the State. A match for £500 has been arranged between James Smith, the English champion, and F. P. Slavin, the Australian champion, but, owing to the watchfulness of both the English and French police, it is very doubtful if this will be brought to a conclusion. Glove fights, however, have been numerous, but on November 18th Mr. Monro, the Commissioner of Police, intimated that he would no longer allow any metropolitan police constable to attend these displays, and the probabilities are that they will fall into disrepute. In the encounters under the Marquis of Queensberry's rules, Edward Pritchard beat Alec Burns at the Lambeth School of Arms, on June 6th; J. Smith defeated J. Wannop at the Novelty Theatre, on Sept. 30th; F. P. Slavin proved victorious over W. Goode at Astley's Theatre, on Oct. 17th; and on Nov. 11th Peter Jackson, a native of the West Indies, beat J. Smith at the New Gymnasium of the Pelican Club, the members of which subscribed £1000 as prize money.

Probate Duties (Scotland & Ireland) Act, '88. See SESSION, AUTUMN, sect. 16.

Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties. The law relating to these duties is intricate and bulky. Their general nature may be shortly explained. (1) **Probate Duty.**—Every will of personal property must be deposited in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court, a copy thereof being given to the executor. This copy is called the probate, and formerly bore a graduated stamp. Hence the name of probate duty given to the stamp duty upon such personal property as passes by will or by intestacy, the stamp in the latter case having been affixed to the letters of administration. The stamp is now affixed to the affidavit required from the person applying for probate or letters of administration. The duty is levied on the following scale, debts

and funeral expenses being deducted in every case:—

Estates not exceeding in value—

£100; no duty.

£500; duty at the rate of £1 for every £50 or fraction of £50.

£1000; duty at the rate of £1 3s. for every £50 or fraction of £50.

Estates exceeding in value

£1000; duty at the rate of £3 for every £100 or fraction of £100.

Where the gross value of the estate does not exceed £300 it is cleared of duty by depositing with the proper officer 15s. for fees of court and 30s. for stamp duty. (2) **Legacy Duty.**—Upon payment or delivery of any legacy, or of the share taken by any person in the event of an intestacy, the legatee or recipient of the share must give a stamped receipt. The stamp duty in these cases is known as legacy duty. It is not levied upon any legacy or share out of a personal estate of less than £100 in all, nor upon any legacy or share taken by the husband or wife of the deceased, or by any child, grandchild, etc., or any parent, grandparent, etc., of the deceased, or by any of the royal family. Where the legacy, etc., is taken by a brother or sister of the deceased or by any of their descendants, the duty is at the rate of £3 per cent. Where the legacy, etc., is taken by an uncle or aunt or by any of their descendants, the duty is at the rate of £5 per cent. Where the legacy, etc., is taken by a grand-uncle or grand-aunt or by any of their descendants, the duty is at the rate of £6 per cent. And in all other cases the duty is at the rate of £10 per cent. (3) **Succession Duty.**—The probate duty can be levied only upon personal estate, because only such estate passes through the hands of executor or administrator. Legacy duty can be levied only upon fragments of the personal estate given by will or taken under an intestacy. But there are other modes in which personal property may devolve from the dead to the living, and real property so devolves as much as personal. By the Succession Duty Act of 1853, a duty graduated like legacy duty is imposed on every succession, whether to real or personal property, not covered by legacy duty. For the purpose of this Act real property upon devolution is taken to be of value equal to the value of an annuity for the life of the successor, and equal in amount to the annual value of the estate. The duty upon a succession to real property is paid in eight equal instalments, the first falling due twelve months after the successor becomes entitled, and the others at successive intervals of half a year.

Probation of First Offenders Act, '87, provides that in any case in which a person is convicted of any offence punishable with not more than two years' imprisonment, and no previous conviction is proved against him, the Court may, instead of sentencing him at once to punishment, direct that upon entering into a recognisance with or without sureties, he may be released upon probation of good conduct; and if he fail to observe the conditions of his recognisances he may be rearrested on warrant and brought up for judgment.

Prohibitionists. See AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Prorogation of Parliament. See PARLIAMENT.

Provident Medical Association, Metropolitan. Established for the purpose of securing the supply of medical attendance and medicine during sickness to the families of the wage-earning classes by the payment of a weekly sum, regulated by the number in each family. See, W. G. Bunn, 5, Lamb's Conduit St., Bloomsbury, W.C.

Province Wellesley. Part of Straits Settlements (*q.v.*).

Provincial Colleges (non-Theological). The foundation of Owens College, Manchester (*q.v.*) led the way in a movement which, aided by the stimulus of "University Extension" (*q.v.*), has during the last twelve to fifteen years spread to many of the large non-university towns of Great Britain. The following is a list of such institutions, with date of foundation:—Durham University College of Physical Science, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1871; University College of Wales, Aberystwith, 1872; Yorkshire College, Leeds, 1874; University College, Bristol, 1876; Firth College, Sheffield, 1879; Mason College, Birmingham, 1880 (originally a "Science" college, but extended in 1881 so as to include a Faculty of Arts); University College, Nottingham, 1881; University College, Liverpool, 1882; University College, Dundee, 1883; University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, 1883; University College of North Wales, Bangor, 1884. The scheme of most of these colleges is to provide a higher education after the type of University College, or King's College, London, and they all (except Newcastle) include chairs belonging to "Arts" subjects, though several of them began as pure "Science" colleges. See EDUCATION.

Prussia. See GERMANY; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMACY.

Pseudonyms. See NOMS DE PLUME.

Psychical Research, the Society for. Founded 1882, under the presidency of Professor H. Sidgwick, of Cambridge, "for the purpose of making an organised attempt to investigate that large group of debatable phenomena designated by such terms as mesmeric, psychical, and spiritualistic." The main work of the Society has hitherto been the examination of telepathy—viz., the affection of one mind by another otherwise than through the recognised organs of sense. Such communication may be established voluntarily for the purposes of experiment, and also appears to take place spontaneously between absent persons on occasions of special excitement, and particularly at the moment of death. Reports of a number of varied and careful experiments in induced telepathic communication are published in the "Proceedings," and a large collection of spontaneous cases has been published in a book entitled "Phantasms of the Living." The Society has also taken a prominent part in the recent investigations of hypnotism; and has done critical work in examining and exposing the alleged marvels of so-called theosophy. The Society has about 650 members and associates; and an allied society has recently been established in the United States (see further ed. 8p). **Hon. Secs.,** Messrs. F. W. H. Myers and F. Podmore. **Offices and Library,** 19, Buckingham St., Adelphi, W.C.

Public Bill. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act, '89. See SESSION, sect. 60.

Public Executioner. See SESSION, sect. 46.
Public Health Act, '89. See SESSION, sect. 105.

Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, '88. See SESSION, AUTUMN, sect. 16.

Public-Houses, Hours of Closing (Scotland) Act, '87, enacts that after Jan. 1st, '88, the local licensing authority may fix an hour of closing not earlier than ten nor later than eleven p.m.; but does not apply to any town containing 50,000 inhabitants or upwards, and does not alter the existing law relating to travellers or persons requiring to lodge in an hotel.

Public Libraries Acts Amendment Act, '89. See SESSION, sect. 108.

Public Libraries Acts, '75-77. Under these Acts the town council of any borough, local board of any local board district, and vestry of any parish, may, and upon the request in writing of ten ratepayers shall, by means either of a public meeting, or by the issue and collection of voting papers, take the sense of the ratepayers on the establishment of a free library or museum. Should there be a majority of votes in the affirmative the town council or local board may establish and maintain such a library or museum; but a vestry must appoint for that purpose not less than three nor more than nine ratepayers to act as commissioners. The commissioners go out of office one-third at the end of each year, and are to meet once every month. The property of the library, etc., is vested in the commissioners, local board or town council, who may impose any rate not exceeding a penny in the pound, and raise loans where necessary. They cannot do this, however, without the consent of their vestry. No charge is to be made for admission to the library or museum. If the majority of ratepayers voting is adverse to doing anything, the question cannot again be put to the vote until one year has elapsed. A parish wishing to adopt the Acts may for that purpose unite with any other place which has adopted them if the local authority of that place consent. **Public Libraries Act Amendment Act, '87,** empowers the library authority to establish and maintain a lending library without providing any separate building for containing the same. The power of adopting the principal Act is extended to district boards in the Metropolis, without depriving any vestry within such district where the Act is not in force of the power to set it in motion.

Public Prosecutions, Director of. See DIRECTOR.

Public Schools of England. Many of the great public schools are richly endowed, and since the report of the Royal Commission their condition has greatly improved, and in several new schemes have been adopted which have resulted in increased benefit flowing from the endowment. See under various alphabetical headings, and consult *Public Schools Year-Book*.

Public Trustee Bill. See SESSION, sect. 107.
Public Works Loans Act. See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Public Works Loans Commissioners are an unpaid body who regulate the conditions upon which loans may be granted by the National Debt Commissioners to local bodies for baths and washhouses, burial grounds, conservancy and improvement of rivers, main drainage, docks, harbours, piers, improvement of towns, labourers' dwellings, lighthouses, lunatic asylums, police stations in counties

and boroughs, public libraries and museums, schoolhouses, water works, and other sanitary and local purposes. The report of this commission for 1887-8 was issued on Dec. 6th, '88. It shows that during the year the amount advanced to local authorities was £1,196,121, as against £1,059,963 in the previous year. The total included the following £73,700 for providing dwellings for the labouring classes chiefly in London; £76,975 for harbours and passing tolls; £500,682 for sanitary purposes in England and Wales, and £113,891 for similar purposes in Scotland; £287,216 for school boards in England and Wales, and £137,307 for school boards in Scotland; £1,100 to burial boards in England; and £4,450 to boards of guardians in England. The sum received in repayment of principal during the year was £1,652,992 1s. 7d., an excess of £575,522 6s. 3d. over the amount for the previous year, this increase being chiefly due to the large number of cases in which borrowers paid off their loans in whole or in part before they were due. The sum received for interest during the year was £1,032,607 2s. 8d., representing £3 12s. per cent. on the total balance of loans outstanding, amounting to £28,678,066 9s. 7d. Office, 3, Bank Buildings, E.C. Chairman, Herbert Burnard (unpaid); Secretary, R. Philpot (L1,275); Assistant Secretary, A. C. Taylor (L632).

Puerto Rico. The largest and most westerly island of the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. It is a dependency of Spain. Capital, San Juan de Puerto Rico (pop. 30,000), with an excellent harbour. The principal exports are sugar and molasses, coffee, tobacco, and

rum. Gold, iron, copper, coal, and salt are found, but the last alone is worked. Statistics included with those of Ouba (*q.v.*). Government also similar, under a Captain-General.—Discovered by Columbus, 1493; attempt at independence, 1820; Spanish supremacy established, 1823; declared a province of Spain, 1870; last traces of slavery abolished, 1873. Consult Bates' "Central and South America and West Indies," Layard's "Through the West Indies."

"Punch." The well-known illustrated satirical weekly was founded July 17th, 1841. Its first editor was Mr. Mark Lemon, to whom succeeded Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Tom Taylor, and Mr. F. C. Burnand (*q.v.*), its present editor. Among its many talented artist-contributors may be noticed the late Mr. John Leech, the late Mr. Richard Doyle, the late Mr. Charles H. Bennett, Mr. John Tenniel (*q.v.*), Mr. Harry Furniss, Mr. Du Maurier (*q.v.*), Mr. Linley Sambourne, and Mr. C. Keene. Among its past literary contributors, Jerrold, Thackeray, G. A. Beckett; among its present Mr. Luty ("Toby") (*q.v.*), late editor of the *Daily News*, and Mr. Anstey-Guthrie (*q.v.*), author of "Vice-Versa." The death of Mr. Leigh, who had been connected with *Punch* for many years, occurred towards the end of '89. The "Puzzle Portraits," which commenced in Oct. '89, attracted much attention; and the cartoon by Mr. Tenniel, entitled "The New Crusade" (Nov. 27th), was much admired.

Punjaub. See INDIA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment Act, '88. See Session, sect. 109.

Q

Quakers. See FRIENDS.

"Quarterly Review." Founded Feb. 1809, its first editor being William Gifford, the translator of "Juvenal." The *Quarterly* has long maintained a high reputation as the leading review of the day, its political articles and reviews being contributed by the first authorities, amongst whom have been, and are, the most distinguished names in literature. Editor, Dr. W. Smith (*q.v.*).

Quebec, a province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of the St. Lawrence. Area 193,355 sq. m.; pop. 1,359,027; mostly descendants of original French colonists. Capital Quebec, pop. 65,000; a picturesque, impregnable fortress, with historic associations. Montreal, a splendid city, chief seaport, head of St. Lawrence navigation. Other towns are Three Rivers, Levis, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke.—Divided into districts and 63 counties.—Principal rivers are the St. Lawrence, and its tributaries the Saguenay, St. Maurice, Richelieu, Chaudière, etc., which present magnificent scenery. Province more varied in character than Ontario, hilly in parts, with much pine forest abounding in furred and feathered game. Climate healthy; winter cold, with heavy snow and ice, but clear and bracing; summer pleasant, warmer than in England, and admitting of a richer flora.—Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed

for life by the Lieut.-Governor. Legislative Assembly elected by 65 constituencies. Quebec has 24 seats in the Dominion Senate and 65 in the House of Commons. Religion chiefly Roman Catholic. Education superior, denominational. Primary education obligatory, not free, under local control.—Industries less forward than in Ontario. Much of the soil rich and loamy, and well suited for the growth of cereals, hay, and fruit crops. Farming extensively carried on in the eastern townships. Hay a leading crop, and exported to the United States. Beef and cattle exported to England. Lumbering extensively carried on. Fisheries of great importance, both those of the St. Lawrence and of inland waters. Gold, iron, and copper ores abound. Improved farms sell at £4 to £6 per acre, unimproved at 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per acre, four-fifths deferred. Certain sections free grants in hundred-acre lots. Eastern townships on United States border, settled by royalists after War of Independence, are an excellent location for English emigrants.—Quebec was settled as a French colony in 1608. In 1759 it was captured by British troops under General Wolfe, and in 1763 ceded to England by Treaty of Paris. It became a province of the Dominion in 1867. See CANADA; and for Executive Council see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Faillon's "Histoire de la Colonie Française en Canada," Garneau's "Histoire du Canada," "The Canadian Almanac for 1888," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc.

Queensland. The most recently organised of the Australian colonies. Comprises the N.E. section of the continent, immediately N. of New South Wales. On the W. it is divided from South Australia by 141st meridian of E. long. from New South Wales boundary to 26° S. lat., thence by 138th meridian to Gulf of Carpentaria. It is 1300 miles from N. to S., and 800 miles from E. to W., including 668,497 sq. m. of area. Population, 342,614. The capital is **Brisbane** (pop. 73,000), situated on Moreton Bay, 500 miles N. from Sydney; and is a thriving city, rapidly increasing, and provided with various excellent institutions. Other leading towns are Cooktown, Gympie, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Bundaberg, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick, and Charters Towers, with a number of other rising municipalities and townships.—The colony is divided into 12 districts; a very small portion being subdivided into 37 counties. For other purposes there are 17 municipalities, 6 boroughs, 3 shires, and 88 divisions. The districts are: Moreton, coal, gold, sugar, metropolitan; Darling Downs, richest pastoral and agricultural; Burnett, pastoral and tropical agriculture; Port Curtis, gold, copper, marble, agriculture; Leichardt, pastoral and mining; Maranoa, pastoral; Kennedy, richest sugar districts, gold; Warrego, pastoral; Burke, Mitchell, Gregory, Cook, pastoral and mining.—The chief rivers are the Mitchell, Flinders, Leichardt, and Gregory, flowing into Gulf of Carpentaria; Burdekin, Fitzroy, Burnett, Brisbane, flowing east to the sea; Diamantina, Barcoo, etc., lost inland; and tributaries of Darling flowing south. The Coast Range and Dividing Range are the main mountain chains. Climate warm, but healthy and favourable to Europeans. Besides great capabilities for industrial enterprise, Queensland has immense natural resources. The pastoral regions are probably the richest in the world, and their value has been enormously enhanced by the recent discovery of artesian water in immense quantities.—Valuable timber is found all along the eastern coasts of Queensland, and in the Cape York peninsula are forests of immense trees, which have hardly been even named as yet. The mineral resources of the colony are being rapidly developed, and the output of gold, tin, coal, and silver shows a great increase. Mount Morgan, the greatest gold mine in the world, paid £500,000 in dividends in '89. Among agricultural products sugar is the chief item of export, but each year more and more bananas and other tropical fruits leave the colony. Half of its area is stated to be forest, and little has been done to utilise it. The rabbits, which are such a pest in New South Wales, have been kept back up to the present by a fence nearly three hundred miles in length, between the two colonies. Coal, gold, tin, copper, lead, silver, antimony, mercury, are found in quantity. Chief exports are wool, gold, tin, copper, arrowroot, pearl-shell, tortoise-shell, meat, bêche-de-mer, rum, sugar, timber, etc. Suitable climate for jute and other fibre-plants, grape, tobacco, etc. Pastoral regions probably the richest in the world.—Executive vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses: Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. The former is composed of 36 members, nominated by the Governor on the advice of the Ministry. The latter has 72 members

elected quinquennially on a manhood suffrage basis. The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. There is no State Church. Chief sects are Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. Education is free and secular, and is well provided for in every branch. It is under control of Minister for Education. There are primary schools and grammar schools. There is a volunteer force of more than 3000 officers and men, including engineers and four batteries of artillery. Besides these there are 500 to 700 armed constabulary, and all males classed in "reserves." There are two or three gunboats and torpedo boats, and Brisbane is defended.—For latest financial statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, etc. (table). Staple export wool, to value £1,214,644 in 1887, meat £24,465, tallow £43,972. 205,265,587 acres leased as pastoral runs; 188,845 acres under crop for grain. Coal output 238,813 tons; gold output 425,923 oz.; tin 3,279 tons; copper 1,020 tons. There were 305,865 horses, 4,473,716 cattle, 12,226,158 sheep, 73,663 pigs. About 1765 miles of railway open up the country, and more are constructing. Brisbane, the capital, is connected with Sydney, and so with Melbourne and Adelaide, by railway. There are of telegraph lines 8772 miles.—Very considerable immigration has been taking place for some years, the Government giving free passages to suitable persons. Small homesteads of 160 acres are sold at 2s. 6d. an acre, and five years to pay it in. Larger agricultural areas are leased at very low rates for a long term of years, at the end of which they can be made freehold, the rent going towards the purchase money. Pastoral areas can be obtained on lease for twenty years on very favourable terms.—There are in the colony about 17,000 Chinese, mostly gold diggers, and about 10,000 Polynesian coolies. The black aborigines, found in unsettled parts, are supposed to number 20,000.—Queensland was originally a part of New South Wales. (See previous editions for history to '89.)—The New Governor, Sir Henry Norman, who arrived early in '89, was received with the most enthusiastic welcome.—The two most important measures of the year have been, first the appointment of three railway commissioners, who will have the sole management of existing railways, and subject to Parliamentary control of the construction of new lines; secondly, the passing of a Civil Service bill, involving the establishment of a board, which will control appointments and preferments. Both these measures are of great importance, because they withdraw from political influence the civil servants of the colony. The Ministry, in which Mr. Pattison became Treasurer on the retirement of Sir Thomas Mellwraith, still enjoys the confidence of the House. (For Ministry, etc., see **DIPLOMATIC**.) Consult Bonwick's "Resources of Queensland," Boyd's "Queensland," Fugh's "Queensland Almanac for '90," Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook for '90," Nicol's "Wild Life in Australian Bush," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc.

Quorum. (See ed. '88.) Business may be transacted in the House of Lords when not less than three peers are present. In the Commons it requires forty members, including the Speaker, to constitute a quorum.

R

Racquets (or Rackets). This tennis game was first played in England between the 13th and 14th centuries, with the naked hand, then with gloved hands, and later on thongs were bound round the right hand so as to make the ball rebound with greater force. The Queen's Club, West Kensington, is now the most popular resort of racquet players. In the championship competition, which opened on the Queen's Club ground on April 3rd, and extended over a considerable period, Mr. E. M. Butler (Harrow and Cambridge) in the final beat Mr. E. D. Buxton (the holder) by three games to two. Eleven teams entered for the Public Schools' Cup, the contests for which were commenced at the same enclosure on April 23rd, '89. In the first round Haileybury beat Wellington, Eton beat Cheltenham, and Rugby beat Marlborough. In the second round Winchester beat Radley, Eton beat Haileybury, Harrow beat Rugby, and Charterhouse beat Malvern. In the semi-finals Winchester defeated Eton, and Charterhouse beat Harrow. In the final Winchester beat Charterhouse, and for the first time hold the trophy.

Radicals. See ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES.
Railways. The Board of Trade returns for '88, issued in Oct. '89, more than justify the estimate given in our last volume as to the expansion of business in this department. In '88 the total paid-up capital in the United Kingdom was increased by £18,724,000, a larger increase on the capital of a previous year than has taken place in the last ten years except '82, when the increase was £22,379,000. At the end of '88 the railway capital of the United Kingdom amounted to £864,698,963. As for the traffic receipts, the following table will speak for itself:—

	'87. Million.	'88. Million.	Per- centage increase.
Passenger traffic	30.6	31.0	1.3
Goods traffic . .	37.3	38.8	4.0
Miscellaneous . .	3.0	3.1	3.3
Total . . .	70.9	72.9	2.8

There was also, of course, an increase in the working expenditure, which rose from £37,063,466 to £37,762,107. The net earnings were in '87 £33,880,110 against £35,132,558 in '88; or per train mile 27.37 in '87 to 27.51 in '88. The following summary gives the net results of the year's business, and cannot but be satisfactory to all concerned:—Percentage of net earnings on capital, 4.00 in '87 and 4.00 in '88; dividend paid on ordinary capital, 4.08 in '87 and 4.22 in '88. It should be added that the following was the mileage:—In '87 there were 19,578 miles, and 10,592 of double mileage; and in '88 there were 19,812 miles, with 10,772 of double mileage. From a Blue Book on railway accidents, published in April '89, it appeared that there were 905 persons killed and 3826 injured (including employees) on the railway in '88 against 919 and 3500 respectively in '87. It was announced in Dec. '88 that Mr. Justice Wills had accepted the post of President of the newly-constituted Railway Commission, consisting of three Com-

missioners, and which began its work in '89. During '89 railway experiences have been far more remarkable for their prosperity than in '88. The managers and shareholders have every reason to be satisfied with the great and increasing traffic of all kinds witnessed month after month. During the first half-year to June 30th, the aggregate gain on twenty-three of the principal lines was no less than £1,412,000 in gross receipts, while the gain on the June half of '88 was not more than £340,000, counting twenty-two lines, over '87. The increase was chiefly marked in the cases of the L. & N.W., Midland, N. E., and G. W.; but in the last half of this year the southern lines must have benefited by the Paris Exhibition alone. Of course there are drawbacks even in a case like this—for instance, the conditions of the iron and coal trades have added immensely to the cost of material. With regard to legislation (see SECTION '89) and its immediate results, an elaborate article on "The New Railway Classification and Schedule of Maximum Rates" appeared in the *Times* of Feb. 7th, '89. This was a subject of considerable discussion throughout the year, causing much irritation among all concerned. Some trouble was experienced by the great companies on the question of labour—the great wave which had appeared among the working classes of course affecting this important branch as well,—but amicable settlements were the rule rather than the exception. The first important accident of the year occurred on March 30th, '89, near Penistone Junction, the scene of previous disasters. An excursion train left the metals, with the result that one man was killed and a number of persons injured. The next, which was of a terrible and singular character, took place on June 12th on the G. N. of Ireland Railway, about two miles from Armagh. The annual excursion of Sunday-school children was taking place, and the train left Armagh with about a thousand passengers, or perhaps more, including some adults. On proceeding up a rather steep incline near Killooney, the engine was unable to continue, and it appears the latter portion was detached; but, overcoming every effort to stop it, it dashed backwards down the incline, colliding with a terrific crash with the ordinary train which was following. The passengers in the latter train did not suffer much, but the excursion was wrecked, and about eighty persons were killed on the spot, others dying subsequently. One of the officials afterwards stood his trial for manslaughter at Dublin, but was acquitted. The next occurred on Aug. 19th at Ryhope, on the N. E. line, a train on coming down a steep incline running off the line and overturning. A little girl was killed, and a number of persons injured. On Oct. 5th a heavily laden passenger train on the L. & N.W. system came into collision on the main line, near Manchester, with a train consisting of two engines and a brake-van. There were three persons killed on the spot, and a number more or less seriously injured. The collision was attributed to the mistake of a signalman, but at the inquest the said affair was found to be the result of misadventure. Another collision occurred at Wark, Northumberland, on Oct. 15th, whereby several persons were injured. It appears that a passenger train from

Newcastle struck a goods train from Glasgow while in the act of shunting. Consult "The Railways of England," by W. M. Acworth; "The Working and Management of an English Railway," by George Findlay, general manager of the L. & N. W.; "Express Trains, English and Foreign," by E. Foxwell and T. C. Farrer; and "Railway and Commercial Gazetteer of England, Scotland, and Wales."

Railways, Chronology of. The *Annales Industrielles* gives in chronological order, with dates, the first railways opened in various countries:—England, Sept. 27, '25; Austria, Sept. 30, '28; France, Oct. 1, '28; United States, Dec. 28, '29; Belgium, May 3, '35; Germany, Dec. 7, '35; Cuba, '37; Russia, April 4, '38; Italy, Sept. 39; Switzerland, July 15, '44; Jamaica, Nov. 21, '45; Spain, Oct. 24, '48; Canada, May, '50; Mexico and Peru, '50; Sweden, '51; Chili, Jan. '52; India, April 18, '53; Norway, July, '53; Portugal, '54; Brazil, April 21, '54; Victoria (Australia), Sept. 14, '54; Columbia, Jan. 20, '55; New South Wales, Sept. 25, '55; Egypt, Jan. '56; Natal, June 26, '60; and Turkey, Oct. 4, '60; Japan, Oct. 14th, '72; China, '87.

Railway Tickets, Fares on. See SESSION, sect. 111.

Ranavaloa Manjaka III. The present Queen of Madagascar (*q.v.*).

Rarotonga. An island of volcanic origin, rising to a height of about 3,000 feet, one of the Cook group in Polynesia. It has recently been taken under British protection.

Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke, G.C.B., F.R.S., is a brother of the Rev. Canon Rawlinson, in conjunction with whom, and Sir G. Wilkinson, the famous edition of the works of Herodotus was produced. Sir H. was b. at Chadlington, Oxon., 1810. Educated at Ealing School. Entered the service of the old East India Company in '27, and served with distinction on various special missions, especially in Persia ('33) and Afghanistan ('40-43), and rendered distinguished service during that eventful period, for which he was frequently mentioned in despatches. He held Kandahar against all external and internal enemies. He was subsequently appointed Consul of Bagdad '50, and Consul-General in Turkey '51. He was created K.C.B. in '56, and in the same year appointed a director of the East India Company. On the transference of the Govt. of India to the Crown, Sir H. was appointed one of the Members of the Indian Council. In '59 he was special envoy to the Shah of Persia. Sir H. is as distinguished for his Oriental scholarship as for his diplomatic, military, and administrative ability, and, in addition to the great work already mentioned, has contributed largely to the literature of Eastern antiquities, and has rendered invaluable service in aiding the interpretation of cuneiform inscriptions. Elevated from the rank of a K.C.B. to that of G.C.B., '89. Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, LL.D. Camb., F.R.S., and a corresponding member of the Institute of France.

Rayleigh, Lord John Wm. Strutt, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., 3rd Baron; b. 1842. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A.; Senior Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prize man ('65); Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and McGill Univ. Montreal. He is a Cambridge Commissioner under the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Act '77; formerly Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge. Succeeded Professor Tyndall in the professorship

of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution. He is one of the secretaries of the Royal Society.

Real Presence, The. In both Eastern and Western Churches from the earliest times the words of Jesus Christ in the institution of the Lord's Supper—"Take, eat, this is My body," and similar words regarding the cup—have been interpreted to mean that the presence and communication of the Body and Blood in that Sacrament are real, though not perceptible by the senses. For many centuries it sufficed to hold the truth, without inquiry as to the mode of the Presence. On this point Erasmus says: "Diu satis erat credere, sive sub pane consecrato sive quocunque modo adesse verum corpus Christi" ("It long sufficed to believe that the true body of Christ was present, whether under the consecrated bread or in some other way"). And Durandus: "Verbum audimus, motum sentimus, modum nescimus, præsentiam credimus" ("We hear the word, we perceive the motion, we know not the manner, we believe the presence"). Gradually in the Roman Church and Western Christendom generally the doctrine known as transubstantiation grew up and took definite shape. This doctrine is that, upon consecration, the whole substance of the bread and wine become changed into the whole substance of the body and blood of Christ, so that no part of the former remains, except the appearance and attributes perceptible by the senses, and no part of the latter is lacking. But before the Lateran Council (1215) the mode of the Presence was not defined. So Outhbert Tonstal, Bishop of Duresme, writes: "De modo quo id fieret satis erat curiosum quemque relinquere sue conjecturae, sicut liberum sit fuit ante concilium Lateranum" ("Concerning the mode in which this is done it were better to leave every inquirer to his own opinion, as it was free to do before the Lateran Council"). St. Bernard also advises "indubitam retinere fidem, et non querere quo pacto" ("to keep the belief without wavering, and not to inquire as to the manner"). By the Council of Trent transubstantiation was finally adopted as the Roman doctrine, with the sanction of an anathema affixed. Meanwhile, in the German Reformation under Luther, a modified form of the doctrine had been adopted, called consubstantiation. In this it is held that the substance of the elements remains, as well as their outward attributes, but that with and under these are the true Body and Blood of Christ. Going beyond this, some Protestant bodies, both in England and on the Continent, have denied that there is any real presence in the Sacrament, but assert that the latter is a simple commemorative rite to which a promise of grace is attached. The doctrine of the Reformed Church of England claims to be a reversion to that which we have described above as the ancient belief. It holds the fact of the Presence, but makes no attempt to inquire into the manner, though the Roman dogma is decisively repudiated. Without going too closely into the question, we may briefly describe the English Church doctrine. It includes the purely receptionist view, which is as follows:—Just as water in Baptism is sanctified by prayer to the mystical washing away of sins in those faithfully using it, so, in the greater sacrament, the bread and wine are consecrated by prayer to be, to those who use them according to the ordinance, the communication of the Body and Blood of Christ, which are, by such, "verily and indeed taken and received." This

doctrine is thus summed up by **Jeremy Taylor**: "The result of which doctrine is this: It is bread, and it is Christ's body. It is bread in substance, Christ in the sacrament; and Christ is as really given to all that are truly disposed as the symbols are; each as they can; Christ as Christ can be given; the bread and wine as they can; and to the same real purposes, to which they are designed; and Christ does as really nourish and sanctify the soul as the elements do the body." Something rather beyond this seems also intimated in the Church formularies, which seem to admit a representative sacrifice, and speak of the guilt of unfaithful recipients. See **RITUALISM**.

Réaumur (from René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur, b. at La Rochelle, 1683, d. 1757). The name of one of the three scales used in thermometers. The freezing-point of water is on the Réaumur scale marked 0°; the boiling-point is marked 80°. The space between the freezing- and the boiling-point is divided into 80 equal parts, each of which is called a degree. Réaumur's reason for using the number 80 was the case with which it broke up into aliquot parts. His thermometer is still used in Germany, but not by scientific workers. To turn the Réaumur record into the corresponding Centigrade record, the number on the former scale is multiplied by 5 and divided by: e.g., 80° R. are equivalent to $80 \times 5 \div 4 = 100^\circ \text{C}$. To turn Réaumur to Fahrenheit multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32: e.g., 80° R. are equivalent to $80 \times 9 \div 4 + 32 = 180 + 32 = 212^\circ \text{F}$.

Red Cross, The Royal (English), was instituted for the purpose of rewarding the services of those who devote themselves to the work of nursing the sick and wounded in war. It is not confined to English subjects, and has in numerous cases been bestowed upon foreign ladies either lay or belonging to nursing sisterhoods. Among the present members are the Princess of Wales, the Empress Frederick of Germany, Lady Wantage, and Miss Nightingale. The decoration consists of a red Maltese cross, bearing the words "Faith, Hope, and Charity," and "1833," the date at which it was instituted.

Red Sea Littoral. Various points in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden claim attention as coming within the range of recent European politics. See various heads, **SUEZ CANAL**, **ADEN**, **PERIM**, **MASSOWAH**, **TAJURAH** etc.

Reeves, John Sims, was b. at Shooter's Hill, near London, 1821. Was early trained to music by his father, and at the age of fourteen became organist of North Cray Church. He also became a proficient violinist, and sometimes undertook the duty of orchestral leader. He studied harmony and counterpoint under Mr. H. Calcott. In his eighteenth year he made his *débüt* at Newcastle-on-Tyne theatre as the gipsy boy in "Guy Mannering" "for the benefit of the late tenor, George Barker." He subsequently obtained an engagement at the Grecian Theatre, London, where he sang under the name of Mr. Johnson; but in 1847, in "The Bride of Lammermoor," at Drury Lane, then under the management of Macready, he first showed his full powers. Although very successful, he soon left the stage for the concert-room, and in oratorio and ballad singing has achieved the highest distinction. In '43 he studied in Paris and afterwards at Milan, where he sang at La Scala. After his return

to London he soon established his reputation as the first of modern tenors. He has recently published his *autobiography*. He married Miss Emma Luccombe, a well-known singer in her day. During '89 Mr. R. has been giving a series of farewell concerts.

Regina. A young prairie town, the capital of Assiniboia, and of the North-West Territories of Canada. Pop. 1,000.

Registration of County Electors (Extension of Time) Act, '89. See **SESSION**, sect. 110.

Registration of Marriages, Jews. See **JEW**s.

Registration, Parliamentary. The statute law upon this subject is contained in many Acts, the longest and most important being those of 1843, 1865, 1868, 1878, and 1885. These must be referred to for accurate information. Here only an outline of the law can be given. In order to be entitled to vote in the election of a member for parliament, one must be upon the register of the borough or county. In a parliamentary borough, if it is at the same time a municipal borough, the town clerk, and elsewhere the clerk of the peace, issues every year his precept to the overseers of the poor in every parish or township, requiring them to make out a list of those who claim to vote. Thereupon the overseers give notice requiring all persons intending to vote to send in their names by a given day. The overseers make out an alphabetical list of all claimants, and have power to object to the names of those whom they believe to be dead or not entitled to vote. Any person on the register may object to any person on the list, but must give notice of his intention so to do. The overseers are to publish a list of claimants and a list of persons objected to, and are to keep copies thereof for themselves, and to deliver copies thereof to the town clerk, or clerk of the peace, as the case may be. The town clerk or clerk of the peace is to transmit abstracts of the above lists to the revising barrister. A sufficient number of revising barristers are to be appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds open court for the revision of the list in each borough and at every polling place in the county. The clerk of the peace, or town clerk, and the overseers must attend. The revising barrister has power to examine witnesses on oath, to hear claims and objections, and to insert or omit names as he finds just. An appeal lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. The list of voters as settled and signed by the revising barrister is sent, in the case of a county to the clerk of the peace, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the sheriff; in the case of a borough to the town clerk, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the returning officer. The clerk of the peace or town clerk must keep - printed copies of the register for sale at a fixed price. The register is conclusive evidence that the persons therein named have the qualifications annexed to their respective names.

Regulation of Railways Act, '89. See **SESSION**, sect. 111.

Registration of Teachers. See **TEACHERS'** **GUILD**.

Reichspartei, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Reichsrath. See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES, and AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Reichstag. See GERMANY, and GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Reid, Robert Threshie, O.C., M.P. was b. 1846. Educated at Cheltenham and Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. '68. Called to the bar of the Inner Temple '71, and appointed Q.C. '82. Entered Parliament as Liberal member for Hereford City '80, which he represented till '85, when he unsuccessfully contested Dumfries-shire. Re-entered the House as member for Dumfries district. Mr. R. was engaged in the *Parnell Commission* (q.v.) on behalf of Mr. Dillon and other Irish members. See *PARNELL COMMISSION*.

Reid, T. Wemyss, author and journalist, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne 1842. Beginning journalistic life at the early age of fourteen, in '64 he became editor of the *Preston Guardian*, and ('70 to '86) editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, which he conducted with so much ability that it speedily ranked as one of the most influential provincial newspapers. Mr. Reid has written several highly successful books. His monograph on "Charlotte Brontë" admirably supplements Mrs. Gaskell's "Life." His novels "Gladys Fane" and "Mauleverer's Millions" commanded a very wide circulation. "Cabinet Portraits" and "Politicians of To-day" are telling sketches of leading statesmen. While France was engaged in military operations in Tunis, Mr. R. visited the country, and gave an account of his experiences in "The Land of the Bey." In addition to these larger works Mr. Reid has contributed extensively to the fugitive literature of the period. In '87 he accepted the position of general manager to Messrs. Cassell and Company (Limited). Mr. Reid's latest production is "The Life of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster," published July '88. In '89 he was engaged in preparing for a new weekly review to appear in Jan. '90.

Religious Prosecutions, Abolition Bill. See Session, sect. 118.

Religious Tract Society, The (instituted 1799), has for its object the circulation of religious books and treatises throughout the British dominions and foreign countries. The business of the Society is conducted by a committee chosen annually in London, and consists of four ministers and eight laymen, and of six trustees, half the number being members of the Church of England, and the other half Nonconformists. The Society has in its catalogue some 4,000 separate tracts and handbills, books, etc., for adults, besides books and tracts for children. The well-known *Leisure Hour* and almost equally well-known *Sunday at Home* are published by this Society. Circulation of the Society's publications for 1888-89 77,696,190. Income for 1888-89, from subscriptions, donations, etc., £27,631 8s. 4d. Grants in money, paper, publications, etc., £44,486 8s. 6d. Secs., Revs. L. B. White, D.D., and S. G. Green, D.D. *Association Secs., England*, Rev. Cyril Williams, Rev. Wm. Williams, Richard Butcher, Wales, Rev. Thomas Levi. *Scotland*, Rev. Dr. Cathcart. *Ireland*, Rev. William Irwin, D.D. *Continents*, Rev. J. Craig, D.D., *Corresponding*, D. J. Legg. *Offices*, 56, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Removal of Wrecks Act, '77, Amendment Act, '89. See Session, sect. 113.

Renan, Ernesto. Born Feb. 27th, 1823, at Tréguier, Department of the Côtes-du-Nord, in Brittany. He was intended for the Church, and studied in the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, at Paris, which he left to devote himself to the study of oriental languages. He won the Volney prize with his work, "Histoire Générale et Systèmes Comparés des Langues Sémitiques." He was sent ('49) on a scientific mission to Italy, and ('51) was appointed to a post in the Manuscript Department of the Bibliothèque Nationale. He became ('56) a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. In '60 he was appointed to a mission to Palestine and Syria, which led him to investigations into the origin of Christianity. On his return he was appointed *Professor of Oriental Languages* in the College of France. He delivered his first lecture in February '62, and met with stormy manifestations from the Catholic students, which caused him to discontinue his professional work. In '63 he published his famous work "La Vie de Jésus," which roused the active hostility of the clerical party and led to the deprivation of his professorship. The Imperial Government offered him a good appointment in the Imperial Library, which he declined. In '70 he again became *Professor of Oriental Languages* in the College of France, and was elected a member of the French Academy ('78). In '80 he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour; *Grand Officer* (May '88). In '84 M. Renan delivered the *Hibbert Lecture*. He wrote in '85 "Le Frère du Némé," and on March 1st, '86, published the first part of a new work, "The Origin of the Bible," and in '86 "L'Abbesse Jouarre." His latest works are the "History of the People of Israel till the time of King David" ('89), and "Dramas Philosophiques," a series of essays in psychology in a dramatic form. He is now engaged upon "L'Avenir de la Science."

Representation of the People Act, '85. The principal provisions of this Act are as follows. (1) It established alike in boroughs and in counties throughout the United Kingdom a uniform household franchise and a uniform lodger franchise as defined by the Representation of the People Act 1867. By that Act any man of full age, and not under a special legal incapacity, who on the 31st of July in any year, and during the preceding twelve months, has been an inhabitant-occupier of any dwelling-house, and has in respect thereof been rated to the relief of the poor, has a household franchise; and any man of full age, and not under a special legal incapacity, who during a like period has resided in the same lodgings of the annual value, unfurnished, of £10, has a lodger franchise. (2) It establishes alike in boroughs and in counties throughout the United Kingdom an occupation franchise wherever the land or tenement occupied is of £10 clear yearly value. (3) It provides that where a man inhabits any dwelling house by virtue of any office or service, and the dwelling-house is not inhabited by his employer, he shall be deemed an inhabitant-occupier for the purposes of the Act. This provision creates the service franchise. (4) It provides against the multiplication of votes by creating rent-charges, joint tenancies or tenancies in common. The Act does not abolish the 40s. freehold franchise, or the ancient franchises of the boroughs. It is supposed to have enlarged the constituencies

by nearly 2,000,000 electors, 1,300,000 in England, 200,000 in Scotland, and 400,000 in Ireland. The greatest proportional increase in the number of electors is in Ireland. The present total number of electors exceeds 5,000,000, nearly one-third of the male inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

Repton School, Derbyshire. Founded 1559; re-organised 1874. Pupils, 280. Head Master, W. M. Furneaux, M.A.

Réunion. Formerly called Bourbon. A volcanic island of the Indian Ocean, adjacent to Mauritius and Madagascar, and a French colony. Area 966 sq. m., pop. 170,734. Capital St. Denis. Other large towns, St. Pierre and St. Paul. It is tropical, fertile, rich in products similar to those of Mauritius, and is one of the few French colonies which really pay. It was settled in 1649, but has several times been held by England.

Reversion. When a person who has an interest in lands or houses grants to another person a lesser interest in the same, he creates for himself what is called a reversion. Thus when the tenant in fee or tenant in tail of property grants to another person a life estate in the same property, he creates for himself a reversionary estate in fee or in tail respectively. So likewise a reversion is created when the owner of a house or farm lets it on lease, or when the holder of a lease for a longer term, say ninety-nine years, sublets the leasehold for a shorter term, say seven or twenty-one years. Thus the landlord is the reversioner of the tenant, and the reversion is generally accompanied by a right to receive rent.

"Revue des Deux Mondes". A French journal first published 1827, and appearing twice a month. Amongst the writers are the most eminent scholars in France.

Rhineland (Main to Gerolstein) New Railway. This is a line which, without presenting any remarkable engineering features, is likely to be of considerable commercial interest, especially in view of the fact that Hamburg was included in the German Customs Union in Oct. '88, when it was also announced that Lübeck would shortly be added. The new line is intended to open up the isolated district between the rivers Rhine, Moselle, and Kyll, which is at present devoted to agriculture and cattle rearing, but has extensive forests, and is said to be very rich in stone quarries and slate pits, while basalt, etc., is also found in large quantities. Owing to the want of communications, there have been no means of rivalry with the imports of France, Belgium, and England; but the latter will now be also hampered with the new customs tariffs. The line will be a continuation of the branch line from Andernach to Maïen of the Cologne-Coblenz Railway, connecting with the Enskirchen-Treves Railway, running *via* Monreal, Kaisersech, Kochem, and Daun, to Gerolstein. Length about forty-one miles, cost £480,000.

Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway Tunnel. The boring of the long tunnel on this line between Treherbert and Abergwina in Glamorganshire was completed on March 18th, '89. The tunnel, which is said to be the seventh longest in these islands, is 3,400 yards in length, and although, owing to the great height of the mountains, no intermediate shafts could be sunk, when the headings met it is said the levels agreed to within half an inch, and the

lines were so perfect that no divergence could be detected.

Riaz Pasha, K.C.M.G., Egyptian statesman, b. about 1830, of Jewish origin, but Moslem. Appointed Minister of Public Instruction by Ismail, '73. Minister of Interior in European Ministry of Nubar, '78. Named by Ismail Vice-President of the Commission of Enquiry, '78. Dismissed from office by *coup d'état*, '78. On accession of Thewfik, '79, called upon to form ministry, acted under, and cordially with, the Dual Control until his resignation demanded by military at *émeute* February, '82. Retired to Switzerland, returned after Tel-el-Kebir. Became Minister of Interior in Cherif's Ministry, '82. Resigned, '83, owing to quarrel with Lord Dufferin as to Arabi trial. On dismissal of Nubar, '88, formed Ministry. Riaz Pasha is honest, has intimate knowledge of the country, is excessively hardworking, but of very narrow ideas.

Ribble Navigation. At the beginning of '85 Mr. Walker of Westminster entered into a contract with the Corporation of Preston to carry out their design of diverting the channel of the river Ribble, and constructing a 40-acre dock at Preston, for £456,000. The intention, of course, is to improve the town as a seaport, and great things are expected when the enterprise is completed. But this large sum does not by any means represent the cost of the whole work. (For the early history of the scheme, and the financial and other difficulties which arose, see ed. 89.) On Nov. 24th, '88, the Preston Corporation issued an analysis of the voting when the poll of owners and ratepayers was taken as to whether the Corporation should promote a bill in the next session of Parliament to authorise them to borrow an additional £510,000 for the Ribble works. There were 12,569 votes in favour, and 4835 against. In the early portion of the Parliamentary Session of '89 a special commission was appointed to inquire into the whole navigation scheme. The members were Sir George S. Nares, K.C.B., Sir Charles A. Hartley, M.I.C.E., and Mr. John Wolfe Barry, M.I.C.E. They issued an *interim report*, dated Oct. 5th. In brief, they considered that the dock works were practically useless until the dredging works are carried out, but they were of opinion that they should be carried out and the dock completed. They further recommended that money should be provided for purposes which they indicate to the amount of £259,000; less funds in hand, £39,000; balance, £220,000.

Richardson, Benjamin Ward, M.D., F.R.S., b. 1828, at Somerby, Leicestershire. Graduated in medicine at the University of St. Andrews ('54). Fellow of the College of Physicians ('61). In '65 he conducted an experimental research which resulted in the detection of a special poisonous product in connection with the spreading of contagious diseases, to which he gave the name of *septine*. Discovered ('66) the application of ether spray for the local abolition of pain in surgical operations. Dr. Richardson's numerous contributions to medical and scientific literature have been directed to the advancement of medical practice by the experimental method. In '68 he was publicly presented with a *testimonial*, consisting of a microscope by Ross and 1,000 guineas. His writings on hygienic matters have attracted a great deal of attention, as also have his researches in alcohol in relation to its action on

man, and on the diseases incident to modern civilisation. Dr. Richardson is a noted cyclist and President of the Society of Cyclists. Author of the *Asclepiad*. In '88 Dr. R. published a novel, entitled "The Son of a Star."

Richter, Eugen, b. at Düsseldorf, July 30th, 1838. In July '64 Herr Richter was elected burgo-master of Neuwid, but the Government vetoed the appointment. Was elected to the Constituent North German Diet, became a member of the Prussian Diet ('69), and of the Imperial German Diet ('71). In both Houses he leads the Progressist Liberals. He is an eminent authority upon finance.

Richter, Hans, b. at Raab, in Hungary, 1843. After receiving a musical education, he became conductor at the National Theatre, Munich ('68), at the Pesth Theatre ('71), and at the Court Opera Theatre in Vienna ('75). He conducted the famous Wagner Festival at Bayreuth in '76, when a shower of orders descended on him from the gratified German princes. In '80 he conducted his first concert in London, and created much astonishment by leading the greatest works entirely *memoriter*. His control over an orchestra is phenomenal. His concerts have been annually continued. He has also conducted fine performances of German operas in London. In '85 he was chosen director of the Birmingham Festival.

Right, The. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Ripon, Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of, b. 1841. Educated at Cambridge, where he graduated Senior Optime ('64); Vicar of St. James', Holloway ('70), Christ's Church, Paddington ('79); Canon of Windsor ('82); Bishop of Ripon ('84). *Hulsean Lecturer* in '79; *Bampton Lecturer* in '87, when he selected the subject of "The Permanent Elements of Religion," and this was published in '89. His lordship has also written "A Commentary on the Book of Revelation." Hon D.O.L. (Oxon.) '89.

Ristić, John, Servian statesman, was b. in 1831 in Servia. He was educated in Germany, and afterwards in France. He began his official career in the Ministry of the Interior, under Prince Karageorgevitch, and soon rose to a leading position in that department. In '58 he was made secretary to the embassy sent to Constantinople by Obrenovitch III., and became afterwards Servian Envoy at the Porte. In '67 he was appointed Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and when Obrenovitch was assassinated he was the Envoy sent from the Provisional Government at Belgrade to bring home Prince Milan from Paris. From '68 to '72, during the minority of Prince Milan, M. Ristić was member of the Council of Regency. When Prince Milan became King M. Ristić became his Minister for Foreign affairs, and subsequently President of the Servian Council of State (see SERVIAN POLITICAL PARTIES). In '88 M. R. resigned, and was succeeded by M. Christich. He played a very prominent part in the events that led to the Russo-Turkish war of '77-'78, and has exerted considerable influence in connection with the events which have transpired between Servia, Bulgaria, and the Powers.

Ritchie, Right Hon. Charles Thomson, M.P., was b. at Dundee, 1838. He settled in London some years ago, and joined the firm of W. Kibble & Son, East India merchants and jute spinners. At the general election

of '74 he contested the *Tower Hamlets*, which had previously been a Radical constituency, and was returned in the Conservative interest. He was again returned in '80. Since '85, when the borough was split up by the Redistribution Bill, he has sat for St. George's Division. He first brought himself into public notice by the active part he took in the Anti-Sugar Bounties Agitation (see SUGAR BOUNTIES). He also greatly interested himself in local affairs in the East End, and obtained the respect not only of his own constituents, but also of both parties in the House of Commons, for his good sense and intelligent acquaintance with practical politics. On the accession of Lord Salisbury to power after the resignation of Mr. Gladstone in '85, Mr. R.'s services were rewarded with the Secretaryship to the Admiralty. In Lord Salisbury's second administration, Mr. Ritchie was appointed President of the Local Government Board, a post which he at first held without a seat in the Cabinet, but was subsequently promoted to Cabinet rank. During the session of '88 he added greatly to his reputation for administrative ability by the success with which he carried through the Local Government Bill (q.v.), one of the most important measures ever adopted by the legislature. In October '88 Mr. R. paid a visit to his native town of Dundee, where he was presented with the freedom of the borough, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

Ritualism. The Ritualists in the Church of England may be best defined as those who advocate and adopt an abundant symbolism in public worship, in opposition to the Puritan idea which dispenses as far as possible with all outward signs or ceremonies. The Ritualist maintains that these things assist the worshipper, and render public worship more orderly and reverential. The Puritans hold that they tend to degrade the worship and distract the worshipper; substituting the form for the spirit. Strictly speaking, therefore, Ritualism is compatible with all forms of doctrine, and independent of all. But, as a matter of fact, in the Church of England an extreme Ritual is almost exclusively associated with extreme views on the Real Presence (q.v.); and the points of Ritual about which there has been the most violent contention are those which involve the adoration of Christ as present on the Altar under the forms of bread and wine. (See more fully c.d. '87.)—**Proceedings** have been commenced against the Bishop of Lincoln (q.v.), in the Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, requiring him to cite the Bishop before his court for the following practices:—(1) The use of lighted candles when not required for the purpose of giving light; (2) Adopting the Eastward Position (q.v.) during the ante-Communion office; (3) Mixing water with the Sacramental wine used in the Holy Communion; (4) Administering water and wine so mixed to the communicants; (5) Standing in such position during the Prayer of Consecration as to hide the manual acts (see EASTWARD POSITION); (6) Permitting the singing of the *Agnus Dei* immediately after the Prayer of Consecration; (7) Making the sign of the cross over the people; (8) Rinsing the paten and chalice and drinking the ablutions. Each of these allegations describes, in set terms, a practice which has been condemned at some time or other, by one or other of the ecclesiastical courts. The decisions have, however, been somewhat contradictory, and in the result

nothing has been done to check their rapid extension in the Church of England.

Riviere, Britton, R.A., animal painter, b. in London 1840. He studied art under his father, Mr. W. Riviere, at Oxford, where he also graduated. He has exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy since '64, and many of his works have been engraved on steel, while others have been etched. Elected A.R.A. ('78), R.A. ('81). He exhibited "Of a Fool and His Folly there is No End" at the Academy, and "Prometheus" at the Grosvenor Gallery in '89.

Roadtown, Capital of the British Virgin Islands; in *Tortola*.

Roberts, Sir Frederick, G.C.B., V.C., son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., was b. 1832. Appointed lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery ('52); captain ('60); served with distinction in the Indian mutiny, and received the Victoria Cross. Took part in the Abyssinian war ('68), as Assistant Quartermaster-General, and obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In '72 he was made C.B. for his services in the Loosah Expeditionary Force. In the Afghan war of '78 Major-General Roberts commanded the column sent to operate through the Koorum Valley, and surmounting the difficulties of the Peiwa Pass, gained a brilliant victory at Charasiab and entered Cabul. On the investiture of Candahar by Ayoub Khan he rapidly performed the march from Cabul to Candahar (one of the most brilliant military feats of modern times), and utterly defeated the Pretender. For these services he was created ('81) a baronet, G.C.B., and C.I.E. General Roberts was sent ('81) to take command of the forces against the Boers in South Africa, but was recalled on his arrival at Cape Town in consequence of peace being made. He succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the command of the Indian Army.

Robes, Mistress of the, has charge of the royal state robes, and superintends the robing of the Queen at state ceremonies; walks next before H.M. in processions, or rides in the same carriage as H.M. with the Master of the Horse. See *MINISTRY*.

Robinson, John R., editor and manager of the *Daily News* (q.v.), is the son of the Rev. R. Robinson, and was b. at Witham, Essex. He has been associated with this newspaper since '56, being for some length of time editor of the evening paper published by the proprietors of the *Daily News*, under the name of *The Express*. For many years Mr. R. was a constant contributor to the columns of the *American press*, especially to the *Boston Advertiser* and the *Chicago Tribune*. Appointed the sole manager of the *Daily News* '68, and became editor '7. In Nov. '88 Mr. R. delivered a greatly appreciated lecture at Toynebee Hall, on "The Newspaper, Day and Night."

Rochester, Rt. Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 604, and has an income of £300. His lordship, the 9th bishop in succession, was b. June 13th, 1825; educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. ('47), D.D. by diploma ('77). Ordained deacon ('49), priest ('50), by the Bishop of Manchester, and consecrated Lord Bishop of Rochester ('77). His lordship was rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields ('57-68), minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair ('68), vicar and rural dean of St. Pancras ('69-77), Canon of York and Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York ('74-77). Select Preacher at Oxford ('78-80). Member of

the School Inquiry Commission ('64); member of the first School Board for London ('70). Is the author of numerous sermons and pamphlets, and has written commentaries on various books of the New Testament. Among his lordship's best known works are "The Presence of Christ" and "The Work of Christ."

Rockhampton, Second city of Queensland, on Fitzroy river, 420 miles north-west of Brisbane, pop. 12,422. Outlet for a large portion of central Queensland.

Rodriguez, An island in the Indian Ocean, 344 miles east of Mauritius, of which British colony it is a dependency. Administration is provided for by a Civil Commissioner appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. Rodriguez was annexed in 1814. See *BRITISH EMPIRE*.

Roll of Solicitors. Every solicitor of the Supreme Court is entered on the roll of solicitors (now a book), kept by the clerk of the petty bag (see *ROLLS, MASTER OF*). He is "struck off the rolls" either at his own request, e.g., on retirement from practice, or for misconduct. Several solicitors have of late years been struck off the rolls for the misuse of clients' moneys, and the decisions in this respect are very stringent.

Rolls, Master of the, is the chief keeper of the records preserved at the Public Record Office (q.v.). It is an office of great antiquity (first mention A.D. 1256), and position. Originally he was merely the custodian of chancery rolls; later he acquired judicial authority in the Court of Chancery; and in recent times he shares with the vice-chancellors the hearing in the first instance of any suit; and by the Judicature Act, 1873, he was made a member of the High Court of Justice, and of the Court of Appeal. He is likewise head of the petty bag office (formerly the common law side of the Court of Chancery, now an office in the High Court of Justice), and admits solicitors of the Supreme Court.

Rolls Series. The abbreviated title of the important series of publications issuing from the Record Office (q.v.). Lord Romilly, the Master of the Rolls, in 1857 proposed to the Government that the vast body of important historical material lying in the form of MSS. at the Record Office should be edited by competent writers; and the suggestion (first made in 1822 by the House of Commons to George IV.) was adopted. The series now comprises most of the principal English chronicles, and many other documents of the highest subsidiary importance to the historian, whence they throw contemporary and often unbiassed light upon early events that it has hitherto been impossible to fully interpret.

Roman Catholic Church. The name of that community of Christians who profess the same faith, partake of the same sacraments and sacrifice, and are united under one head, the Pope or Bishop of Rome and successor of St. Peter, and under the bishops subject to him. Its essential parts are the Pope, bishops, pastors—so far as they are priests—and laity. The Catholic's rule of faith is the whole word of God, written and unwritten; and this as taught and explained by the Church, or by the infallible utterances of the Roman Pontiff speaking *ex cathedra*—viz. when, as "pastor and teacher of all Christians," he "defines a doctrine, regarding faith or morals, to be held by the universal Church." The distinctive characteristic of the Romish Church is the supremacy of the Papacy. Its doctrines, like

that of the rest of Christendom, are to be found, in the first instance, in the Nicene Creed; but to this, after the Council of Trent, were added, by Pope Pius IV., the article on transubstantiation, invocation of saints, and others which chiefly distinguish the Roman from other Christian communities. The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and Papal Infallibility have been made articles of faith in 1854 and 1870 respectively. One great and central object of faith and worship is the Mass, which is the mystical sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, instituted by Himself at the Last Supper, and is essentially the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross. Scripture and tradition are appealed to in support of this and other doctrines—as the Seven Sacraments, the honour due to the Blessed Virgin, Purgatory, Invocation of Angels and Saints, etc. There is quite a distinction between what is of doctrine and what of discipline; the former belonging to the deposit of faith taught by Christ and the Apostles, which is invariable, whilst the latter, founded on the decisions and canons of councils and the decrees of popes, is the Church's external policy as to government, and may vary according to times and circumstances. The Roman Catholic Church abounds in a variety of religious orders for men and women, with constitutions suited to all tastes, times, and countries, yet practising in common, poverty, chastity, and obedience, called the "evangelical counsels"; in charitable and educational institutions, as asylums, hospitals, orphanages, schools, colleges, universities; nor does she forget the divine commission to teach all nations, for her missionaries penetrate to every corner of the world. The Sacred College of Cardinals—70 in number, after the 70 disciples—are the supreme council or senate of the Church and the advisers of the sovereign pontiff, and at the death of a pope they elect his successor. They preside over the 19 Roman congregations or departments for ecclesiastical affairs, and thus represent the Pope in the regular exercise of his pontifical authority. The total number of Catholics over the world, ruled by about 1,100 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 220,000,000; of which there are in Great Britain and Ireland about 5,650,000 (i.e., nearly 4,000,000 in Ireland, and about 1,680,000 in Great Britain); and in the rest of Europe more than 100,000,000. Ireland is divided into four metropolitan provinces, subdivided into dioceses, each ruled by a bishop, of whom there are 27, including the four archbishops. The number of priests amounts to 3,412, who serve 2,382 churches and chapels, situated in 1,015 parishes. The 21 archbishops and bishops of Great Britain consist of: 1st, for England and Wales, 1 archbishop (of Westminster), with 14 suffragans (besides a bishop-auxiliary); and, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (one of St. Andrews and Edinburgh and one of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans. The total number of priests of England and Wales is 2,380, serving 1,306 churches, chapels, and stations; of Scotland 341, serving 324 churches, chapels, and stations. The United States has about 8,000,000 Catholics, 79 archbishops and bishops, 7,596 priests, 3,000 churches and chapels, and 500,000 pupils in parish schools. In the British possessions of North America there are about 2,000,000 Catholics, 34 archbishops and bishops, about 1,400 priests, 2,200 churches and chapels and stations, 203 academies, and 3,823 parish

schools. From statistics like these, which can be approximated to in all the other parts of the world by the bishops presiding over the different dioceses or vicariates, and are published occasionally, may be inferred how complete is the organisation of the Church, and how vigorously she exercises the forces at her command for the extension of the Catholic faith. Consult "The Catholic Directory, Ecclesiastical Register and Almanac," '90. For Papal Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

Roman Era. The date of the foundation of Rome (April 21st, 754 B.C.) was used as the Roman Era; expressed by the letters A. U. C. (*Ab urbe conditor*).

Roscoe, Sir Henry Enfield, M.P., F.R.S., LL.D., grandson of Roscoe the historian, was b. in 1833, and was educated at Univ. Coll. London, and Heidelberg. Sir H., who was Professor of Chemistry at Owens College, '58 to '86, is chiefly distinguished for his investigations and discoveries relative to the chemical action of light, and on the metal vanadium. In conjunction with Prof. Schorlemmer he published the well-known "Treatise on Chemistry" (6 vols.). Sir H. R. is also the author of "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry," which has been translated into many languages, and of "Lectures on Spectrum Analysis." He is an Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, an LL.D. of Cambridge, Dublin, and Montreal, an hon. M.D. of Heidelberg; member of various learned societies, and served on the recent Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, also on the Commission of Inquiry into the Pasteur method for the treatment of hydrophobia, and was, '88, appointed consulting chemist to the Metropolitan Board of Works with a view to the deodorisation of sewage at the Barking outfalls. He sits for South Manchester as an advanced Liberal. Sir H. Roscoe, who was created an Officer of the Legion d'Honneur '82, delivered the presidential address, Oct. 7th, at the Birmingham and Midland Institute on the subject of M. Pasteur's researches. In '89 appointed member of the Royal Commission on Scottish Universities.

Roseau. Capital of Dominica (*q.v.*).

Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, P.C., 5th Earl of (creat. 1703); Baron Rosebery (1828), by which title he sits in the House of Lords; b. in London, '47; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; m. ('78) Hannah, dau. of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P.; succeeded his grandfather in '68. Appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland ('72); Under-Secretary of State, Home Office ('81-3); elected Rector of the University of Edinburgh ('80); was Lord Privy Seal, and First Commissioner of Works ('85). On the accession to power of Mr. Gladstone in the beginning of '86, Lord Rosebery attained the distinguished post of Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He held the portfolio for only six months, until the fall of Mr. Gladstone's Government in June. Lord Rosebery has cast in his fortunes fully with Mr. Gladstone, and entirely agrees with his Home Rule policy. His lordship is a strong Radical, and though a peer, moved in '84 for a select committee to inquire into the best means of improving the efficiency of the House of Peers. As a speaker Lord Rosebery is ready and humorous, and Mr. Gladstone has publicly recognised him as one of the younger Liberals who is destined to play a great part in the history of the country. Lord Rosebery is a strong advocate of Imperial Federation (*q.v.*).

He takes a great interest in movements for the improvement of the social condition of the masses, and has recently presented a magnificent swimming bath to the People's Palace (q.v.), in the East End of London. In the summer of '88 Lord R. was the recipient of the degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge. Elected, with Sir John Lubbock, for the City division to the London County Council Jan. 17th, and on Feb. 12th appointed Chairman of that body, over whose deliberations he has presided with great success.

Rossall School, Lancashire. Founded 1844. Three exhibitions of £50 for three years, and three of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge offered every year. Pupils, 320. Head Master, Rev. C. C. Tancock, M.A.

Roumania. Formerly the autonomous province of Wallachia; now a kingdom under Charles I. of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whom resides the executive power. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 120 members, elected for eight years, and a Chamber elected for four years by all male citizens paying taxes. Education is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. Area 48,307 square miles, with a population estimated at about 5,500,000. Estimated revenue and expenditure for '88-9, 181,066,324 lei (lei=94d.); debt in '89, 788,732,489 lei; imports in '87, 314,633,000 l.; exports, 265,726,000 l.; (For army see FOREIGN ARMIES.) Navy about twelve vessels, chiefly for purposes of Danube police. In '74 Austria, Germany, and Russia, in spite of the objection of the Porte, claimed the right to make separate treaties with Roumania. In '77 the country, in alliance with Russia, took part in a war with Turkey. At the close of the war Roumania was declared independent, received the Dobrukscha, and gave up Roumanian Bessarabia to Russia, from whom it had been obtained in '56. In March '81, Roumania was proclaimed a kingdom, and as such recognised by the Powers. In March '83 the powers of the European Danubian Commission were by treaty extended to Ibrail and the Kilia arm, and prolonged in time, Roumania protesting against the presidency of Austria in the commission.—Political. The opening of '89 was signalled by the granting of free pardons by the King to peasants convicted of taking part in the agrarian riots of '88. A convention between the Government and the Lemberg, Czernowitz, and Jassy Railway Co. was signed on Jan. 22nd. The expulsion of several Russians and Bulgarians, on the ground of plotting against a neighbouring state, took place. An attempt made by the Conservatives (25th) in the Chamber to overthrow the Bratianu Cabinet on the question of the re-establishment of the free ports of Braila and Galatz, was defeated. A loan of 32,500,000 fr., in bonds at 4 per cent. redeemable in 44 years, was decided to be issued by the Government in February. M. Bratianu was impeached in the Chamber on the 12th; the motion was defeated; but, owing to the refusal of M. Vernesco, Minister of Justice, to withdraw his appointment of partisan judges, the whole Cabinet resigned on April 3rd. It was supposed that the real reason of the decision was Russian intrigues. By an imperial decree Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern assumed the title of Crown Prince of Roumania. A new Cabinet was formed (15th) by M. Catargi, with anti-Austrian views. The Cabinet annulled the

decree placing foreign pedlars under police supervision. The Chamber, by 110 to 52, passed the vote of 15,000,000 fr. for the Focshani, Galatz, and Bucharest fortifications (17th) and railway. The Crown Prince arrived *incognito* at Bucharest (30th). After an animated discussion the Chamber agreed to extend for six months the powers of the commission appointed to inquire into the administration of the Bratianu Cabinet (May 29th). The Chamber of Deputies rejected, by 77 to 65, a vote of censure against M. Vernesco, Minister of Finance (June 4th). The second ballot in the supplementary election resulted in the return of the ex-Premier, M. Bratianu. The Government refused to allow the construction of a depot for Russian petroleum in transit at Turin Severin (July). The Queen of Roumania was unable to go.

she would have to be received by Prince Georges Bibesco, a pretender to the Roumanian throne. The Spanish Government suppressed its legation at Bucharest (Aug. 29th). At the autumn elections for the county and town councillors, representing four districts and holding twenty-eight seats in the Parliament, the Liberal Opposition were victorious, in consequence of which M. Catargi sought a dissolution of the Chamber (Oct. 14th). Autumn manoeuvres took place. A one-act tragedy in verse, entitled "Ulrandu," was finished by Queen Elizabeth of Roumania (Nov.) Resignation of M. Catargi on the question of the dissolution of the Chamber. General Mano, Minister of War, constructed a Cabinet (16th). The Senate opened (27th), and elected General Floresco as President. The speech from the throne spoke favourably of the position of Roumania in respect to the Great Powers. The present condition and organisation of the Roumanian army, which is based on the German model, has excited considerable attention in military circles. Consult Laveleye's "The Balkan Peninsula"; J. Samuelson's "Roumania Past and Present"; *The Statesman's Year-Book*; *the Almanach de Gotha*, etc.

Roumanian Political Parties. Party politics in Roumania are in a more or less constant state of transition. The legislative power of the country is vested in an elected Senate of 120 members, and a Chamber of Deputies containing 183 members, and elected for four years by three so-called electoral colleges or classes of voters. Those three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually; and (3) all Roumanian subjects of full age. Up to the end of '87 M. John Bratianu, who had held office since '75, and his following of Liberals, had been all powerful, the Conservative Opposition having practically ceased to take an active part in the affairs of the nation. In the election of Feb. '88, however, the Opposition improved its position, and in the following month the Bratianu ministry resigned, and gave place to one presided over by M. Rosetti, a prominent member of the "Junimea," or young Conservatives. The present chamber was elected in October '88, the previous one, which only had an existence of some five months, having been dissolved by the king. At that election the Government—which had the advantage of the support of several Liberal Conservatives and Independent Liberals—obtained a very con-

siderable majority in each of the electoral colleges, and reckoned upon the adhesion of some four-fifths of the Chamber. The *Bratiano* party, which comprised the *National and Dissident Liberals*, was consequently an insignificant minority, which, however, still cherished hopes of again obtaining the ascendancy should a split occur between the Ministerial Liberals and Conservatives—hopes by no means unjustifiable in view of the constantly conflicting opinions of the two governmental parties upon many important questions of policy. These differences were strongly accentuated by the political history of the year, summarised in our last article; for in April '89, owing to the intrigues of the Conservatives, the then Government was compelled to resign, and was succeeded by a purely Conservative cabinet, under the presidency of M. Lascar Catargi; and this in its turn was displaced on Nov. 16th by a new ministry under that of General Mano. For the constitution of both see *DIPLOMATIC*.

Royal Academy of Music. Established in 1822, chiefly owing to the exertions of Lord Burghersh, afterwards Earl of Westmorland, the R. A. M. was incorporated by charter in 1830. Students of all branches of music are catered for, and find ample stimulus to exertion in the large number of scholarships and prizes which are offered for competition. The chief scholarships are the *Westmorland*, open to ladies between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four; the *Potter*, open to ladies and gentlemen; the *Sternale Bennett*; the *Paraça Rosa*, founded by Mr. Carl Rosa, for ladies who have not previously been students at the Academy, the successful candidate being entitled to two years' free musical education; the *Sir John Goss*; the *Thalberg*, for pianoforte students; the *Henry Smart*; the *Sainton Dolby*; the *Liszt*; the *Hing Gift*; and the *Macfarren*, for composition. *Associates* pass a qualifying examination, and are entitled to the use of the initials *A.R.A.M.* *Fellows* (the number is limited to 200) are elected after leaving the Academy by the Directors. They are solely entitled to use the initials *R.A.M.* *Honorary members* are entitled to the initials *R.A.M.* with the prefix *Hon.* *Principal*, Dr. A. C. Mackenzie (*q.v.*). *Sec.*, Mr. John Gill. The Academy is situated in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.

Royal Academy, The, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1768 by George III., who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode, which it occupies rent-free (1869). The principal objects of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The *Royal Academy* is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and bye-laws; and the society itself consists of 48 *Royal Academicians*, at least 20 *Associates*, and two *Associate Engravers*. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir Frederick Leighton, Bart. (*q.v.*). There is

a council of 13 members, elected annually in December. Appended is a list of the *Royal Academicians*, Jan. '90:—

1879 Alma-Tadema, L.	1876 Leslie, G. D.
1872 Armistead, E.	1881 Long, E.
1879 Arncliffe, H. H.	1879 Marks, H. S.
1881 Harlow, T. O.	1882 Marshall, W. C.
1882 Boehm, Sir J. E.	1884 Millais, Sir J. F., Bart.
1888 Burgess, J. J.	1877 Orchardson, W. Q.
1867 Calderon, P. H. (keeper)	1881 Oulless, W. W.
1880 Cole, Vicar.	1880 Pearson, J. L.
1867 Cooper, T. S.	1873 Pettie, J.
1877 Davis, H. W. B.	1876 Poynter, E. J.
1871 Dobson, W. C. T.	1881 Rivers, B.
1864 Faed, T.	1865 Sant, J.
1887 Fildes, S. Luke.	1877 Shaw, R. N.
1873 Frith, W. P.	1871 Stock's, L.
1876 Gilbert, Sir J.	1871 Stone, M.
1869 Goodall, F.	1889 Thornycroft, W. H.
1881 Graham, F.	1885 Waterhouse, A.
1879 Hodgson, J. E.	1907 Watts, G. F.
1860 Hook, J. C.	1870 Wells, H. T.
1864 Horsley, J. C.	1874 Woolnet, T.
1868 Leighton, Sir F. Bart.	1878 Yeames, W. F.

Associates.

1881 Aitchison, G.	1879 Herkomer, H.
1884 Birch, C. B.	1884 Hunter, C. W.
1888 Blomfield, Sir A.	1883 Loder, B. W.
1882 Bodley, G. F.	1886 Lucas, J. S.
1879 Boughton, G. H.	1881 Macbeth, R. W.
1881 Brett, J.	1879 MacWhirter, J.
1883 Brock, T.	1885 Moore, H.
1886 Bruce-Jones, E.	1877 Morris, F. R.
1878 Crofts, E.	1879 Penney, V. C.
1876 Crowe, E.	1888 Richmond, W. H.
1881 Dicksee, F.	1880 Stacpoole, F.
1888 Ford, E. O.	1876 Storey, G. A.
1887 Gilbert, A.	1885 Waterhouse, J. W.
1881 Gow, A. C.	1882 Woods, H.
1883 Gregory, E. J.	1889 Wyllie, C. W.

The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world.

The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was nearly £120,000. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from

holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the first Monday in August. No works which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The *Winter-Exhibition* of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The result is that a really admirable collection of masterpieces is usually brought together. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of nine weeks. The fine library and books of prints belonging to the Academy are open to students and the general public at certain hours. The *Diploma and Gibson Galleries*, reached by a staircase to the right of the entrance hall, contain the works presented by each member as a specimen of his ability on his election as a Royal Academician; the works of J. Gibson, R.A., bequeathed by him; several interesting pictures of old masters, and some fine pieces of sculpture.

Royal Agricultural Society of England. This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom (though not the oldest established) was founded by Royal Charter on the 26th March, 1840. The Charter gives a long list of the national objects which the Society was intended to promote, and which have been well embodied in its motto,

"*Practice with Science.*" The results of the Society's efforts for what the royal warrant calls "the general advancement of English agriculture" have been great and striking. It would be impossible in this brief record even to enumerate all the improvements in the different breeds of live stock, and in agricultural machinery, which have arisen from the annual competitions in the Society's showyards, or the advances in scientific knowledge as to the cultivation of the soil, which the Society's experiments and grants to investigators have brought about. It has two sides to its work: (1) The practical, the chief feature of which is its annual shows, to which the best pedigree animals are brought to compete for the valuable prizes offered by the Society, and still more for the honour of being "Royal" prize-

cases of disease amongst cattle, sheep, or pigs. Members can also consult the professors of the Royal Veterinary College at fixed rates, and have the privilege of sending cattle, sheep, and pigs to the College infirmary. The Society makes annually a considerable grant from its general funds in order that members may obtain at low rates analyses of feeding stuffs, artificial manures, soils, &c., by the Society's consulting chemist (Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker). Members may also consult Dr. Voelcker either personally or by letter at a small fee. Reports can be obtained by members from the Society's consulting botanist (Mr. W. Carruthers, F.R.S.), on the purity of seeds, and on diseases or weeds affecting farm crops, at a fee of one shilling in each case. The determination of the species of any insect, worm, or other animal which, in any stage of its life, injuriously affects farm crops, with a report on its habits and suggestions as to the methods of prevention or remedy, is made for members by the Society's consulting entomologist (Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod) at a fee of half a crown. The fiftieth annual show of live stock, implements, and farm produce was held in the week commencing June 24th, '89, on a portion of Windsor Great Park, the use of which for the purpose was specially granted by Her Majesty, who, in her capacity of President, attended the show no less than four times, and knighted its honorary director, Mr. (now Sir) Jacob Wilson, of Chillingham Barns, Belford, Northumberland. The exhibition thoroughly fulfilled the intentions of its promoters in being completely representative of the whole art of agriculture as practised in this country, for the finest specimens were shown, there of every established breed of horses, asses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry known in this country; and there were numerous exhibits of butter and cheese, wool, hops, cider and perry, hives, honey, corn, jams, preserved fruits, and other produce. It was, in fact, the greatest agricultural exhibition which has ever been held. The Exhibition of the Society for '90 will be held at Plymouth, commencing on June 23rd, and the list of prizes, if not so extensive as at Windsor, will follow much the same lines. This will be the second show held by the Society at Plymouth, the previous visit having been in '65. In Oct. '89 it was announced that the Order du Mérite Agricole had been conferred on Sir J. Wilson, Mr. E. Clarke, and Mr. H. F. Moore.

Royal Assent. See PARLIAMENT and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Royal Aquarium. See COUNTY COUNCILS, sect. 3.

Royal Commission on the Army and Navy. The following are the members of the Royal Commission on the Army and Navy: Chairman, Rt. Hon. Marquis of Hartington, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Lord R. Churchill, M.P.; Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P.; Rt. Hon. H. Campbell Bannerman, M.P.; Lord Revelstoke; T. H. Ismay, Esq.; Lieut.-Gen. H. Brackenbury, C.B.; Rear-Admiral Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B.; Sir R. Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., M.P. Joint Secs., Capt. W. H. Hall, R.N., and Major G. S. Clarke, R.E., C.M.G., 10, Downing Street, S.W. The report of the Commission has not yet been issued.

Royal Commission on City Companies. See CITY GUILDS.

Royal Commission on Crofters. See CROFTERS.

Botanical, Entomological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best scientific advice obtainable. It controls, moreover, an experimental farm at Woburn, at which elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture are carried on. Its *Journal* has from the first taken high rank amongst scientific publications, and contains in each number articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day. The R. A. S. gives prizes and Scholarships for competition by agricultural students and pupils at county and middle-class schools, and seeks in many other ways to foster the study of agriculture. The list of past presidents contains the names of some of the most influential landowners and most prominent agriculturists in the country, including H. M. the Queen (who graciously placed herself at the head of the Society during its recent jubilee year), the late Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, two Dukes of Richmond, Mr. Philip Pusey, Mr. C. Holland (the founder of the Royal Agricultural College), and many others whose names are household words in the annals of English agriculture. The governing body of the Society consists of a president (elected annually), twelve trustees, twelve vice-presidents, and fifty members of council, half of whom go out of office each year. The Council meets once a month at the Society's house, 12, Hanover Square, and the business is divided amongst a large number of committees. Three general meetings of members are held in each year: one on the 22nd of May (the anniversary meeting); one in the Society's showyard in the summer; and one in December, usually on the Thursday of the Fat Cattle Show week. Members number about 11,000. — large accession having recently taken place in view of the Jubilee year of the Society. Membership of the Society entitles to the use of a large and well-stocked library of standard books on agricultural subjects, and a reading-room, at which the principal agricultural newspapers and other periodicals can be consulted by members. Provincial veterinary surgeons have been appointed by the Society in each county, for the purpose of enabling members to engage skilled veterinary advice, in

The Royal Family.		Born.	Died	Married.	Date.	Annuities.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Succ. her uncle, WILLIAM IV., 1837		1819		Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha (d. '61)	1840*	£385,000.*
Family:						
1. VICTORIA ADELAIDE, PRINCESS ROYAL.		1840		Crown Pr. of Prussia (succ. as German Emp., Mar. '88; d. June '88.)	1838	£8,000.
a. Frederick William V.A. (succ. as German Emp. June '88). <i>Issue 5 sons, youngest b. July '88.</i>		1859		Pr. Augusta of Holstein.	1881	
b. V. E. A. Charlotte. (<i>Issue 1 dau.</i>)		1860		Pr. of Saxe-Meiningen.	1878	
c. A. W. Hendrich		1862		Pr. Irene of Hesse.	1888	
d. F. F. Sigismund		1864	1866			
e. F. W. A. Victoria		1866				
f. J. F. E. Waldemar		1868	1879	Duke of Sparta	1889	
g. Sophia Dorothea U. A.		1870				
h. Margaret B. F.		1872				
2. ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES		1841		Alexandra of Denmark.	1863	£40,000 (and £10,000 to wife). £30,000 may be granted annually from Oct. '89 in trust for all or any one or more of the Prince of Wales's children.
a. Albert Victor C. E.		1864				
b. George Frederick E. A.		1865		Duke of Fife, K.T.	1889	
c. Louise Victoria A. D.		1867				
d. Victoria Alex. O. M.		1868				
e. Maude Charlotte M. V.		1869				
f. Alexander J. C. A.		1871	1871			
3. ALICE MAUDE MARY		1843	1878	Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse.	1862	
a. Victoria Alberta E. M. M. (<i>Issue, 1 dau.</i>)		1863		Pr. Louis of Battemberg.	1884	
b. Elizabeth Alex. L. A.		1864		Duke Sergius of Russia.	1884	
c. Irene Marie L. A.		1866		Pr. Henry of Prussia	1888	
d. Ernest Louis C. A. W.		1868				
e. Frederick William		1870	1873			
f. Victoria Alice		1872				
g. Mary Victoria		1874	1878	Gr. Duch. Marie, sis. Emp. Russia.	1874	£25,000.
4. ALFRED E. A., DUKE OF EDINBURGH		1844				
a. Alfred Alex. W. E. A.		1874				
b. Marie Alex. Victoria		1875				
c. Victoria Melita		1876				
d. Alex. Louise O. V.		1878				
e. Beatrice		1884				
5. HELENA, PRINCESS CHRISTIAN		1846		Pr. Fred. Christian of Schles.-Holst.	1866	£6,000.
a. Christian Victor A. L. E. A.		1867				
b. Albert John C. F. A. G.		1869				
c. Victoria Louise S. A. A. H.		1870				
d. F. J. Louise Augusta M. C.		1872				
e. Harold		1876	1876			
6. LOUISE C. A., MARCHIONESS OF LORNE		1848		Marq. of Lorne	1871	£6,000.
7. ARTHUR W. P. A., DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.		1850		Pr. Louise, d. late Pr. Fred. Chas. of Prussia.	1879	£25,000.
a. Margaret V. A. Ch. Norah						
b. Arthur F. Patrick A.						
c. Victoria Patricia H. E.		1886				
8. LEOPOLD G. D. A., DUKE OF ALBANY		1853	1884	Pr. Helena of Waldeck.	1882	£6,000. (to Duchess).
a. Alice Mary V. A. P.		1883				
b. Leop. C. E. G. A. (<i>posth.</i>)		1884				
9. BEATRICE M. V. F.		1857		Pr. Henry of Battemberg.	1885	£6,000.
a. Albert Alexander		1886				
b. Victoria Eugénie J. E.		1887				
c. Leopold Arthur Louis		1889				
1. DUKE OF CUMBERLAND (cousin to the Queen). <i>Issue 6 children.</i>		1845		Pr. Thyra of Denmark.	1878	
2. DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE		1797		Dke. of Cambridge	1818	
a. Geo. W. F. C., Duke of Cambridge		1819		Morganatic		£12,000.
b. Augusta C., Dch. of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (son and grandchildren)		1822		Fred. Dke. of Mecklenb.	1843	£3,000.
c. Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck. (<i>One dau. and three sons.</i>)		1833		Francis, Duke of Teck.	1866	£5,000.

* £1. Privy Purse, £60,000; household salaries, £131,260; household expenses, £172,500; Royal bounty, £13,000 Unappropriated £8,040—£395,000. This does not represent Her Majesty's entire income and expenditure, which is considerably supplemented by the Duchy of Lancaster revenues (according to the last statement handed about £50,000) — 1/3 of certain of the Royal palaces (those wholly and partly occupied by the Queen, and those by pensioners), Royal yachts, escorts, freedom from taxes, etc., etc. There was also granted during 1887-8 the sum of £25,470 for Civil List Pensions (see CIVIL LIST and FINANCE NATIONAL). † The Prince of Wales receives also the Duchy of Cornwall revenues, which in 88 amounted to £61,971.

Royal Colonial Institute. The growth of the R. C. I. (founded '68) since its incorporation by royal charter in '78 has been very rapid. In '78 it numbered 800 fellows, with an annual income of £1,331. In '89 the number exceeded 3,900, with an annual income of nearly £7,000 exclusive of the building fund. The fact that the Prince of Wales is President of the Institute has given it much additional prestige, more especially as His Royal Highness has shown much interest in its progress. The Duke of Manchester is Chairman of the Council. Amongst the Vice-Presidents are numbered the Dukes of Argyll, Buckingham, and Sutherland, Lord Granville, Lord Rosebery, and others. The Council is composed of gentlemen well known in connection with the Colonies; and Capt. M. F. O'Mannery, the senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, is Treasurer. The objects of the R. C. I. are thus officially set forth:—"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading-room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a party character." The new premises in Northumberland Avenue are commodious, well furnished, and fully supplied with Colonial and other newspapers, books, and statistical information; and in the discussion of questions of Colonial interest the Institute is taking an increasingly prominent part. Amongst the matters which engaged the special attention of the Council in '88-9, were the Investment of Trust Moneys in Colonial Government Stocks, the Effect upon Colonists of the English Legacy and Succession Duty Acts, the abolition of Foreign Bounties on the exportation of Sugar; the publication, under the auspices of the Institute, of a series of Educational Works relating to the Colonies; and the celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Institute. The papers read during '89 included "South Africa as a Health Resort," by Dr. E. Symes Thompson; "Colonisation," by Mr. W. Gisborne; "British West Africa and the Trade of the Interior," by Mr. H. H. Johnston; "Western Australia," by Mr. A. P. Hensman; "Australasian Public Finance," by Mr. W. Westgarth; "Canadian Lands and their Development," by Mr. H. F. M. re; "Tasmania, its Resources and Prospects," by Mr. E. N. C. Braddon; and "The Native Princess of India and their Relations with the British Government," by Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I.,—which are published in the *Proceedings* of the Institute, and are of a very interesting description. The charter and rules of the Institute provide that there shall be three descriptions of fellows—resident, non-resident, and honorary. The admission of gentlemen as fellows is by proposal and recommendation, according to a printed form, these forms being subscribed by at least two fellows and exhibited

for a week in the Institute prior to the election. The resident fellows pay an entrance fee of £3 and an annual subscription of £2; the non-resident fellows pay an entrance fee of £1 1s. and an annual subscription of £1 1s. (increased to £2 when visiting the United Kingdom); and these fees can be compounded by resident fellows paying £20 and non-resident £10. On the 10th Oct., '89, there were 1,200 resident and 2,131 non-resident fellows. The Library contains some 10,000 vols. and pamphlets, and is made readily accessible by the publication of a printed catalogue. Office: Northumberland Avenue. Sec., J. S. O'Halloran.

Royal Commissions. With the exception of that on the Army and Navy, the Royal Commissions recently appointed will be found under the headings of their respective subjects.

Royal Dublin Society. This scientific society was founded in 1781, and incorporated by royal charter in 1749. It has, as associated bodies, the Royal Geological Society of Ireland and the Dublin Scientific Club. It issues "*Transactions*" and "*Proceedings*," and meetings are held monthly during the session. President, Earl of Rosse, F.R.S.

Royal Grants. See SESSION, sect. 47.
Royal Household. The principal officers of H.M. Household change with each administration. A list of them is given under that heading, while an outline of the duties of each will be found alphabetically arranged throughout the work.

Royal Indian Engineering College, The Cooper's Hill, is primarily maintained under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to educate candidates for Government service in the Indian Public Works, Telegraph and Forest Departments; candidates for the last-named department are selected under special arrangements. Nominations to the Indian Telegraph Department are made from among the engineer students at the College at the end of their first year of study. About 50 engineer students are admitted yearly to the College. Candidates for admission must be between the ages of 17 and 21 years on the 1st day of July of the year of admission, and of good moral character; they must have received a good general education, and have attained to a sufficient degree of proficiency in elementary mathematics to enable them to follow the College course with advantage. The collegiate year usually begins at the end of September. Applications for admission as engineer students can be made at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to age and character undergo an examination, the subjects of which, with all other information, may be obtained at the College, Cooper's Hill, Staines. Sec., J. G. Whiffin, R.N. The College course in Engineering extends over three years, that in Forestry over about 26 months, and that in Telegraphy over two years. The appointments to the Indian services offered by the Secretary of State for India are awarded on the completion of each course to duly qualified successful candidates, subject to the conditions as to physical fitness. The Secretary of State for India offers a certain number of appointments in the Indian Public Works Department and the Indian Telegraph Department, which are annually advertised in the public papers.

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. This Society was founded in 1831, and formerly held its exhibitions in Pall Mall, but in the spring of '83 moved to more commodious galleries at 189, Piccadilly. There is an annual exhibition of water colours every year, commencing the third week in March. The walls are open to artists whose works are approved, and members are elected according to the merit which their productions display. **President**, Sir James D. Linton; **Vice-President**, H. G. Hine; **Sec.**, W. T. Blackmore. **Office**, *v. supra*.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. The. Founded 1799, and incorporated 1800, "for the diffusing knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life." The Institution was enlarged in 1810. The library contains about 50,000 volumes. Amongst the lecturers have been Dr. Garnett, Dr. Thomas Young, Sir Humphry Davy, Dr. W. T. Brande, Michael Faraday, and John Tyndall. The first president was Sir Joseph Banks. There is a fund for the promotion of experimental researches. Admission obtained by ballot; £5 5s. entrance; £5 5s. subscription. **House**, Albemarle St., Piccadilly. **President**, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., D.C.L., I.L.D. **Sec.**, Sir F. Bramwell, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., V.P.

Royal Irish Academy. A celebrated scientific and literary society, meeting in Dublin, incorporated by royal charter of Geo. III., 1786, and having upwards of 400 members. Academy publishes "Transactions" and "Proceedings," containing papers on Science, and Polite Literature and Antiquities—and supervised by committees of 11 and members respectively. The publications will in future appear together and not in separate sections. **President**, Rev. S. Haughton, M.D., F.R.S. **Sec.**, E. P. Wright, M.A., M.D.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institutions and Funds. See FREEMASONRY.

Royal Scottish Academy (incorporated in 1838) during '89 applied for a new charter, by which (if granted) it will consist of three orders—Academicians, Associates, and ordinary members—but the 30 Academicians will be elected by a general assembly of the Academy. It also reduces the number of pictures which each member of the Academy is entitled to exhibit in the annual exhibition from seven to five. The charter applied for contains many other changes.

Royal Society, Burlington House. A society formed for the pursuit and spread of science (incorporated in 1662 by Charles II.), now famous throughout Europe. Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons from November to June. Candidates for fellowship must be recommended by a certificate, supported by the written names of six Fellows. Fifteen of the candidates are annually elected in June by ballot. The Society awards the Copley, Royal, Rumford, and Davy medals, each annually, with the exception of the Rumford, which is given in alternate years. The Copley is the most highly prized, and may be awarded to Englishmen or foreigners, and only goes to distinguished savants. Among the recipients have been Chevreul, Helmholtz, Darwin, Hooker, Huxley, and (last year) Rev.

G. Salmon, D.D. Among the presidents have been

Humphrey Davy; Sir G. Gabriel Stokes, Bart., M.A., M.P. (*q.v.*), is the present president. There are now upwards of 450 English Fellows and 50 Foreign Members. Fellows elected, '89:—John Aitken; Edward Ballard, M.D.; Alfred Barnard Basset, M.A.; Horace T. Brown, F.C.S.; Latimer Clark, M.I.C.E.; Prof. David Douglas Cunningham, M.B.; Lazarus Fletcher, M.A.; William Botting Hemsley, A.L.S.; Charles Thomas Hudson, LL.D.; Prof. Thomas McKenny Hughes, M.A.; Edward B. Poulton, M.A.; Prof. William Johnson Sollas, D.Sc.; Charles Todd, M.A.; Herbert Tomlinson, B.A.; Prof. Gerald F. Yeo, M.D. The rooms of the Society are enriched with busts and paintings, while the library contains 50,000 volumes, and there is a unique collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton. **Secs.**, Prof. M. Foster, M.D., and Lord Rayleigh, D.C.L., Burlington House, Piccadilly. **W. Consult** "Encyclopedia Britannica," 9th ed.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. The older of the two Water Colour Societies was founded in 1804, and has held exhibitions annually since that date. The Summer Exhibition is opened to the public towards the end of April, and the Winter Exhibition, which chiefly comprises sketches and studies, opens on the 3rd of December. Sir John Gilbert, R.A., R.W.S., is the President, and the number of members is forty, while the number of associated exhibitors is unlimited. The exhibitions of the Society, which are held at their galleries, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W., are confined to the works of members and associates. **Deputy-Pres.**, A. W. Hunt, F.R.G.S., R.W.S.; **Secs.**, Alfred D. Fripp, R.W.S.; **Assist. Sec.**, George L. Ridge. Attached to the Society is an "R.W.S. Art Club" established 1884, for the purpose of holding a series of *Conversazioni*, to which members are invited to send works of art for exhibition. **Pres.**, Sir John Gilbert, R.A.; **Vice-Pres.**, A. W. Hunt, R.W.S.; **Sec.**, Aubrey Stewart, 71, Mornington Rd., N.W. **Office**, 5A, Pall Mall East.

Royal Yacht Squadron. See YACHTING. **Royalties** are payments which the lessee or producer agrees to make to the patentee, author, artist, or owner of a patent, copyright, mine, etc., in consideration of the right of working the same to his own advantage. In the case of copyrights and patents, the "property" in the right frequently passes to the lessee thereof, notably in questions of copyright (*q.v.*).

Royalty Deceased (Dec. 1st, '88, to Nov. 21st, '89). See OBITUARY.

Rose-Mapleson, Mrs. Marie, b. 1850; first appeared in public at Paris ('65), where she became a great public favourite. She sang at many of the Imperial concerts, including the last given at the Tuileries by the Emperor. Remained in Paris during the siege by the Germans, and frequently enlivened the beleaguered citizens by singing patriotic songs during the bombardment. At the termination of hostilities she was presented by M. Thiers and Marshal MacMahon with a gold medal, for distinguished bravery. After a brilliant tour in Belgium she was engaged by Col. Mapleson, of Her Majesty's Opera, and from that time she has been one of the most popular artists on the English operatic stage. She concluded

her engagement with Mr. Carl Boss in the summer of '88. In the spring of '89 she made a successful tour in France. Married Henry, eldest son of Col. Mapleson ('77).

Rubinstein, Anton Gregor, was b. near Jassy, 1829. His parents were Russian Jews. At the age of twelve he played in London, which he visited again in '57, and on later occasions. As a composer Rubinstein is very prolific; his "Ocean Symphony" is the best of several such works for full orchestra; and for the stage he has composed many operas, the most popular being the "Demon," "Dimitri Donaskoi," and "Nero." He founded the *Conservatoire de Musique* at St. Petersburg in '62, of which he is the present director. The late Tsar ennobled him in '69. The jubilee of his public service was celebrated by a fête at St. Petersburg Nov. 18th, '89. It is intended to build a new hall in his honour with the funds of the *Conservatoire*.

Rudler, Frederick William, b. in London 1840. Appointed Curator of the *Museum of Practical Geology* in '79, and Professor of Natural Science in the University College of Wales from '76 to '79. President of the Anthropological Department of the British Association at Swansea '80. Director of the Anthropological Institute, and editor of its journal. Joint editor of Ure's "Dictionary" (3 vols., 1875), and of Stanford's "Europe" ('85). President of the *Geologists' Association* '89.

Rugby School. Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally intrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1614. The boys are divided into *foundations* and *non-foundations*. Has, every July, 7 exhibitions tenable for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 4 of £30 annual value. Pupils, 440; admission at the age of 12. **Head Master**, Rev. Canon John Percival, LL.D. *Motto*—*Nihil sine laborando*. Some distinguished alumni—Sir Ralph Abercrombie; Cave, Dr. Johnson's friend, and originator of *The Gentleman's Magazine*; Macready, the celebrated actor; Dr. S. Butler, afterwards Master of Shrewsbury School; Landor; Tom Hughes; Lord Derby; Lord Selborne. In '89 it was decided to establish a *Home Mission*, in addition to the Fox Memorial Scholarship in India, in connection with the School. Consult *Rugby School Register*.

Rules of Procedure. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Rural Dean. See DEANS.

Rural Labourers' League was inaugurated at a public meeting held at Birmingham in '88, the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain in the chair. The objects of the League are.—To assist in putting into operation the Allotment Acts of '82 and '87, and other measures passed by Parliament for the benefit of the rural population; to secure such amendments of these Acts as experience may prove to be necessary; to assist every practical effort to secure a more direct connection of the agricultural population with the soil; and generally to improve by all legitimate means the social and material condition of the rural labouring population with a view of making the village life of the country more prosperous and attractive. Offices: 95, Colmore Row, Birmingham. Pres.: Jesse Collings, M.P. Sec.: A. E. Stanton. The Vice-Presidents include the Duke of Fife, Lord

Hartington, and other prominent members of the Liberal Unionist party.

Rural Nursing Association, The, is formed for the purpose of supplying trained widwives and sick nurses (for non-infectious cases) in districts remote from medical aid. A trained midwife and sick nurse is at work in the district comprising Kemerton, Bredon, Overbury, and Beckford, with hamlets, and also in the district comprising Gotherington, Bishop's Cleeve, and hamlets. Other districts are in course of formation. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Elizabeth Malleson, Dixton, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.

Ruskin, John, M.A., LL.D., b. in London 1819. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize ('39). Having early developed a taste for art, he studied with great success under Copley Fielding and Harding, and having become enamoured of Turner's paintings, then but little appreciated, he commenced a letter in defence of Turner, in response to an attack made on him in *Blackwood's Magazine*. This developed into the celebrated work "Modern Painters," vol. i. (1843), which obtained a great success, though it evoked some sharp criticism on the part of those who dissented from his views. He resided for some time in Italy, and subsequently published the remaining volumes of "Modern Painters," making five (issued all in '46-60). These contained valuable illustrations by himself, and the books are now rare, though a new edition is now (Dec '88) in course of re-issue. He had previously ('49) written "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" and "The Stones of Venice" ('51-53); both books have been reprinted—the former in '80, and the latter in April '86. He has also written extensively on economic and other questions, and recently has been engaged upon his autobiography, which he is bringing out at very irregular intervals under the title of "Præterita." In '87 he published "Hortus Inclusus: Letters from Mr. Ruskin to the Ladies of the Thwaite." A new edition of "Modern Painters" appeared in Feb. '89, which led to some contention, owing to the previously understood intention of the author not to re-issue it. For fuller particulars see ed. '87. A "Ruskin Bibliography" is being issued under the editorship of Mr. Thomas Wise.

Ruskin Reading Guild, The, was formed in '87 (1) to diffuse a knowledge of the writings of Mr. R. and of the authors on whom he looks as his masters, and (2) to promote by the method of association, careful and thoughtful reading and study of good literature. There are various branches in Great Britain. Organ, the *Ruskin Reading Guild Journal*. Editor and Gen. Sec., W. Marwick, Hillside House, Arbroath, N.B.

Russell, Dr. W. H., born at Lily Vale, co. Dublin, 1821. Entered Trin. Coll., Dublin and while there commenced his connection with the *Times*. Called to the English bar ('50). Correspondent of the *Times* in the Crimea ('54-55) and was engaged in similar capacity during the progress of the Indian mutiny ('57-58), and its suppression, which afterwards was fully described in "My Diary in India." In '61-62 he was in the United States as correspondent of the *Times* during the civil war of Secession. In 1866 he corresponded with the *Times* from the Austrian headquarters during the Prusso-Austrian war. In the Franco-German war ('70-71) he was correspondent at the

headquarters of the Crown Prince. In '38 he established the *Army and Navy Gazette*. Many records of his journeys have appeared. He presided at the annual dinner of the Press Fund last year, and was supported by a large company of old comrades in journalism.

Russell, Sir Charles, Q.C., M.P., was b. 1833. Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin. Commenced his career in the gallery of the House of Commons as parliamentary leader-writer to a Catholic journal. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn ('59); appointed Q.C. and elected Bencher of Lincoln's Inn ('72). Returned in the Liberal interest as member for Dundalk ('80-85); South Hackney ('85 and '86). **Attorney-General** in the late Gladstone administration (Feb. '86), when he received the honour of knighthood. As a sound lawyer, acute cross-examiner, and persuasive advocate Sir Charles Russell is without a rival at the English bar. He takes a lively interest in sporting matters; and when the dispute arose about Bend Or, he was offered a brief both for the plaintiff and defendant. He was one of the leading counsel in the Chetwynd and Durham arbitration case, and defended the prisoner in the famous Maybrick murder case Aug. '89. Sir Charles increased his reputation in '89 by his masterly oration at the **Parnell Commission**, where he appeared, with Mr. Asquith, M.P. (*q.v.*), as counsel for Mr. Parnell. He recently expressed his sympathy with the struggle of the tramway men for shorter hours. See **PARNELL COMMISSION**.

Russell, W. Clark, novelist, was b. in New York, 1844, but is of English parentage, being the son of Mr. Henry Russell, the author of "Cheer, Boys, Cheer." Went to sea at the age of thirteen, as a midshipman, and made several voyages to Australia, India, and China. He abandoned a naval career in '65, and ten years later achieved his first literary success in "John Holdsworth, Chief Mate." The warm welcome given to this book led Mr. R. to draw further on his nautical experiences, and his other works include "The Wreck of the *Grosvenor*," "A Sea Queen," and "Jack's Courtship." He has also contributed to the *Daily Telegraph* many sketches of voyages and naval incidents under the pseudonym of "A Seafarer," but since '88 his connection with that journal has ceased. His latest works are ('89) "Marooned," "The Romance of Jenny Harlowe," and "Betwixt the Forelands."

Russia. One of the largest of the military powers of Europe. Has a European area of 2,095,504 sq. miles, or, with Asiatic possessions, 8,044,100 sq. miles. The total population ('87, latest return) is 107,787,325 people. The fifty governments of **European Russia** contain 81,735,185 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 7,060,304, Finland 2,176,421, the Caucasus 7,284,547, Siberia 4,313,680, and **Central Asian possessions** (Turkestan and Transcaspia) 5,327,098. The Slavs constitute more than two-thirds of the population (nearly 70,000,000), of whom 5,000,000 are Poles; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Finns, Germans, Tartars, Jews, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples. The state religion is Greek Church. The orthodox number 60,000,000, Russian-Greek dissenters 15,000,000, Roman Catholics 9,000,000, Protestants 5,000,000, Jews 3,000,000, Mahometans 3,000,000, and Buddhists, etc., the remainder. **Revenue** ('88), 985,000,000 r. (rouble = 2s.); **expenditure**, 875,000,000 r.; ex-

ports, 488,484,000 r.; imports ('86), 438,206,000 r.

The Government is an Autocracy, the Tzar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. The administration is divided into eleven departments, with a minister at the head of each, nominated by the Tzar, each being separate and independent in its respective branch. The **State Council**, a permanent body composed of a number of high officers nominated by the Emperor, and presided over by a member of the imperial family (now by the Tzar's uncle, Grand Duke Michael Nicolaevitch), institutes and elaborates all laws. The State Council has only a consultative voice, its opinions being presented for the decision of the Emperor, who agrees either with the majority or the minority. The State Council has no right of proposing any new law or measure *motu proprio*, the right of initiative belonging to the respective ministers acting under the direct supervision of the Emperor. The **Senate** of the empire, which formerly united the attributes of the State Council and the present Ministry of Control, is now only a superior court of appeal. Ecclesiastical concerns are administered by the **Synod**, a body of high church dignitaries, controlled and directed by the "Procurator of the Holy Synod"—a civil or military general representing the civil power, to whom the Synod is completely subjected. The Government does not interfere with the doctrinal questions of the orthodox Greek Church, nor is the Tzar the Pope of the Russian Church, as is sometimes erroneously affirmed. **Local administration** emanates from the central governing body. Russia is divided into sixty-three provinces, fourteen regions—having each at its head a governor, and possessing representatives of juridical and ecclesiastical power. After the emancipation of the serfs (1861) the popular element was, in a limited degree, introduced in some branches of public function in Russia Proper. (See ed. '89.) The **Grand Duchy of Finland** is the only country in the Tzar's dominions possessing a species of home rule. The four orders send their deputies for a short legislative session every five years. Though dependent on the will of the Tzar in its general functions, the Finnish representative body and the Senate possess important immunities in the right of nominating, directing, and controlling the local administration. (For history '71-89 see previous eds.)—'89. **POLITICAL**. In Jan. the Russian press was forbidden to discuss Count Tolstoy's proposal to place a new and powerful official in each provincial district. **M. Greiffenhagen**, formerly Governor of Reval, was dismissed for neglecting to use the Russian language. The Russian Budget for '89 showed, instead of a deficit, there was to be a surplus of 4,500,000 roubles, being the difference between 861,300,000 roubles ordinary revenue, and 856,800,000 roubles ordinary expenditure. The extraordinary expenses in the present Budget are estimated at 34,206,983 roubles, and it is well worthy of note that they are for once very specifically defined as being for the construction of railways and ports. To cover these thirty-four millions there are only about ten millions of extraordinary receipts, and the remainder is to come out of available funds in the Exchequer. It was stated (Feb. 3th) that Polish tradespeople had been forced to undertake not to speak Polish. A ukase was issued

promulgating a new scheme, by which the provincial councils would be entirely under the control of the landholding nobility. **Russian language** introduced into the **Baltic provinces**, and the **German private school at Griva** ordered to be closed (11th). The Tzar and Court attended a ball given by Sir R. Morier. M. Zankoff, Bulgarian party leader, received by the Tzar (12th). The *Messenger* published an official communication denying any Government connection with **Capt. Atohinoff** (24th). **Ukase issued (March 8th)** authorising the Minister of Finance to issue the first series of the new Four per Cent. Consolidated **Railway Loan** to the nominal amount of 175,000,000 gold roubles, for the conversion of the Consolidated Russian Railway bonds of '70, '72, '73, '84, and more particularly those of '71. Minister of Ways and Communications instructed to prepare plans for a railway through **Siberia**. Considerable anxiety caused by the threats of the Nihilists in **April**, it being believed that a plot existed for the assassination of the Tzar. In consequence of discoveries compromising the heads of the secret police, M. Poutiline, Chief of the Department, was replaced by M. Vinogradoff (29th). Order given for the construction of two great ironclads—the *Gangout* and the *Emperor Nicholas*. The report of Sir R. Morier on Russian Finance attracted much attention during **May**. The Prince of Montenegro and his son, Prince Danilo, arrived at St. Petersburg (22nd). **Grand reception of the Shah** at St. Petersburg on his arrival from Moscow (23rd). The Tzar directed that proceedings against officials in connection with the **Borki railway accident** should be stopped (27th), adding that the unsatisfactory condition of the line should serve as a warning to other railways. Japanese Mission arrived at St. Petersburg (June 5th). The Council approved the scheme for the reform of the judicial system of the Baltic provinces. It was stated that the army was to be supplied with new small calibre rifles, to be ordered in France (26th). The Tzar and Tzarina left for **Sveaborg** to witness the naval manoeuvres of the Baltic Squadron (14th). The new reform scheme of the Baltic provinces promulgated. The reform consisted chiefly in the abolition of the old local German courts and system of judicature, controlled by the German barons, and the introduction of the Russian judicial code of '64, thus assimilating the legal procedure to that of the rest of the nation. The scientific expedition of Colonel Pevtsoff to **Thibet** was stopped by the Chinese authorities at Kashgar (25th). General Count Ignatieff was appointed Governor of **Kieff**. It was announced (Sept. 27th) that Russian troops were advancing towards the Austrian frontier. The commerce of **Sebastopol** is to be transferred to Feodosia, the former being retained for military purposes. By Imperial ukase 13,820,000 credit roubles were ordered to be paid to the Imperial Bank (Oct. 28th). Celebration of the **fiftieth anniversary** of the introduction of cannon into Russia.

—**GENERAL**. The Princess Lievna had a narrow escape from being run over by a train (**Jan.**). A new Russian weekly review, the *Slav News*, appeared (12th). On New Year's Day (13th) the Tzar distributed thousands of decorations. The first grand ball of the season, in the Winter Palace, took place (29th). **Requiem** for the Crown Prince Rudolph at St. Catherine's Church (**Feb. 5th**). Major-Gen. Kalakoutski died (7th). **Tsar's birthday** celebrated (**March 17th**). Count Peter Schouvaloff died (22nd); Sir R. Morier and suite present at service for the dead. Count Dimitri Andreievitch Tolstol, Minister of the Interior, died (**May 7th**). The Tzar and Tzarina attended the funeral (10th). The Tzar presented the **Shah** with a miniature portrait of himself, set in brilliants. **Betrothal** of the Princess Miliza of Montenegro to the Grand Duke Peter Nicolaievitch (**June 5th**). **Congratulations** passed by telegraph between the Tzar and Tzarina and the Princess Milena of Montenegro (7th). The Prince was appointed hon. col. of the 15th Russian Chasseur Regt. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the Peterhof (**July 26th**). The Prince and Princess of Montenegro, with the Princess Miliza and her future husband, arrived at the Peterhof (**Aug. 2nd**). **Thankgivings** and services all over Russia on the **names-day** of the Tzarina, the Grand Duchess Mary Paulovna, and the Duchess of Edinburgh (3rd). **Marriage** of the Grand Duke Peter with the Princess Miliza (7th). The Tzar conferred the Commander's Cross of the Order of St. Stanislas on the Bulgarian ex-captain Gruelf (16th). **The Jubilee** of the foundation of the **Pulkowa Observatory** was celebrated (20th). Generals Radetsky and Kaufmann celebrated their jubilees of military service, and the Tzar addressed each of them in a very complimentary rescript, at the same time giving General Kaufmann the first-class of the St. Vladimir Order, and appointing General Radetsky a member of the Council of the Empire (**Sept.**). Concession granted to a Belgian company, with capital 10,000,000 fr., in southern Russia to work coal-mines (**Oct. 10th**). New lottery loan issued (**Nov.**), at 215 r. for a nominal sum of 100 r., which had been run up to 225 r. on the market, so that the State Land Bank will receive 175,000,000 r. for a nominal capital of 80,000,000 r. The loan was eagerly taken up. During the year the Tzar visited Germany, Austria, and Denmark.

Rustchuk. A town of 26,163 inhabitants, on the right bank of the Danube, in Bulgaria, 245 miles north-west of Constantinople. Its position on the river frontier long made it a place of strategic importance; and Rustchuk, Silistia, Shumla and Varna formed a famous quadrilateral. Town and military works nearly destroyed in the war of '77-8. Since dismantled in terms of treaty of Berlin. The present Tzar of Russia commanded the Rustchuk column during the last Turkish war.

Ruthenians, Legislation. See **AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES**.

S

Saba. A Dutch West Indian island in the Leeward group. Area 5 sq. m.; pop. 2,421. Consists of a single volcano cone, furrowed by deep wooded valleys. Sugar, cotton, and indigo are grown. It is a dependency of Curaçao (*q.v.*).

Sagasta, Señor Praxedes Mateo. Spanish ex-prime minister and statesman; b. in 1827 at Torrecilla de Cameros. He was educated as an engineer in the School of Engineers at Madrid. From 1854 to 1856 he represented the town of Zamora in the Constituent Cortes. In 1856 he was compelled to seek shelter on French territory, having engaged in the revolutionary movement. He returned to his country and profession on an amnesty being proclaimed. He again conspired in 1866, and was again compelled to fly. He became Minister of State (1870-74), and in 1874 he was successively Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, President of the Council, and Prime Minister (1881-83). His ministry was succeeded (October 11th, 1883) by one from the Dynastic Left, under the premiership of Señor José Posada Herrera. Señor Sagasta, on the resignation of the Canovas ministry at the death of King Alphonso (Nov. 23rd, 1885) resumed office as the head of a new liberal ministry; but re-formed his Cabinet, consequent on a crisis, in '88.

Sahara Coast. In 1887 Spain acquired and annexed on the north-west coast of Africa the seaboard between Morocco and French Senegal, extending from Cape Bojador in 26° N. lat. to Cape Blanco in 20° 45' N. lat. This gives about 500 miles of coast. Inland Spanish territory is to extend 150 miles, and by treaty with sheikhs of Aderer, still farther. The whole area is computed to be about 75,000 sq. m.; pop. scanty; consisting of nomad tribes. There is only one shallow harbour on the coast, Rio de Oro, where Spain has established a factory. The new possession has been placed under a Governor, subordinate to the Captain-General of the Canary Islands.

Saigon. Formerly native capital of Lower Cochinchina, and now capital of French Cochinchina. Pop. (81) 133,348, of whom, exclusive of the troops, 965 were Europeans (913 French).

St. Albans, Rt. Rev. Thomas Leigh Claughton. Lord Bishop of. This see was founded in 1877 by a readjustment of the dioceses of Rochester and Winchester. His lordship, the 1st bishop, was b. 1808, is a son of Thomas Claughton, Esq., of Haydock Lodge, Lancaster. He was educated at Rugby, and Trinity Coll., Oxford, of which he became a Fellow. He graduated B.A. in 1831, being 1st class in Classics, and gaining the following prizes: Latin Verse, and Newdigate, 1829, and the Latin Essay, 1832. He proceeded D.D. and *ad eund.* D.D. at Durham, 1867; was ordained deacon 1834, priest 1836, by the Bishop of Oxford. Formerly his lordship was Public Examiner at Oxford, 1835-36; vicar of Kidderminster, 1841-67; Hon. Canon of Worcester, 1835-67; Professor of Poetry at Oxford, 1852-62; was consecrated Lord Bishop of Rochester, 1867; and translated to St. Albans 1877. In his lordship's charge to his clergy in Oct. '90, at Colchester, he announced his intention to retire.

St. Andrews University, founded 1411, is thus the most ancient of the Universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges and corporations: (1) *St. Salvator's* (1455), (2) *St. Leonard's* (1512), and (3) *St. Mary* (1537). In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts and medicine; *St. Mary* being devoted to theology. Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll; Principal, J. Donaldson, M.A., LL.D. Jointly with Edinburgh University it returns a representative to Parliament—the present member is Mr. M. T. Stormonth Darling. — **Degrees.** M.A. (hood black silk, with red silk lining); D.D. (h. violet purple silk or cloth, with white satin lining, to represent the old ermine lining); LL.D. (h. scarlet silk or cloth with white satin lining); M.D. (h. crimson silk or cloth with white satin lining); D. Sc. (h. amaranth silk or cloth with white satin lining). The Bachelors in the several faculties—divinity, arts, medicine, and science—have the hoods of their faculties with the gown and cap of M.A. A degree of LL.A. is also granted to women; local examinations held. Distinguished alumni include Dr. Chalmers and Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P.

St. Asaph, Rt. Rev. Alfred George Edwards, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 1143. Income £4200. His lordship is the 67th bishop. He was b. 1849, and is the youngest prelate on the bench. Educated at Jesus College, Oxon., where he graduated '74, and was ordained deacon in the same year. Curate of Llandinat and second master of Llandoverly College, '74-5; Head Master of the same college, '75-85; Vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, '85; elevated to the episcopal bench '89.

St. Bartholomew. A French West Indian island, a dependency of Guadeloupe. Area 25 sq. m., pop. 9000. Capital *Gustavia*. Exports, bananas, cassia, tamarinds, sassafras. Occupied by the French, 1648; ceded to Sweden, 1784; restored to France, 77.

St. Christopher, or St. Kitts. A British West Indian island, forming with Nevis and Anguilla a Presidency of the federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Capital, *Basseterre*. The local government is that of a Crown colony, though representatives sit in the Federal Council of the Leeward Islands. A President is the chief official. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table).

St. Davids, Rt. Rev. William Basil Jones, Lord Bishop of. This see, founded at an early date, is said to have been in the first place archiepiscopal. Present income of the see £4,500. His lordship, the 17th bishop, was b. 1822, and ed. at Shrewsbury and Trin. Coll., Oxford. Was Scholar of his college and Ireland Scholar 1842. Proceeded M.A. 1847 and D.D. 1874. Ordained by the Bishop of Oxford deacon 1848, priest 1853. Consecrated Lord Bishop of St. David's 1874. Archdeacon of York 1867-74, Canon Residentiary in York 1873-74, besides other offices held at various times. Has written, jointly with Mr. Edward Freeman, "The History and Antiquities of St. Davids," and contributed to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" and the "Speaker's Commentary."

St. Eustatius. A Dutch West Indian island, in the Leeward group. Exports, yams and

sweet potatoes. It is a dependency of Curaçao. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

St. George. Capital of the Windward Islands, and of the island of Grenada (*q.v.*).

St. George's Guild. Its legal status is that of a limited liability company duly registered under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, but it dispenses in its style with the word "limited" by the special license of the Board of Trade under section 23 of the latter Act. Members incur no liability, except in event of the Guild being wound up during, or within a year after, their membership, in which case they are liable to the extent of £5. The Guild is dissoluble at the vote of three-fourths of its members. By its Constitution it consists of a master and members; the first and hitherto only master being John Ruskin. The qualifications for membership are the signing of a "creed" and certain promises, and the payment of £5 annually. This last is a reduction from £10, itself a reduction from a tithe of income, originally demanded by the Guild. Its objects are both large and various,—economical in seeking to reclaim and cultivate land, educational in seeking to guide the life of the peasant; historical, artistic, and geological, in collecting (as it has done) objects of interest, records of perishing monuments, rare books, pictures, and minerals for the museum of the Guild. As to its history and accomplished work, towards the end of 1871 Mr. Ruskin placed £7000 to the credit of a St. George's Fund, and asked subscriptions from the public to further the work. Since then the property of the Society has definitely, if slowly, increased. Of its property the portion best known to the public is the St. George's Museum, near Sheffield, the land for which was bought by the Society in '76, since when the Museum has more and more become a treasure-house of art and natural history. The agricultural work of the Guild finds at present somewhat limited field in an estate (the gift of Mr. George Baker) of twenty-six acres at Bewdley in Worcestershire; a small tract of land at Cloughton, in Yorkshire; another at Barmouth, Merioneth; and yet another, of thirteen acres, known as Abbeydale, near Mickleby in Derbyshire. Meanwhile, at Laxey, in the Isle of Man, Mr. Egbert Rydings and Mr. Thomson have set up the St. George's woollen mill, worked by water-power only, where homespun cloth, blankets, and other woollen goods of exceptional quality, and not, we believe, exceptional prices, are woven of the spinnings of the islanders from the wool of the island sheep. For this establishment the Master of the Guild asks "not charity, but custom." Consult Ruskin's "Fors Clavigera," and "Reports and Accounts of St. George's Guild."

St. Giles Christian Mission. An Evangelistic Mission in St. Giles; assists discharged prisoners, also fallen women. It has a Home for men, two Homes for lads, and three for women. Income £13,611. Superintendent, G. Hatton, 4, Ampton St., Regent Square, W.C.

St. Gotthard Tunnel. In Feb. '88 it was reported that this tunnel was to be "double-tracked" at a cost of over £500,000, the work to be done by degrees and completed in '96. The tunnel was laid out for two tracks, and the amount of freight traffic had exceeded expectations. It was reported in Aug. '89 that the earnings of the railway were steadily increasing.

In '88 they reached 2,309,081 fr., against 2,172,556 fr. in '87, and were still developing.

St. Helena. Discovered by the Portuguese on St. Helena's Day, 1501. Is an island belonging to Great Britain in the South Atlantic, 1140 miles from the African coast. Port and capital is Jamestown. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). From 1815 till 1821 was the place of exile of Napoleon, and in 1834 came finally under the Crown.

St. Mellier. Capital of Jersey. See CHANNEL ISLANDS.

"St. James's Gazette." An evening review and record of news; founded in 1880; is a constitutional and independent Conservative organ. While opposed to ill-considered and revolutionary political changes, it is in sympathy with moderate and progressive reform. In addition to articles on the political questions of the day, it contains interesting papers and sketches on social, literary, and scientific topics, an epitome of the news of the morning, and the latest sporting, financial, and general intelligence of the afternoon. Editor, Mr. Sidney Low. Office, Dorset Street, Whitefriars, E.C. **"St. James's Budget,"** a weekly edition of the above, circulates widely in the provinces and in the Colonies and India.

St. John. A Danish West Indian island, one of the Virgin group. Area 21 sq. m., pop. 944. Is high and rocky, but in parts productive. See SANTA CRUZ.

St. John. Chief commercial town and port of New Brunswick (*q.v.*), pop. 26,127.

St. John's, Antigua, capital of the Leeward Islands (*q.v.*).

St. John's. Capital of Newfoundland (*q.v.*); pop. 28,610; on Avalon peninsula.

St. Kitts. Otherwise St. Christopher (*q.v.*).

St. Lawrence River Bridge. A project for crossing the river St. Lawrence at Quebec has long been talked of, and in May '89 it was reported that arrangements were being made to carry it out. In consideration of the ocean traffic to Montreal, it was necessary to adopt the high level with long spans, and the depth of water presented another difficulty. Plans had, however, been prepared for a cantilever bridge at an estimated cost of 10,000,000 dollars. The bridge will open up a direct communication between the Canadian Pacific line and the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to St. John and Halifax, giving the Canadian Pacific an uninterrupted transcontinental line through the Canadian territory for the entire length.

St. Leger Stakes. See TURF.

St. Lucia. A British West Indian island forming part of the Crown colony of the Windward Islands. Capital, Castries. An Administrator presides over local affairs. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes. For financial statistics, etc., see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Consult Layard's "Through the West Indies."

St. Marie, or Nossi Burra. An island belonging to France since 1843, on the E. coast of Madagascar, S. of Tamatave.

St. Martin. One of the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. Area 38 sq. m., pop. 7,083. Is divided between Holland and France, the latter owning about 20 sq. m., which are annexed to the colony of Guadeloupe. The Dutch portion is a dependency of Curaçao. Comparatively small cultivable area. Great

saltpens. Exports, salt, sugar, and live-stock. Chief settlement and port in French section, *Marigot*; in the Dutch, *Philipsburg*. Was divided between the French and Dutch in 1648.

St. Michael and St. George, the most Distinguished Order of, was instituted in 1818, and enlarged in '68, '77, and '87, and is the order to which subjects of Her Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Duke of Cambridge), and three classes of members:—

G.C.M.G. . . . Knight Grand Cross.

K.C.M.G. . . . Knight Commander.

C.M.G. . . . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The first class is to consist of 65 members, exclusive of honorary members and princes of the blood, the second of 150, and the third of 260 members. The motto of the Order is "*Auspiciis melioris ævi*" ("A pledge of better times"). See **KNIGHTHOODS CONFERRED DURING '89**.

St. Patrick, Most Illustrious Order of. Established in 1783 by George III., and is to consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and twenty-two Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its badge a sky-blue ribbon, with motto *Quis separabit?* ("Who shall separate?"). There are, at present, twenty-eight K.P.s, including the sovereign and princes of the blood, and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and subjoined is a list of them:—

The Sovereign.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Prince of Wales. Duke of Connaught.

Duke of Edinburgh. Duke of Cambridge.

Prince Albert. Victor of Wales.

Earl of Dartrey. Earl of Dunraven.

Earl of Cork. Earl of Carysfort.

Marquis of Dufferin. Duke of Manchester.

and Ava. Lord Carlingford.

Earl of Charlemont. Earl of Howth.

Marquis of Drogheda. Lord Montague.

Marquis of Waterford. Viscount Wolsley.

Earl of Gosford. Marquis of Headfort.

Viscount Powerscourt. Marquis of Ormonde.

Earl of Kenmare. Earl of Erne.

Earl of Listowel. Earl of Milltown.

Chancellor of the Order, the Chief Secretary for Ireland; Registrar, the Dean of St. Patrick's; Secretary, G. Francis W. Lambert; Usher of the Black Rod, Col. J. Caulfield; Ulster King of Arms, Sir J. Bernard Burke, C.B.; Herald, Sheffield Batham.

St. Paul's School, London. Founded A.D. 1509 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. Is governed under the provisions of a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated July 4th, '79. The school consists of 153 foundation scholars, elected by competitive examination, and of so many capitation scholars as the governors may from time to time decide. The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 9s. a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. There are now 600 boys in the school, and 31 masters. The governors give annually seven exhibitions, varying in value from £60 to £100, to the scholars proceeding to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years for a boy proceeding to Royal Academy, Woolwich. Among the alumni of St. Paul's were Milton, Marlborough,

etc. *Motte, Fide et literis*. Head Master, F. W. Walker, M.A. Bursar, S. Bewsher.

St. Pierre. Capital of Guernsey. See **CHANNEL ISLANDS**.

St. Pierre. A French island off Newfoundland, near *Miquelon* (q.v.).

St. Thomas. A Danish West Indian island, one of the Virgin group. Area 23 sq. m.; pop. 14,389. Capital *Charlotte Amalie*, popularly known as *St. Thomas*.

St. Thomas or Thomé. Portuguese island in Gulf of Guinea. Pop. 18,266. See **PRINCIPE**.

St. Vincent. A British West Indian island forming part of the Crown colony of the *Windward Islands*. Capital *Kingstown*, pop. 5,593. Chief products, sugar, molasses, rum, and arrowroot. The fisheries are abundantly productive. —An Administrator presides over the local government. For financial statistics, etc., see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, etc. (table). Consult *Layard's "Through the West Indies."*

St. Vincent Gulf. In South Australia (q.v.).

Sala, George A., was b. in London in 1828. His father was an Italian, and his mother, a popular singer, was of West Indian origin. Mr. Sala began his literary career in *Household Words* under the auspices of the late Charles Dickens. He was one of the founders of *Temple Bar* magazine, of which he was for some time editor. To this and other periodicals he contributed "The Seven Sons of Mammon," "Captain Dangerous," "Twice Round the Clock," and many other tales and sketches. For many years Mr. Sala has been a leader writer and special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, which journal he has represented at most of the celebrations of historical importance that have taken place in England, Europe, and America during the last thirty years. Mr. Sala has repeatedly been urged to become a candidate for Parliamentary honours, but has declined. He is an excellent speaker as well as writer.

Salé of Horseflesh, etc., Regulation Act, '89. See **SESSION**, sect. '76.

Salic Law. That law of the French monarchy which disqualified a female from being sovereign. A similar law exists in some other kingdoms. The name is derived from that of the Salian Franks.

Salisbury, John Wordsworth, D.D., Lord Bishop of (founded 1042), son of the late Bishop of Lincoln, and grand-nephew of the poet Wordsworth; was b. at Harrow 1843, and educated at Ipswich, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxford, where he graduated in 1865. He took the Craven scholarship. Ordained deacon in 1867 and priest in 1869, it is remarkable that Dr. Wordsworth has never held any actual parochial office, though he did good work in various parishes; the whole time having been passed in Academical and Cathedral appointments. He was Fellow and college tutor of Brasenose, proctor, Grinfield lecturer, select preacher, Bampton Lecturer, Examiner in the Theological Schools, and Examining Chaplain to his father. In 1883 he was appointed Canon of Rochester and Oriel Professor of Interpretation of Scripture, and Bishop of Salisbury 1885. Dr. Wordsworth is a very popular moderate High Churchman, and is the author of several theological and classical works, the best known of which are the *Bampton Lectures* (q.v.) for 1881. He married the daughter of Mr. Henry Coxo, of the Bodleian Library.

Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, K.G., 3rd Marquis of (creat. 1789),

was b. at Hatfield in 1830. Educated at Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford, and—as Lord Robert Cecil—was elected for the family borough of Stamford in '53. He received a place in Lord Derby's ministry of '66 as *Secretary of State for India* ('66-67), under the title of Lord Cranborne, which he assumed on the death of his elder brother. Owing to certain divergencies of opinion on the question of the extension of the franchise, to which he was opposed, Lord Cranborne separated himself for a time from his political associates; but on taking his place in the House of Lords at his father's death in '67, as Lord Salisbury, he returned to his old party associations, and soon took rank as the foremost debater of the Upper House. In '64 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He gradually assumed a high position of authority on Indian and foreign affairs; and when Mr. Disraeli resumed office as Premier in '74, Lord Salisbury became Secretary for India ('74-78). He was despatched to Constantinople in '76 to take part in the Conference which was expected to settle the matters in dispute between Russia and Turkey. The Conference failed to attain this result, and the war broke out which ended by the treaty of San Stefano. Lord Salisbury accompanied Lord Beaconsfield to the Berlin Congress, which assembled for the purpose of modifying the provisions of that Treaty. The action of the British plenipotentiaries at this Congress principally conduced to effect such modifications as were favourable to Turkey. He was *Secretary for Foreign Affairs* ('78-80). Upon Lord Beaconsfield's death, in '80, Lord Salisbury became the recognised leader of the Conservative party; and when the Gladstone Ministry resigned office in June '85, Her Majesty summoned Lord Salisbury to Balmoral, to form a new ministry, of which he became Premier, as well as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The new administration, though no one predicted a long life for it, fell sooner than was expected. The general election in Nov. of the same year did not result favourably to the Government, and Mr. Jesse Collings, immediately after Parliament met, moved a resolution asking the Government to take the allotments question in hand. This was opposed by the Conservative party; but on a division the resolution was carried, and the Government resigned. Mr. Gladstone succeeded Lord Salisbury, but he, too, had a short lease of power. His Home Rule and Irish Land Bills led to the disruption of the Liberal party; and when the division on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill was taken, on the 8th of June, the Ministers were defeated by a majority of thirty. The general election which took place in the following month was fatal to Mr. Gladstone's Government; the Premier and his colleagues resigned, and Lord Salisbury was sent for by the Queen. His lordship was desirous of associating Lord Hartington with him in the Government, and was prepared to waive his claims to the Premiership in favour of the leader of the Liberal Unionists. Lord Hartington, however, declined, but promised the general support of himself and his friends to the Government. A short session of Parliament followed; and in the recess a speech by the Marquis of Salisbury on the Bulgarian question attracted much attention, from the countenance it appeared to give to the resistance by Austria of Russia's pretensions to interfere in the Balkan Penin-

sula. Rumour, indeed, credited his lordship with having entered into some kind of arrangement with Austria-Hungary, by which, in the event of war, England would take the field against Russia. The resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill on December 23rd again induced Lord Salisbury to offer office and power to the Marquis of Hartington, who once more declined. The Premier then turned to Mr. Goschen, and offered him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, which he accepted. Lord Salisbury's tenure of office during the Jubilee year of the Queen's reign will be memorable in his lordship's family for the honour which Her Majesty paid him by going in person to visit him at Hatfield. Lord S., on the occasion of the celebration of the Pope's Jubilee, '88, despatched the Duke of Norfolk to offer His Holiness the Queen's congratulations, with presents, and secured, it was supposed, the support of the Vatican in the policy of coercion so far as it related to the suppression of boycotting and the Plan of Campaign, which were condemned in a papal decree. In May '88 Lord S. introduced a Bill into the House of Lords for the reform of that Assembly and the creation of life peers. In the same month his lordship appeared as a witness in the action for libel brought by Mr. Peters against Mr. Bradlaugh. In Nov. '88 his lordship and Lord Hartington were entertained at a banquet by a number of Irish Nonconformists. On the 23th of the same month Lord Salisbury visited Edinburgh, and was warmly received. An action for libel, brought against his lordship by Mr. William O'Brien, and tried before Mr. Justice Stephens at the Manchester assizes, in July '89, broke down. His lordship's refusal to sanction the official representation of Great Britain at the Paris Exhibition last year provoked much criticism on both sides of the English Channel. The aim of his foreign policy of late seems to have been to consolidate the Central European alliance. It was criticised in an article in the *Contemporary Review* for Oct. '89, signed "Outdianos," and attributed to Mr. Gladstone. Lord Salisbury took part in several important debates during the last session. See *Session, PARLIAMENTARY*. On Nov. 26th and 27th ('89), he delivered several speeches at a Conservative Conference held at Nottingham. Lord Salisbury was an occasional contributor in his younger days to the *Quarterly Review*, but he now seeks relaxation from the cares of office in scientific rather than in literary pursuits, experimental physics being his favourite study. He spends much of his time in his laboratory at Hatfield, and has recently interested himself in the application of electricity to practical purposes on his estates.

Salonica, or **Salesiki** (ancient Thessalonica), at the head of a gulf of the same name, on the Ægean Sea; second seaport of Turkey, and chief town of the Turkish "vilayet" (government) of the same name, forming the chief commercial outlet of the western part of the Balkan Peninsula, as Constantinople is that of the eastern.

Salt. Chloride of sodium or common salt is a combination of two simple bodies—namely, chlorine 60.4 parts, and sodium 39.6 parts. Salt is obtained in three forms, the processes through which it is put varying according to its source. (1) *Rock salt*, found among stratified rocks and formed from water, mainly by

evaporation; (2) salt obtained from the sea, and (3) salt found scattered over the surface of the earth in such quantities as to render collection of it profitable. The most extensive deposits in the world are in Europe, extending for over 500 miles along the Carpathians—the mines of Upper Austria, Hungary, Tyrol, Transylvania, Wallachia, and others, being situated in this range. In Spain there are also some extensive salt mines, while in England there is a vast bed of salt under the valley of Cheshire, stretching from Malpas to Congleton. The largest mines in the world are the *Vielkoska*, in Poland, which have been worked since 1251. The English workings date back to 1670, when a mine was opened at Northwich. Salt, however, was obtained in England from brine long before these beds of rock salt were disclosed, for mention is made of salt-houses in the time of Edward the Confessor. In Cheshire there are constant brine springs in working as well as rock salt mining. The brine is pumped up through a series of iron tubes screwed together, called *treas*, and emptied into a large reservoir. From this the brine is carried through pipes into evaporating pans. As soon as the brine begins to boil the salt rises to the surface in a kind of scum, and after a short time sinks slowly to the bottom, when it is taken out and placed in little wooden tubs and put in the drying-room, and after a certain exposure becomes thoroughly solid, and is removed in oblong blocks known as *lump salt*. The production of the different kinds of salt is determined by the degree of heat to which the brine is exposed, and the time allowed for the process of detachment from other salts and for crystallisation. A temperature of 120° will produce *bay salt*, whereas a temperature of 225° is required to produce the finest table salt. *Patent butter salt*—the finest of all—is made in circular pans completely covered. *Common salt* is produced in pans which are never heated to boiling point. *Rough salt* is made from brine just warmed through, the salt being very coarse in the grain; while *fishery salt* is coarser still, the grains sometimes being as much as half an inch long. The estimated quantity of salt produced in Cheshire in 1875 was 27,000 tons per annum, and although the output steadily increased it was not until 1825, after the abolition of the salt tax, that a powerful impetus was given to the trade. The next great development of the trade occurred in '44, when the East India market was thrown open to English salt. The result is marked by the record of shipments amounting to 607,000 tons in '50. In '85 the total shipments reached 921,869 tons, but the exports in '87 were only 819,318 tons, of which 321,703 went to India. The falling off recently has been in exports to the United States. Of the Indian imports 67·5 per cent. are from England, 12·17 per cent. from Italy, and the remainder from Eastern countries. The total production of rock salt in England and Ireland in '87 was 180,422 tons; and white salt 2,026,529 tons. Of this latter total 1,619,452 tons were produced in Cheshire, and 252,000 in Worcestershire. The highest price of common salt during the last ten years was 7s. per ton at the works, the lowest 2s. 3d. For East Indian salt the highest price was 13s., lowest 6s. 3d. In '72 the price of common salt touched 20s. per ton, and it did not fall to 7s. per ton till '76, and the average price during the four years was over 11s. per ton. Reckless competition amongst the salt proprietors led to the formation in

'88, of a salt union, with a capital of £3,000,000, with the avowed object of consolidating the undertakings of the salt proprietors; and thus put an end to the competition which occasioned salt to be sold under the actual cost of production. Over sixty leading firms joined the Union.

Salvation Army. A home and foreign missionary society with a quasi-military organisation, having for its object the salvation of the more degraded classes both at home and abroad, which it seeks to reach by special means, including out-door processions accompanied with banners and music, and by addresses in halls, theatres, and other public buildings. Originated in the year 1865 by William Booth (*q.v.*), then a Methodist minister, on a visit to London, the movement was called the Christian Mission until, in 1878, the present name was adopted. The Army is now established in thirty countries and colonies, and has 2,518 corps, with 6,663 officers (or evangelists), and has some 150,000 members. The revenue of the Army (home district) for '87 amounted to £21,266, independently of the receipts for the colonies and the Continent, which amount to £47,176. Large sums are also received on account of the building funds and their trading departments. The doctrinal views professed by the "Army," chiefly Arminian, are set forth in detail in the "Doctrines of the Salvation Army," prepared by "General" Booth. In connection with the Army there exists a juvenile branch, the "Young Soldiers' Corps," consisting of 729 corps. The training home, Congress Hall, Clapton, E., has sent out since its formation 3,000 cadets. There are also homes for fallen women and for rescued convicts of both sexes, as well as a small orphanage for children. A night shelter and cheap food depot was established in Limehouse in '88. During '89 the Army encountered hostility from the Federal Government of Switzerland, and met with considerable opposition at Whitehurst, leading to the imprisonment of some of its members. The headquarters of the Army are situated at 101, Queen Victoria St., E.C. **Organs:** weekly, *War Cry* and *Young Soldier*; monthly, *All the World*.

Salvini, Signor, a distinguished Italian actor, b. at Milan 1829. He came into the front dramatic ranks in the *fêtes* in Florence on the occasion of the sixth centenary of Dante ('69). He visited London in '75, making his appearance at Drury Lane in three of his greatest characters—*Hamlet*, *Othello*, and Soumet's "*Gladiator*." His *Othello* is universally allowed to be the finest impersonation of that character within living memory. In Edinburgh, during the succeeding year, he produced *Macbeth*. Signor S. revisited this country, and gave a series of performances (1884).

Samarcand. The old capital of Timur, and in all probability the future capital of Russian Turkestan. Situated on the Zarafshan, 130 m. E. of Bokhara. The irrigation works of the Russians have partially restored its ancient prosperity, and within the last fifty years its population has increased from 8000 to 36,000. The Transcaspian Railway extends to Samar-cand.

Sambas. A state and Dutch settlement in Borneo (*q.v.*).

Samoa Islands. This group, in the western Pacific, consists of ten inhabited and two un-

inhabited islands, with an aggregate population of 35,000 souls; it lies north-east of the Fiji group (*q.v.*). The largest is **Savaii**, described as being twice the size of the Isle of Wight.—The excitement caused by the annexation of Samoa by the Germans in '86 was kept up by the dispute ('89) between **Malietoa**, whom the Germans deposed, and **Tamasese**, whom they declared king. On his deposition Malietoa fled, but subsequently gave himself up to the German authorities. Malietoa's people then declared **Mataafa** king, and several conflicts took place between the rivals, the Germans supporting their nominee. The United States protested against the action of Germany, and eventually a conference on Samoan affairs was held at Berlin. On March 16th there was a fearful hurricane at Samoa, and all the vessels in the harbour were driven ashore with the exception of one English, one American, and one German man-of-war. The *Calliope*, under Capt. H. O. Kane, made a marvellous escape from the harbour in the teeth of the hurricane. The first meeting of the Conference was held at Berlin, April 29th, and the result was that an amicable arrangement was arrived at (June 14th). Subsequently Malietoa was set at liberty, and the American admiral brought about a peace between Mataafa and Tamasese. The terms of the final act of the Conference are kept strictly secret until it is confirmed at Washington.

Sandakan. Capital of British N. Borneo (*q.v.*).

San Domingo. Capital of Dominican Republic; pop. 15,000. See HAYTI.

Sandown Race Meeting. See TURF.

San Grouse Protection Act, '88. See SESSION, sect. 18.

San Francisco. A city of the United States of America, in the State of California, situated upon the Pacific Ocean, near the mouth of the river Sacramento, at the extremity of a peninsula which forms one of the most admirable harbours in the world. It has derived its great commercial importance not only from its admirable position, but also principally from the discovery of gold in California. The entrance to the vast bay on which it stands, and which extends fifty miles inland, is called the "Golden Gate." Was first settled by the Spaniards in 1776. Principal exports besides gold and silver, are wheat, barley, flour, wines, quicksilver, and wool. Manufactures of different kinds are carried on, employing a large number of hands. Viticulture and wine-making is rapidly becoming a very large and important industry in California. The Great Central Pacific Railroad terminates near the city, at Oakland, on the east side of the bay of San Francisco. The climate is generally healthy, neither excessive heat nor cold existing. Lines of steamers run to Japan, Australia, Panama, Mexico, etc. It is estimated that the grain-fleet, leaving San Francisco annually, exports 1,000,000 tons of wheat. The population, which in 1870 was 149,473, had in 1880 (the last decennial return), increased to 233,956. It may be at present estimated as over 300,000.

San Juan. Capital of Puerto Rico (*q.v.*); pop. 30,000.

San Juan River. See NICARAGUA SHIP CANAL.

San Salvador, a republic of Central America, bounded on the south by the Pacific and on the north by Guatemala and Honduras, is governed by a President, Senate, and House

of Representatives, elected respectively for four years, three years, and one year, by married men, or those who can read and write and support themselves. The elections are, however, frequently interrupted by pronunciamientos or military nominations. Area 7728 sq. m.; pop. ('88) 664,513. Capital **San Salvador**, pop. 13,274. Estimated revenue in '88 £546,104; expenditure £505,887. No foreign debt; internal debt about £1,430,000. Army, including militia, about 14,000. War with Honduras in '72 and '73. Since then little worthy of note has occurred. See DIPLOMATIC.

Sant, James, R.A., b. 1820. He first exhibited "faucy subjects," generally of single figures, and frequently children; and these, being engraved, made him widely known. As examples may be mentioned the "Infant Samuel," the "Infant Timothy," "Little Red Riding Hood," and "Dick Whittington." Mr. Sant's later years have been almost entirely devoted to portrait painting, his style being thoroughly graceful and refined. He excels particularly in his pictures of children. Appointed **Principal Painter in Ordinary to Her Majesty.** Elected R.A. ('70). He exhibited ('89) "Spirit Voices" at the Royal Academy.

Santa Cruz, or Ste. Croix. A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. Capital **Christianstadt.**—It is governed, in connection with St. Thomas and St. John, by an officer appointed by the Danish Crown. Exports to the United Kingdom ('87) £24,660; imports from the United Kingdom £102,621. Intrusted by France to the Knights of Malta, 1651; purchased by Denmark, 1733; slavery abolished, 1848; coolies employed, 1863.

Santley, Charles. Born at Liverpool 1834. Studied in Italy, and on his appearance in London as a finished singer in '57 at once took high rank, his first great success being achieved at Covent Garden in '60, when he took the part of Rhineberg in *Lurline*. He is a favourite baritone on the operatic stage of almost every European capital, and in '89 also achieved a series of triumphs on the Australian stage. Previous to his departure he was presented with an address by the priests and congregation of St. Joseph's Retreat, Highgate, for his services to the church.

Sarakhs. An important strategical point, 200 miles north-west of Herat. **New Sarakhs** lies on the right bank of the Hari Rud. **Old Sarakhs**, on the left bank, a few miles distant in the direction of Merv, is a Russian intrenched camp with a garrison ranging from a thousand soldiers upward.

Sarasate (y Navasencs), **Pablo Martin Melitor**, the famous violinist, was born at Pampeluna, on March 10th, 1844. Before he had attained his twelfth year he entered the Paris Conservatoire, and for violin tuition was placed under M. Alard. Having gained high honours, three years later ('59) Sarasate made a professional tour of the Continent. He did not, however, reach London until '74, when he made his *début* at one of the Philharmonic Society's concerts, subsequently playing at the Musical Union. He was here again in '77 and '78, since which time he has been a frequent visitor. The orchestral concerts given under his name (begun at St. James's Hall in '85) have become a welcome feature of the London musical season. At the Birmingham Festival of '85 Señor Sarasate introduced a violin concerto specially written for him by Dr. Mackenzie.

At the Leeds Festival of '89 the same player was intrusted with Dr. Mackenzie's violin piece "Pibroch," the favourable verdict passed upon which has been ratified elsewhere. Towards the close of the year Señor S. proceeded to New York, and achieved a notable success. His compositions include arrangements for violin of Spanish songs, etc., several of which are exceedingly popular.

Sarawak. A state in the island of Borneo, which has recently ('88) come under the virtual protectorate of Great Britain. Area about 40,000 sq. m., pop. 280,000. Capital **Kuching**. Sea-board extends 380 miles. There are fine navigable rivers—the Rejang, Sarawak, Batang Lupar, and others. Sarawak is largely covered with forest and jungle, but there are immense tracts of fertile alluvial land, suitable for the growth of tropical products. Chief exports—sago, quicksilver, antimony, gambier, gutta-percha, and rattan canes. Sarawak is said to furnish more than half the sago produce of the world. (See BORNEO.) Revenue (1884) £55,253, expenditure £57,858; imports £344,044, exports £322,887. The government was intrusted to Sir James Brooke in 1841, who ruled as rajah till 1868, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Charles Brooke, the present rajah. Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed from barbarism, and the Malays, Dyaks, and other savage tribes, have been changed from lawless head-hunters and pirates into comparatively peaceful agriculturists.

Sardinia. An island of the Mediterranean and a department of Italy, separated from Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio. Area (including the small adjacent islands), 9,294 sq. m.; pop. 717,740. Capital, **Cagliari**; pop. 35,588. Other towns: Sassari, Tempio, Alghero, Iglesias, and Oristano. In mineral wealth Sardinia is the richest province of Italy: in lead, silver, zinc, iron, building stones, alabaster, salt. The mines of Sardinia were worked by the Carthaginians and Romans. The tunny fisheries give very valuable results. The coral fisheries are yearly decreasing, owing to the exhaustion of the old coral banks without any new ones being discovered. The imports in '87 were £317,037; exports, £58,227. Chief exports, besides minerals and animals, charcoal, wines, skins, cheese, almonds.

Sardou, Victorien, French dramatist, b. at Paris Sept. 7th, 1831. He first studied medicine, but afterwards became a littérateur. His first dramatic production, "La Taverne des Etudiants," was a failure, but his next works, "Monsieur Garat" and "Les Prés-Saint-Gervais," which he wrote for Dejazet in 1860, were successes. In 1861 his comedy "Les Fêtes de Mouches" brought him prominently before the public. He also wrote for Madame Bernhardt (q.v.) "Fédora" and "Théodora"; and "La Tosca," which was brought out at the Port Sainte Martin Théâtre in '87. In Feb. '89 his comedy entitled "Marquise" was produced at the Vaudeville. M. Sardou was elected a member of the French Academy in 1877.

Sark. One of the Channel Islands (q.v.).
Saskatchewan. Named after the Saskatchewan river. A district of the North-West Territories and a future province of the Dominion of Canada. Lies north of Assiniboia.. Area 124,000 sq. m. Capital **Prince Albert**. River navigable from Lake Winnipeg.

"Saturday Review, The" (weekly),

founded Nov. 1855, has long maintained a leading position for its fearless criticisms on subjects of political, literary, and social interest; treating these from an independent standpoint. Its reviews are also distinguished by the same characteristics. Editor, **Mr. W. H. Pollock**, q.v. (1883). Office, 38, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

Savage Island (or **Nieué**), situated midway between Panama and Brisbane, and virtually a part of the Tongan group. The circumference of the island is 36 miles, and its height 2,000 ft. Practically a huge coral reef, broken here and there, forming convenient inlets. It has recently received the protectorate of Great Britain in response to the request of the natives.

Savala. See SAMOA ISLANDS.

Saving Life at Sea. A Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed in May '67 to consider this subject. For concise summary of its report see ed. '88, and Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Act, under heading SESSION '88, sect. 33.

Saxe-Coburg, Duke of. See FERDINAND, PRINCE.

Saxony. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.
Sayce, Rev. Archibald Henry, the distinguished comparative philologist and orientalist, b. at Shirehampton 1846. Educated at Queen's Coll., Oxford; elected a Fellow '69. He subsequently became Senior Tutor. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company, and, in addition to his works on comparative philology, he has written many books, embodying the results of his researches in the languages and literature of Assyria, Babylonia, and Chaldea. Hibbert lecturer '87. In '89 Prof. Sayce read a paper on "Cuneiform Inscriptions of Tei-Amarna," before the Philosophical Society of Great Britain.

Scarborough. Capital of Tobago (q.v.).

Schliemann, Dr. Heinrich. A celebrated German archaeologist and author, born in 1822, at Nembukow, in Mecklenburg. In 1850 he travelled over the Continent, Syria, and Egypt. In 1870 he started excavations in the hill **Hissarlik**, in Asia Minor, where he made wonderful discoveries. For the archaeological treasures he excavated belonging to Turkish territory he was compelled to pay £2,000 to the Ottoman Government. He subsequently exhibited them in the South Kensington Museum, and in '81 presented them to the German nation. His researches have brought to light splendid specimens, especially from **Mycenæ** and **Troy**. He unearthed a Cyclopean city in **Ithaca**, followed on at **Troy**, and obtained valuable relics of Boeotian Orcho-menos. He has written important works in several languages on his archaeological discoveries. Armed with a firman, Dr. Schliemann started (Nov. '89) to make further explorations in Asia Minor.

Schnadhorst, F., b. at Birmingham 1840. Educated at King Edward VI.'s Grammar School. In 1873 he became secretary to the Birmingham Liberal Association. The great organising powers of Mr. Schnadhorst, which were advantageously and successfully displayed in the principal elections throughout the country, were specially recognised by the Liberal party with a purse of £1,000, and an address, which were presented by Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., April 9th, 1877. Under Mr. Schnadhorst's organisation was formed (1877) the National Liberal Federation (q.v.), of

which he was appointed secretary. Early in '87 Mr. S. removed to London to superintend the newly organised National Liberal Federation, and was subsequently (March 9th, '87) entertained at a banquet, and presented by the party with a testimonial of 10,000 guineas and an address. Mr. S. is also hon. sec. of the Liberal Central Association. He has recently been prostrated by a prolonged illness.

Schnitzler, Eduard. See **EMIN PASHA.**

School Board for London. The Elementary Education Act of 1870 specially provided that a school board should be formed for London. The usual preliminary inquiry directed to be made in all other places (whether boroughs or districts) was dispensed with in the case of the Metropolis, because the educational destitution was notorious, and would brook no delay. The first board was accordingly elected only a few months after the passing of the Act, and included such men as Lord Lawrence, who became its chairman; Lord Sandon (now Earl Harrowby), the late Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. W. H. Smith, Professor Huxley, the late Sir Charles Reed, Rev. A. W. Thorold (now Bishop of Rochester), etc.—**School Accommodation and Attendance.** The task before this Board was of the most difficult nature, since its first report to the Education Department showed that, on the most moderate calculation, there existed a deficiency of more than 100,000 school places, and proposed forthwith to meet this enormous deficiency. Then, too, there was the ever-growing increase of population to be dealt with, itself calling for an annual supply of twelve schools, each for 1,000 children. Its educational progress since 1870 will be seen by the following table, and also the "rate" at the end of each triennial period:—

Rate at end of Triennial Period, and d.	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
1870	—	—	—
1873	'89	58,581	59,606
1876	3'0	146,074	146,031
1879	5'15	219,297	233,480
1882	6'15	280,275	295,833
1885	8'0	357,298	364,140
1888	8'36	407,636	420,914
1889	7'97	415,016	434,875

The following table shows the position of the **Voluntary Schools** during the same period:—

	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
1870	261,158	221,401	173,406
1873	282,036	259,543	195,662
1876	287,116	259,436	199,605
1879	271,314	235,084	182,728
1882	263,617	223,297	174,723
1885	262,175	211,711	168,712
1888	262,022	207,887	162,349
1889	262,270	209,193	164,770

Taking into account the fact that voluntary schools, accommodating 47,389 children, have been transferred to the Board, the above tables show that the work of the Board has been accomplished without any serious detri-

ment to the attendance at the voluntary schools, notwithstanding the fact that the number of children now on the rolls of board schools alone is considerably greater than the total number of children on the rolls of voluntary schools in '70. With regard to the rate, it should be stated that although, until '88, it had constantly been increasing, the average cost per child shows but a slight fluctuation. The chief cause of the increase of cost must be looked for in the ever-growing number of children, for whom the Board are compelled to make provision. The London Board labours under peculiar difficulties, owing to the exceedingly high price of land, and the larger salaries paid in London, as compared with provincial towns. The buildings of the Board are fitted with modern improvements and additions have from time to time been made as experience has proved their need. The health of the children has been carefully studied in such matters as lighting, warming and ventilating, under the hope that the care shown in all sanitary matters will have a great influence upon the health of the working classes of London. Outside the school building the Board have shown the same care of the children attending its schools. Extensive playgrounds have in most cases been provided, and wherever there is room, gymnastic apparatus also.—**Curriculum** (with one or two exceptions, as prescribed by the Code of the Education Department): reading, writing, and arithmetic (and needlework for girls), of course take precedence over all other subjects. The class subjects last year were English, geography, elementary science, history; and needlework for girls. Of these two are compulsory. Besides these there are specific subjects; viz., algebra, euclid, mensuration, mechanics, Latin, French, animal physiology, botany, principles of agriculture, chemistry, physics, domestic economy, hygiene, social economy, and the practice of cookery, which are only taken by individual children in the upper classes of the school. With regard to the three Rs, it is satisfactory to note the progress which has been sustained for many years. The following table shows the results of the examinations at the end of each triennial period since 1873, and 1889:—

	1876.	1879.	1882.	1885.	1888.	1889.
Reading ...	87'1	88'2	92'1	95'1	96'0	96'8
Writing ...	83'7	84'7	90'0	89'2	91'1	91'8
Arithmetic ...	77'9	80'0	85'4	87'4	89'0	89'7

The fees charged by the Board (and sanctioned by the Education Department) range from 1d. to 6d. per week, with the exception of two schools, where the fee is 9d. (The average fee for boys, girls, and infants is 2'8d.) They are uniform in each department, and are, in each case, determined after regard has been had to the position of the parents. The number of teachers employed at Lady Day, 1889, was 6,898: 2,319 male and 4,579 female. There were also about 1,666 pupil teachers.—**Compulsory Attendance at School.** The bye-laws of the School Board for London, made under section 74 of the Education Act of 1870, provide that children must attend a certified efficient school, or receive instruction in some other efficient manner. In order to

enforce these bye-laws, and the additional regulations relating to education and employment contained in the Education Acts of 1876 and 1880, the Board have a staff of visitors (attendance officers) in each division of the Metropolis, whose duty it is to co-operate with the teachers of *all efficient schools* in securing the attendance of children. Prosecutions are only ordered after all other means have failed to secure a child's attendance. The visitors also make inquiries in special cases of non-payment or inability to pay school fees, and also in cases of applications for labour certificates, etc. The number of visitors at Lady Day, '89, employed in the Metropolis (including ten superintendents) was 278.—**Industrial Schools.** The School Board for London have availed themselves of the provisions of the Industrial Schools Acts and the Education Acts, relating to children wandering or not under proper control, or begging or not under proper guardianship, or persistently truanting from school, or charged with felony, etc., with a view to such cases being sent to industrial schools (a) under voluntary management, or (b) under the management of the Board. There are sixty-two of the former schools with which the Board have agreements. There are also three of the latter schools: (1) a training-school ship on the Thames, (2) an industrial school at Brentwood, chiefly for cases not suitable for other industrial schools, and (3) a truant school for boys at Homerton. In the ordinary course children are committed until they attain the age of sixteen years, with power to the managers to license out to employment at an earlier age, if desirable. In the case of *truant schools* the children are licensed out, after a short detention, on condition that they attend an ordinary day school. The discipline while under detention has such a deterrent effect that, in the majority of cases, the boys attend school afterwards, but in case of failure the license is revoked and the boy taken back to the school for further treatment. Up to Lady Day, '89, 13,599 cases had been sent to industrial and truant schools, and of these 11,032 had been discharged to friends, employment, etc., leaving at that time 2,567 children still in the schools. Wherever possible the parents are called upon by the agents of the Home Office to contribute towards the maintenance of their children in these schools.—**Evening Classes** have now been established in every part of the Metropolis, and the last report of the Evening Classes Committee states that the results of the session '88-89 are extremely satisfactory. The total number of pupils enrolled during the session was 15,732; average number on rolls, 8,645; and average attendance, 5,552. The Board formerly consisted of 49 members, but the number is now fixed at 55. The election of the *seventh* Board took place on Nov. 26th, '88. **Constitution of the Board:** City of London—Miss Davenport-Hill, Albert O. Rutson, Esq., J.P., Rev. William Martin, Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P. *Chelsea*—Rev. George W. Gent, M.A., John H. Chapman, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Rev. Prebendary Eyton, M.A., Professor Gladstone, F.R.S. (*Vice-Chairman*), George Whit, Esq., B.A., L.L.B. *Finsbury*—Benjamin Lucraft, Esq., Alfred George Cook, Esq., Rev. John H. Rose, M.A., W. Roston Bourke, Esq., F.E.I.S., James Wilson Sharp, Esq., C. A. V. Conybeare, Esq., M.P. Doubtful. The ques-

tion of Mr. Conybeare remaining a Member of the Board after his imprisonment to be submitted, by agreement, to the High Court of Justice. *Greenwich*—George Collins, Esq., Henry Gover, Esq., Rev. William Blackmore, M.A., Rev. Richd. Rhodes Bristow, M.A. *Hackney*—John Lobb, Esq., F.R.G.S., Jas. Hart, Esq., Rev. William Cuff, Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, Rev. B. M. Kitson, M.A. *East Lambeth*—G. Crispe Whiteley, Esq., Rev. G. Buchanan Ryley, Rev. Oliver Mitchell, M.A., John Gerard Laing, Esq. *West Lambeth*—Henry Lynn, Esq., Rev. Hubert Curtis, M.A., Mrs. Ashton Dilke, James Thomas Helby, Esq., Rev. Arthur W. Jephson, M.A., Harry Seymour Foster, Esq., F.R.G.S. *Marylebone*—Edmund Barnes, Esq., Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley, Mrs. Maitland, Rev. Joseph R. Diggle, M.A. (*Chairman*), Rev. John J. Coxhead, M.A., General Moberly, Herbert H. Raphael, Esq. *Southwark*—Rev. Edmund Buckley, Rev. W. Copeland Bowie, Edric Bayley, Esq., Rev. Charles D. Lawrence, M.A. *Tower Hamlets*—Mrs. Besant, Sir Edmund Hay Currie, Rev. W. Parkinson Jay, M.A., Colonel Lenox Frendergast, Frederick J. W. Dellow, Esq. *Westminster*—Two seats vacant, Rev. A. Gerald Bowman, M.A., William Winnett, Esq., General Sim.

Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended 25th March, '89.—

INCOME.		£
Balance in hand, 25th March, '88	...	196,524
Day Schools (Govt. Grant, Fees, etc.)	...	440,642
Evening Classes (do. do.)	...	4,686
Industrial Schools (Treasury Grant)	...	4,207
Loans raised	...	247,552
Precepts	...	1,008,440
Insurance Fund	...	451
Scholarships Fund	...	2,260
Sundries (including Receipts from Rating Authorities on Account of Government Property not included in Valuation List)	...	9,794
Total	...	£1,914,556
EXPENDITURE.		£
Day Schools	...	1,080,463
Evening Classes	...	8,583
Enforcement of Compulsion	...	37,413
Industrial Schools	...	29,144
Office Expenses	...	23,000
Buildings and Alterations to Buildings (not chargeable to Loan Account)	...	13,497
Repayment of Loans	...	124,732
Interest	...	249,379
Legal Expenses	...	919
Stamp Duty and Charges on Loans	...	405
Purchase of Land	...	104,528
Erection of Buildings and Furniture	...	92,528
Insurance Fund	...	500
Scholarships Fund	...	2,394
Contingencies	...	1,162
Balance in hand, 25th March, '89	...	145,849
Total	...	£1,914,556

School Attendance Committees. The Lord Sandon's Education Act of 1876 prescribed that every district in England and Wales which had not a school board should have a school attendance committee, chosen in boroughs and townships by town councils and urban sanitary authorities, and in all other places by boards of guardians. Thus every inch of the area of England and Wales is covered either by a school board or by a school attendance

committee. The chief difference of function between the two bodies is that the attendance committee cannot build or carry on schools; it can only compel attendance in the voluntary schools, and there must be enough voluntary school accommodation for all the children in the district. A large proportion of the rural area is under attendance committees, and there are a few important towns in the same position, including Accrington, Birkenhead, Bury, Cambridge, Cheltenham, Chester, Colchester, Dover, Lincoln, Preston, Southport, St. Helens, and York.

School Boards, The. There were ('89) 2265 School Boards in England and Wales, covering a population of 16,379,000, leaving a population of about 9,570,000 under school attendance committees. Wherever there is not enough efficient public elementary school accommodation in a district for all the children a School Board must be formed, whose first duty it is to make good the deficiency of accommodation by opening board schools. Districts without a deficiency of accommodation may have a School Board by passing a vote to that effect by a majority of the town council in boroughs, or of ratepayers in districts which are not boroughs. Thus it happens that there are School Boards in some districts without board schools. It is one of the chief duties of the School Board to compel the attendance of all the children of school age at an efficient public elementary school, whether a board school or a voluntary school. School age is from 5 to 14, with exemptions from compulsory attendance for children who have passed certain standards of proficiency. There must be accommodation also for as many children as present themselves under the age of 5 and over the age of 14. There are school boards in most of the large boroughs of England and Wales, but a few remain under school attendance committees. In boroughs with a population of 100,000 and upwards the School Board consists of 15 members; from 75,000 to 100,000, 13 members; from 40,000 to 75,000, 11 members; from 20,000 to 40,000, 9 members; from 5,000 to 20,000, 7 members; under 5,000, 5 members. Any man or woman twenty-one years of age, without any restriction as to qualification or residence, may be elected a member of a school board. The board may not interfere with the management of a voluntary school, but may demand from those schools returns of the attendance of children. The board may take compulsory possession of a site for a board school. It borrows money for building board schools, paying back the whole amount, interest and principal, in fifty years. All other expenses must be met year by year, the deficiency being made up by a school rate. School boards which fail in their duty are declared "in default," and may be superseded by a school board appointed by the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, at the cost of the ratepayers. School Boards in Scotland are under a separate Act of Parliament, under which the whole area of that country is under school boards, and the school attendance committee is unknown. See LONDON SCHOOL BOARD and SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES.

Science and Art Department of the Committee of the Council on Education is a separate branch of the Education Department. Under it are the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines, S. Kensington and Jermyn Street, the National Art Training School, S.

Kensington, numerous schools of science and art which receive payments on results, grants in aid, etc., the S. Kensington, Bethnal Green, and Indian Museums, the Science and Art Libraries, the Geological Museum, Museums of Edinburgh and Dublin, and the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. It spends sums in circulating science and art objects to country institutions, promotes local effort by conditional aid, and it has its own staff of examiners and inspectors. See, and permanent head of the Department Major-Gen. Donnelly, C.B. (late R.E.), S. Kensington.

Scientific Men and Doctors Deceased (Dec. 1st, '88, to Nov. 21st, '89). See OBITUARY.

Scientific Progress in '89. See under their various alphabetical headings, e.g., ANTHROPOLOGY, GEOLOGY, etc.

Scotland, Secretary for. By an Act of '85 this old office was revived, but not as a principal secretaryship, and there were transferred to it, so far as Scotland was concerned, the powers and duties of the Secretary of State under Acts concerning the Poor Law, labourers dwellings, lunacy (except criminal lunatics and insane prisoners), police, prisons, public health, roads and bridges, salmon fisheries, wild birds protection, fishery board, rivers pollution, and Scotch universities. The Scotch Secretary is also Vice-President of the Scotch Education Department, which is a committee of the Privy Council appointed by Her Majesty, and Keeper of the Great Seal. All the rights of the Lord Advocate (*q.v.*) were reserved by the statute. By the Secretary for Scotland Act '87 all the other powers and duties of the Home Secretary, so far as they relate to Scotland, were, with the following exceptions, transferred to and vested in the Scotch Secretary: Factory and Workshop Act '78, Coal Mines Regulation Act '72, Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act '72, Explosives Act '75, Cruelty to Animals Act '76, Reformatory and Industrial Schools Act '66-79. In order to remove doubt, it was explained and enacted in a statute of '89 that none of the functions of the Secretary for War had been transferred to the Secretary for Scotland by virtue of the previous Acts. See SECRETARY OF STATE, MINISTRY.

Scottish Peers. See PEERAGE.

"Scribner's Magazine" (monthly). Started January 1887, reviving the title which was formerly held by the present *Century Magazine*. It offers several attractive features, one of which is its serial stories by the best authors of the day. Published in New York by Charles Scribner's Sons, and simultaneously in England by Warne & Co.

Scrutin d'Arrondissement. Single ballot system, whereby each *arrondissement* (district, parish, or ward) returns its own member for Parliament. See SECRETARY OF STATE, MINISTRY.

Scrutin de Liste. Multiple ballot system, whereby all the members who offer themselves for parliamentary election are put on the same list for the whole of the *département* (county) and returned at the same election.

Sculling Championship of the World. See AQUATICS.

Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, '88. See SESSION, AUTUMN '88, sect. 18.

Secretary of State. As early as 1253 there was a secretary to the sovereign, but the office was not nearly so important as it afterwards became, and it is doubtful whether before

Henry VIII.'s days the holder was a privy councillor. From the time of Elizabeth until the union with Scotland, there were two principal secretaries of state, and Anne added a third for Scotch affairs, but this office was abolished some years later. While there were two principal secretaries they divided home affairs between them, and one was at the head of the northern department, which included Denmark, Germany, Russia, and other countries, and the other was at the head of the southern department, which included France, Italy, Spain, etc.—to the elder of the two ministers being also committed Irish and Colonial affairs. A secretary for America or Colonial affairs was added in the reign of George III., but this office was abolished in 1782; the terms northern and southern were discontinued, and the duties divided into Home and Foreign, the affairs of Ireland and the Colonies being included in the former department. Another principal secretary who was intrusted with Colonial and War Office business was appointed in 1794, and in 1854 a secretary for War was appointed, who in the following year took over the duties of Secretary-at-War—a financial office in connection with military business which had existed for many years previously, and which was in 1863 formally and finally abolished. In 1858 a fifth principal secretary of state was appointed for India, so that there are now five principal secretaries of state. They are appointed without patent, by mere delivery to them of the seals of office by the sovereign; each is capable of performing the duties of the other, and in successive statutes new administrative duties are cast, not upon any one of the five individually, but upon the "Secretary of State," or "one of H.M. Secretaries of State." Each Principal Secretary is assisted by a Parliamentary Under Secretary and by a Permanent Under Secretary. The five Permanent Under Secretaries are: Home Office, Mr. Godfrey Lushington, C.B., salary £2000; Foreign Office, Sir Philip Currie, K.C.B., £2000; Colonial, Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, K.C.B., £2000; War, Sir Ralph W. Thompson, K.C.B., £2000; India, Mr. John A. Godley, C.B., £2000. The office of Secretary for Scotland, re-created in '85, is not a principal secretaryship, so that although the holder exercises in Scotland many of the powers and duties of the Home Secretary, he is not by virtue of his office a Cabinet Minister. The Permanent Under Secretary for Scotland is Mr. Cochran-Patrick, £1500. See MINISTRY, SCOTLAND, IRELAND (GOVERNMENT OF), HOME OFFICE, FOREIGN OFFICE, etc.

Seeley, John Robert, M.A., Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, is a son of the late Mr. Seeley, the head of a well-known firm of London publishers, and was b. 1834. Educated at the City of London School, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. He graduated Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medalist, and was elected a Fellow of his college ('58). He subsequently became assistant classical master at the City of London School, and ('63) was appointed Professor of Latin in University College, London, where he remained till '69, when he was elected to the chair which he now occupies. Professor Seeley is the author of "Classical Studies as an Introduction to the Moral Sciences," "Lectures and Essays," "Livy with Introduction, Historical Examination, and Notes," "Life and Times of Stein," and "The Expansion of England." Professor

Seeley has also always been regarded as the author of "Ecce Homo," a work which created a profound sensation at the time of its appearance ('65). "Natural Religion," by the author of "Ecce Homo," did not, however, attract so much attention.

Seismology. See EARTHQUAKES.

Selangor. A Malay state under British protection. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Selborne, Roundell Palmer, P.C., 1st Earl of (creat. 1872), was b. at Mibury 1812, and was educated at Trinity Coll., Oxford, where he graduated First Class in Classics '34. He was subsequently elected a Fellow of Magdalen; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn ('37); became Solicitor-General (July '61); Attorney-General (Sept. '63); resigned (July '66) on account of his disapproval of the disendowment of the Irish Church; acted as counsel for the British Government in the decision of claims under the Washington Treaty ('71); was M.P. for Plymouth (July '47 to July '52, also June '53 to March '57), and for Richmond (July '61 to Oct. '72), when he became Lord Chancellor. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's third Government ('86), Lord Selborne refused to join the Cabinet, owing to his disapproval of the Prime Minister's Irish policy. He has since acted with the Liberal Unionists. Lord Selborne has published one or two books upon Church matters, including "The Case against Disestablishment" ('86), and "Churches and Tithes" ('87). He was elected Lord Rector of St. Andrews University '77. He is also the editor of "The Book of Praises from the Best English Hymn-writers."

Selden Society. Inaugurated in '87 "to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of English law." The Society has issued its first volume, "Select Pleas of the Crown A.D. 1200—1225," and its second volume, "Selections from Manorial Rolls of the 13th Century," both edited by Professor F. W. Maitland; and has in preparation its third volume, "Select Civil Cases of the 13th Century," edited by Mr. W. Paley Baildon, of Lincoln's Inn. The Society consists of a Council comprising the leading lawyers in England, the Colonies, and the United States, in which it has also local secretaries. Patron, H.M. the Queen; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; President, the Lord Chief Justice of England; Vice-President, Lord Justice Fry. Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, P. Edward Dove, Lincoln's Inn.

Select Committees. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Self-Help Emigration Society, for the under-paid and unemployed in Great Britain, assists applicants whose character and fitness are assured to emigrate to Canada. The Society supplements the funds of the intending emigrant, and assists him to obtain his passage. Introductions are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position, forty-one in number, resident in various centres of Canada, and work is provided for the emigrant on his arrival out. The cost to the Society averages £2 10s. per head, and during the past year some 900 persons have been thus located, at a cost of about £4,500, £3,000 of which was contributed by the emigrants and their friends. Employment was found for all who were willing to work. Office: 50, Fleet Lane, Farringdon Street. Application from intending emigrants should be made by letter to the Sec., Rev. R. Mackay.

Senegal, or French Senegambia. A French colony of Western Africa, on the Senegal and the Gambia rivers. Capital St. Louis. Islands of Goree and Dakar part of the colony. Great part is fertile and rich in produce. Senegal navigable 750 miles up. Thence road now made to Bamako, on Niger, and a railway is in process of construction. A steamer has been placed on the Upper Niger, and trade is being rapidly developed. See COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Senegambia. A country in the west of equatorial Africa, comprising the regions watered by the Senegal and Gambia, and bounded north by the Sahara, south by Sierra Leone, east by the Joliba or Upper Niger, and west by the Atlantic. This vast region is estimated to contain an area of 400,000 sq. m., and a population of from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 Berbers, Negroes, and Europeans. It is divided into French Senegambia (Senegal), and the territories placed under French protection), British Senegambia (Gambia, etc.), Portuguese Senegambia (Bissao, Oassamanza, etc.), and independent Senegambia, comprising the native states not under the protection of a European power.

Serjeant-at-Arms. The holder of this office carries the mace when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He, by the messengers, notifies committees when the House is going to prayers, and sees that strangers withdraw from beneath the galleries when a division is to be taken. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order, even should they extend to the removal of a member who has been ordered to withdraw and has refused to obey the ruling of the chair. Certain of the galleries, corridors, etc., are under his charge. The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod (*q.v.*). Both Serjeants-at-Arms are appointed by the Crown. Mr. H. D. Erskine is Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, and the corresponding office in the Lords is filled by Lieut.-Col. Hon. Wellington P. M. C. Talbot.

Servia. Formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, now a kingdom under Alexander I. (regency) of the House of Obrenovitch. The executive Power is, by the constitution, vested in the king, and the legislative in the king jointly with the Skuptschina or National Assembly. There is also a Senate or Council of State always in session, which examines and elaborates projects of laws, etc. The Skuptschina of 178 members is elected three-fourths by the nation and one-fourth by the king, and is renewed every three years. Besides this there is a Great Assembly of 538 members, none being royal nominees, called when required to decide vital and constitutional questions. All tax-paying citizens are electors. State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education is backward but progressing. In '87 there were 672 normal schools, with 50,860 pupils of both sexes, being one school to 3,010 inhabitants, and one pupil to 39 inhabitants. Of the entire population 19.3 per cent. can read and write. Area, 18,750 sq. m., pop. 1,937,192. Estimated revenue and expenditure for '89,

£1,778,400. Imports over £2,000,000; exports about £1,750,000. National debt about £8,000,000. (For army see FOREIGN ARMIES.) In July 1876 war was declared against Turkey, at the close of which Servia was declared independent, and received an accession of territory—though by no means proportionate to her wishes.—'89. The year opened with the existence of some tension between the King and the Grand Skuptschina, the former eventually saying that if the new Constitution were not passed entire he would dissolve the Skuptschina and rule as he pleased. The result was that the new Constitution was passed, by 41 to 4, on Jan. 1st. M. Gruitch formed a new Cabinet on the 6th. It was resolved by a Constitutional Committee to send delegates to Denmark, France, and Greece to study the electoral system. M. Gruitch resigned, and was succeeded by M. Christitch as Premier. Negotiations between Servia and Bulgaria for a commercial treaty were broken off (Feb.) because Bulgaria refused to allow Servian cattle to be imported into the Principality. The Government gave notice that it would not renew the commercial treaty with Great Britain. A large meeting of Radicals was held, to protest against the determination of the King not to call them to office in March (4th). On the 6th the King abdicated in favour of his son Alexander, and three Regents were appointed to govern during his minority (see SERBIAN POLITICAL PARTIES). A new Radical Cabinet was formed (7th); see DIPLOMACY. The Ministers took the oath of allegiance (8th). M. Vassilievitch visited Queen Natalie, to persuade her not to insist on her holding an interview with her son. Official relations resumed between Servia and Montenegro (15th). King Milan visited the Emperor of Austria (19th). He absolutely refused to let the Queen enter any of the royal palaces, though she might enter the kingdom. During the greater part of the year there was a constant struggle on the part of the Queen to see King Alexander, and on the part of King Milan and the Regents to prevent it; but finally arrangements were made for certain periodical interviews at Belgrade. In April the Servian Patriarchate was restored, and the Archbishop Michael returned to Bucharest (May 27th). Serious political riots occurred on the last days of the month, several persons being killed and wounded. The ex-Metropolitan was re-installed at Belgrade. The Government confiscated the railways, which were worked by a French company, and declined to make any terms with the French railway company beyond making an offer to purchase the plant and rolling stock. King Alexander was anointed in the church of Zitcha, near Kraljevo (July 2nd). It was decided (12th) to arm 30,000 men belonging to the third class of the Reserves. King Milan returned to Belgrade (24th). King Milan, the Regent, General Belimarkovitch, together with M. Gruitch, the Premier, and M. Taushanovitch, Minister of the Interior, left for Vranja (31st), where they conferred with M. Ristitch upon the dynastic question, as well as the settlement of the relations between King Alexander and Queen Natalie, but no absolute decision relative to this important question was arrived at, or, at all events, was made known to the public. The arrangements for placing the Servian army on a war footing were pushed on throughout August. The Government agreed to pay

9,500,000 fr. for the French railway. The election of the new *Skuptschina* took place on Sept. 26th, with the result that the Liberals were placed in a strong majority. The first sitting of the new Chamber was held on Oct. 13th. It was decided to appoint a consul-general at Moscow. It was stated (Nov.) that the Queen had sought the intervention of the Tzar, and had asked that her son might be allowed to spend the Sunday evenings with her; and it was eventually decided that she should have him to dine with her on Sundays and Saints' days. A new loan of 25,000,000 fr. was taken up by the Vienna Lnderbank and the Berlin Bankverein Gesellschaft, the interest to be 5 per cent. and price of issue 72. Consult Laveleye's "The Balkan Peninsula," *The Statesman's Year-Book*, *Almanach de Gotha*, etc.

Servian Political Parties. The political life of Servia centres in the *Narodna-Skuptschina* or National Assembly, the members of which may be divided into Liberals or pro-Russians, Radicals or pro-Austrians, and Progressists, who also lean to the side of Austria, while, in common with the Radicals, they aim at the continued independence of the kingdom. There is also the *Greater Skuptschina*, which is four times as large as the National Assembly, and is only convened when it is necessary to take a decision upon vital and constitutional questions. It is elected entirely, however, by the people, every tax-paying Servian having the right to vote. The present *Lesser* (or extraordinary) *Skuptschina* was elected on Sept. 26th, '89; but the mandate will expire in a year, when it will be succeeded by the ordinary, or *Narodna-Skuptschina*, which will be elected for three years. The result of the September elections was to place the Liberals in a decided minority, the Radicals being returned 102 strong, the Liberals only securing fifteen seats. In the present *Skuptschina* the Progressists are entirely unrepresented, they and their leader, M. Garashanin, having retired from all participation in parliamentary affairs in June '89. In explanation of the present tangled political situation in Servia, it must be stated that, after divorcing his consort, Queen Natalie, King Milan, in March '89, abdicated his throne in favour of his son, Alexander, a youth of thirteen, appointing as regents M. Ristich (who acted as regent during the minority of King Milan), and Generals Protich and Belimarkovich, all of whom are of Liberal leanings. Previous to abdicating, however, King Milan conferred upon Servia a new constitution, based on very liberal lines. Concurrently with the appointment of the regency a new cabinet was formed under General Gruitch, the members of which are for the most part of strong Radical sympathies. This is sufficient to account for the Radical success at the polls in the September election. The majority in the *Skuptschina*, therefore, must be regarded as hostile to the regents, and also to the Obrenovitch dynasty.—The Radical leader, M. Pashich, having been a consistent and bitter opponent of King Milan, whose deposition he demanded at the outbreak of the Servo-Bulgarian war. A Pashich ministry, therefore, is not improbable, particularly as General Gruitch has no strong political views, although M. Pashich is also credited with the design of supplanting M. Ristich as chief regent. Nothing, indeed, is certain in the present

condition of affairs; the only approach to a safeguard against the overthrow of the Obrenovitch dynasty being that the army is loyal to it, and would probably resist the attempt to substitute a Karageorgevitch for the youthful King Alexander, as, in all probability, would Austria.

Session, Parliamentary, 1888 (Autumn Sitting). [For sections 28-145 see next article.] The third session of the twelfth Parliament of Her Majesty was opened on Feb. 9th, '88, and adjourned from Aug. 13th to Nov. 6th, when the two Houses reassembled with a view of winding up the business which had been deferred from the summer. [For proceedings during the ordinary Session, and during the autumn sitting up to Dec. 6th, see '89 edition.]

—[1] The greater part of the autumn sitting was absorbed in discussing the estimates, which were taking the whole session, under consideration on forty-two days as compared with an average during the previous twelve years of twenty-six days. The twelve o'clock rule was repeatedly suspended, and there were several Saturday sittings. Supply was closed on Dec. 16th, the Appropriation Bill was introduced on the following day, read a second time on Dec. 20th, and a third time on Saturday, Dec. 22nd, being at eleven o'clock on the same night taken to the Lords and at once passed through all its stages in that House. While the Commons were in committee on the bill (Dec. 21st) Dr. Tanner spoke of the Chief Secretary for Ireland in such terms that he was "named," and suspended from the service of the House for a week. A number of ministerial measures which had stood over from the summer were withdrawn in course of the autumn, among them being the Irish Drainage Bills, Board of Agriculture Bill, Burgh Police and Health (Scotland) Bill, Criminal Evidence Bill, Excise Duties (Local Purposes) Bill (commonly known as the Van and Wheel Tax Bill), Universities (Scotland) Bill, and Employers' Liability Bill; and the Cruelty to Children to Children Bill, Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill, Railway Companies (Carriage of Fish) Bill, School Board for London (Pensions) Bill; and other measures in charge of private members were also abandoned.

—[2] Mr. J. C. Stevenson's Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill was discussed on Dec. 14th, and defeated by 167 to 160, an amendment of Mr. Labouchere to the effect that the question of Sunday closing should be relegated to the decision of the inhabitants of the localities in which public-houses are situated, being then adopted by 186 to 128.—[3] Subjoined is a list of the measures which received the Royal Assent on Dec. 24th, these being the only Acts passed during the autumnal sitting, with an outline of the provisions of the more interesting and important of them:—Appropriation Act—Local Bankruptcy (Ireland) Act—Victoria University Act—Law of Distress and Small Debts (Ireland) Act—Oaths Act—Companies Clauses Consolidation Act—Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment Act—Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act—Land Charges Registration and Searches Act—Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act—Borough Funds (Ireland) Act—Sea Fisheries Regulation Act—Sand Grouse Protection Act—Suffragans Nomination Act—Statute Law Revision (No. 2) Act—An Act to continue "The Employers' Liability Act"—Trustee Act—Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act—Crofters' Commission (Delegation of Powers) Act—Solicitors Act—

Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act—Law of Libel (Amendment) Act—Friendly Societies Act.—[4] The Appropriation Act '88 (51 & 52 Vict. ch. 61) applies a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending Mar. 31st, '89, and appropriates the supplies granted during the Session of '88.—[5] Borough Funds (Ireland) Act, '88 (51 & 52 Vict. ch. 53), an Act to authorise the application of funds of municipal corporations and other governing bodies in Ireland, in certain cases, and provides that when in the judgment of a governing body it is expedient for such body to promote or oppose any private bill, or to prosecute or defend any legal proceedings necessary for the promotion or protection of the inhabitants of the district, the costs may be charged on the borough and local funds; but nothing in the section is to authorise any governing body to promote any gas or water bill to compete with any such undertaking established by Act, and the section is not to apply in any case where the promotion of or opposition to a bill has been decided by a committee of either House to be unreasonable or vexatious. The costs of promoting or opposing are to require the sanction of the Local Government Board or Chief Secretary, and of special meetings of the governing body and electors, and a poll may be demanded by the latter. The Local Government Board or Chief Secretary may direct a local inquiry to be held upon any application under the Act.—[6] Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, '88 (51 & 52 Vict. ch. 49) amends the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, '45, in respect to voting by proxy, by providing that where the shareholder is a member of a body corporate the proxy may be any member of such body, though not personally a shareholder in the company.—[7] Crofters Commission (Delegation of Powers) Act, '88 (51 & 52 Vict. ch. 63), enacts that it shall be competent for the Crofters Commission to delegate certain of the duties prescribed in the Crofters Act of '86 to one or more of their number, assisted by two valuers or assessors, but any determination arrived at by such commissioner or commissioners is to be subject to review upon appeal, by the whole three commissioners. The 51 and 52 Vict., ch. 58, continues the Employers' Liability Act until Dec. 31st, '89. Friendly Societies Act '88 (51 and 52 Vict., ch. 66), has been repealed by the Friendly Societies Act '89 (see next art., sect. 75).—[8] Land Charges (Registration and Searches) Act, '88 (51 and 52 Vict., ch. 51). "An Act for Registering certain Charges on Land and for facilitating searches for them," provides that there should be established and kept at the office of the Land Registry a register of writs and orders affecting land, and that there may be registered therein any writ or order affecting land issued or made by any court for the purpose of enforcing a judgment statute or recognisance, and any order appointing a receiver or sequestrator of land. Every such writ and order, and every delivery in execution taken in pursuance of such writ or order is to be void as against the purchaser for value of the land unless the writ or order is for the time being registered in pursuance of the Act. A register of deeds of arrangement affecting land is also to be kept at the office of the Land Registry, wherein deeds of arrangement affecting land may be registered, and purchasers are protected against such deeds if registered. There is also to be kept at the

same office a register of land charges wherein land charges may be registered, purchasers being protected against unregistered charges. "Land" includes messuages, tenements and hereditaments; "land charge" means a rent or annuity or principal moneys payable by instalments or otherwise, but not by deed, upon land, under the provisions of any Act, for securing to any person either the money spent by him or the costs, charges, and expenses incurred under such Act, or the moneys advanced by him for repaying the moneys spent, or costs, charges, and expenses incurred by another person under the authority of an Act of Parliament, and a charge under the 35th sect. Land Drainage Act, '61, or the 29th sect. of the Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, '83, but does not include a rate or scot. Any person may search in any register or index kept in pursuance of the Act on paying the prescribed fee.—[9] Law of Distress and Small Debts (Ireland) Act, '88 (51 and 52 Vict., ch. 47), amends the law relating to execution for small debts and the levying of distress for rent in Ireland, with special provisions for the city of Dublin.—[10] The Law of Libel (Amendment) Act '88 (51 and 52 Vict., ch. 64), repeals sect. 2 of the Newspaper Libel and Registration Act, '87, and enacts (sect. 3) that a fair and accurate report in any newspaper of proceedings publicly heard before any court exercising judicial authority shall, if published contemporaneously with such proceedings, be privileged; but nothing in the section is to authorise the publication of any blasphemous or indecent matter. Section 4 enacts that a fair and accurate report published in any newspaper of the proceedings of a public meeting, or (except where neither the public nor any newspaper reporter is admitted) of any meeting of a vestry, town council, school board, board of guardians, board or local authority formed or constituted under the provisions of any Act of Parliament, or of any committee appointed by any of the above-mentioned bodies, or of any meeting of any commissioners authorised to act by letters patent, Act of Parliament, warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, or other lawful warrant or authority, select committees of either House of Parliament, justices of the peace in quarter sessions assembled for administrative or deliberative purposes, and the publication at the request of any Government office or department, officer of state, commissioner of police or chief constable of any notice or report issued by them for the information of the public, shall be privileged, unless it shall be proved that such report or publication was published or made maliciously; but nothing in the section is to authorise the publication of any blasphemous or indecent matter; the protection intended to be afforded is not to be available as a defence in any proceedings, if it shall be proved that the defendant had been requested to insert in the newspaper in which the report or other publication complained of appeared a reasonable letter or statement by way of contradiction or explanation of such report or other publication, and had refused or neglected to insert the same; and nothing contained in the section is to be deemed or construed to limit or abridge any privilege now by law existing, or to protect the publication of any matter not of public concern, and the publication of which is not for the public benefit. For the purposes of this section "public meeting" is defined to mean a

meeting *bond fide* and lawfully held for a lawful purpose, and for the furtherance or discussion of any matter of public concern, whether the admission thereto be general or restricted. Sect. 5 empowers a judge, upon an application by or on behalf of two or more defendants in respect to the same, or substantially the same, libel brought by one and the same person, to make an order for the consolidation of such actions, so that they shall be tried together; and in a consolidated action of the kind the jury are to assess the whole amount of the damages, if any, in one sum, but a separate verdict is to be taken for or against each defendant, and if the verdict is against the defendant or defendants in more than one of the actions so consolidated, the jury are to apportion the amount of damages, and the judge, if he award the plaintiff costs shall apportion such costs as he may deem just, between and against those defendants. The defendant may give in evidence, in mitigation of damages, that the plaintiff has already recovered or sued for damages, or has received, or agreed to receive, compensation in respect of a libel or libels to the same effect as that for which the action has been brought. The section of the Act of '81 requiring the *fieri* of the Attorney-General before a criminal prosecution for libel can be commenced is repealed, and instead thereof it is enacted that such criminal proceedings shall not be instituted without the order of a judge at chambers being first had and obtained, such application to be made on notice to the person accused, who is to have an opportunity of being heard against it. A person charged with libel before any court of criminal jurisdiction, and the husband and wife of such person, are to be competent, but not compellable witnesses, on every hearing at every stage of the case.—[11] The Local Bankruptcy (Ireland) Act, '88 (51 & 52 Vict., ch. 44) provides for the establishment of local courts of bankruptcy in Ireland. The Recorder of Cork, and the Recorder of Belfast respectively are to constitute and hold local bankruptcy courts, the district of the one to be the county and city of Cork, and of the other the county of Antrim, the county of the town of Carrickfergus, and the county of Down; and if it shall at any time after the passing of the Act appear to the Lord-Lieutenant to be expedient, he may, with the concurrence of the Treasury, by Order in Council, provide for the establishment of similar courts in Londonderry, Galway, Waterford, and Limerick, or any of them.—[12] The Oath Act, '88 (51 & 52 Vict., ch. 46) enacts that every person upon objecting to being sworn, and stating, as the ground of such objection, either that he has no religious belief, or that the taking of an oath is contrary to his religious belief, shall be permitted to make his solemn affirmation instead of taking an oath in all places and for all purposes where an oath is or shall be required by law, which affirmation shall be of the same force and effect as if he had taken the oath; and if any person making such affirmation shall wilfully, falsely, and corruptly affirm any matter or thing which, if deposed on oath, would have amounted to wilful and corrupt perjury, he shall be liable to prosecution, indictment, sentence, and punishment in all respects as if he had committed wilful and corrupt perjury. If any person to whom an oath is administered desires to swear with

uplifted hand, in the form and manner in which an oath is usually administered in Scotland, he is to be permitted to do so.—[13] It was enacted by the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, '88 (51 & 52 Vict., ch. 50) that after July 1st, '89, a person shall not be entitled to describe himself as a patent agent unless he is registered under the Act by the Board of Trade, who are to make rules required for giving effect to this provision; but every person who proves to the satisfaction of the Board that prior to the passing of the Act he had been *bond fide* practising as a patent agent should be entitled to be registered in pursuance of the Act. Any person knowingly describing himself as a patent agent in contravention of the section, is to be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50. "Patent agent" is defined to mean exclusively an agent for obtaining patents in the United Kingdom. A number of amendments of great importance to those interested are made in the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, '89.—[14] The Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, '88 (51 & 52 Vict., ch. 62) gives, in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt or of the assets of any company being wound up under the Companies Acts a priority over other debts, to rates, taxes, and wages.—[15] Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, '88 (51 & 52 Vict., ch. 60), "An Act for assigning to Scotland and Ireland respectively certain Shares of the Probate Duties; and for providing for the application of such Shares," enacts that the 11 per cent. of the Probate Duty grant payable to Scotland during the financial year '88-9 should be distributed in paying £30,000 for the relief of local taxation in the highlands and islands of Scotland, in paying to the road authorities a contribution to the cost of roads, the balance to be distributed among the parochial boards in Scotland; and that the 9 per cent. payable to Ireland shall, until otherwise provided by Parliament, be distributed,—£5,000 to the Royal Dublin Society for the improvement of the breed of horses and cattle, and of the balance one-half among the guardians of unions, and the remaining half among the road authorities.—[16] Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, '88, being "An Act to amend the Public Health Acts in relation to Buildings in Streets" (51 and 52 Vict., ch. 52) repeals in part section 156 of the Public Health Act 1875, enacting in lieu thereof that it shall not be lawful in any urban district, without the written consent of the urban authority, to erect or bring forward any house or building in any street, or any part of such house or building, beyond the front main wall of the house or building on either side thereof in the same street. The penalty to which any offender under the section is liable is 40s. for every day during which the offence is continued after written notice.—[17] Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment Act, '88 (51 and 52 Vict., ch. 49), provides that a further sum of £5,000,000 for the purpose of advances under the Purchase of the Land (Ireland) Act, '85, and amending Acts, shall be advanced out of the Local Loans Fund, in accordance with the National Debt and Local Loans Act, '87. No advance is to be sanctioned by the Land Commission to any one purchaser exceeding the sum of £3,000, unless in the opinion of the Land Commission the advance of such larger amount (not exceeding £5,000) is expedient for the purpose of carrying out sales on the estate

the same landlord.—[18] **Band Grouse Protection Act, '88** (51 and 52 Vict., ch. 55), was passed in order that this bird may, if possible, become acclimatised in the United Kingdom: and enacts a close time, which commenced on Feb. 1st, '89, and is to endure until Jan. 1st, '92.—[19] **Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, '88**, "An Act for the regulation of the Sea Fisheries of England and Wales" (51 and 52 Vict., ch. 54), enacts that the Board of Trade may from time to time, on the application of a county council or borough council, create a sea fisheries district, comprising any part of the sea within which Her Majesty's subjects have by international law the exclusive right of fishing, and provide for the constitution of a local fisheries committee for the regulation of the sea fisheries carried on within such district. The committee is to make bye-laws for the regulation of the fisheries, such bye-laws to be subject to confirmation by the Board of Trade, and may appoint fishery officers to enforce such bye-laws.—[20] **The Solicitors Act, '88** (51 and 52 Vict., ch. 65), provides for the custody of the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court in England, which was entrusted to the clerk of the petty bag until the abolition of the office on the death of the late holder, by the Incorporated Law Society, and otherwise amend the law as to solicitors. The roll is, during office hours, to be open to the inspection of any person without fee or reward. Articles of clerkship are to be registered by the Registrar of Solicitors, and the book in which the entries are made is also to be open to free inspection by any person.—[21] **The Statute Law Revision (No. 2) Act, '88** (51 and 52 Vict., ch. 57), is for further promoting the revision of the statute law by repealing superfluous expressions of enactment and enactments which have ceased to be in form or have become unnecessary.—[22] **Suffragans Nomination Act, '88** (51 and 52 Vict., ch. 56) enacts that besides the limited list of towns named in "An Act for Nomination and Consecration of Suffragans within this Realm" (26 Hen. VIII., ch. 14), such other towns as Her Majesty may from time to time, by order in council, direct shall be taken, and accepted for sees of bishops suffragan; that Her Majesty may by writing under the royal sign manual from time to time substitute for the see of any bishop suffragan nominated before the passing of this Act any town included in any such order in Council; and that that town shall thenceforth be taken and accepted for the see of that bishop suffragan as if he had been originally nominated thereto.—[23] **Trustees Act, '88**, "An Act to amend the law relating to the Duties, Powers, and Liability of Trustees" (51 and 52 Vict., ch. 50), enables a trustee to appoint a solicitor to be his agent to receive and give a discharge for any money or any valuable consideration or property receivable by such trustee under the trust, provided that such trustee is not to allow such money, etc., to remain in the hands or under the control of the solicitor for a period longer than is reasonably necessary to enable the solicitor to pay or transfer the same to the trustee. A trustee may also, subject to a similar proviso, appoint a banker or solicitor to be his agent to receive and give a discharge for any money payable to such trustee under a policy of assurance. No sale made by a trustee is to be impeachable by any *causæ que trust* upon the ground that any of the conditions of sale may have been un-

necessarily depreciatory, unless it shall appear that the consideration for the sale was thereby rendered inadequate; and no sale is to be impeached as against the purchaser upon the ground that any of the conditions of sale were unnecessarily depreciatory unless collusion between purchaser and trustee at the time when the contract for sale was made should appear. There are also important provisions as to loans by trustees, liability for loss by reason of improper investments, indemnity for breach of trust at the instigation or request or consent of a beneficiary; a trustee may insure buildings against fire, may plead the statute of limitations in certain cases; may invest on mortgage of long terms; he may renew where he is trustee of a renewable leasehold, and he may raise money to meet fines on the renewal for a lease; but nothing in the Act is to authorise a trustee to do, or to omit to do, anything forbidden by the instrument creating the trust.—[24] **Victoria University Act, '88** (51 and 52 Vict., ch. 45), entitles graduates of the Victoria University having the degree which would be a qualification if it had been granted by the University of Oxford, or Cambridge, or London, to hold any office or enjoy any privilege or exemption to which graduates of any of those three universities are entitled. **COMMITTEES.**—[25] **The Commons Committee** appointed to inquire into the present system of ascertaining the official average price of corn in the United Kingdom, and to report what alterations, if any, are expedient, presented their report (Dec. 14th, '88). They recommended, 1st, That the annual average price should be arrived at by adding up the quantities and values for the whole year, and dividing the one by the other, the records of the weekly prices being maintained as at present; 2nd, That the provisions of the Act of 1832 should be more vigilantly enforced, especially with reference to the return of oats.—[26] **The Lords Committee on the Sweating System** took further evidence, and in their second report expressed a hope that they would be permitted to continue their inquiry next session. A motion of the Earl of Dunraven empowering the Committee to employ a gentleman for the purpose of visiting the various districts in the United Kingdom where it has been alleged that the sweating system exists, and examining into the evidence proposed to be submitted to the Select Committee, was (Dec. 20th) agreed to. (See also sect. 77, *Seas, '88*, ed. '89).—[27] **Parliament was prorogued** by Royal Commission on Christmas Eve, the Queen's Speech being as follows:—"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have great satisfaction in being able to release you from your protracted labours. My relations with all Foreign Powers continue to be friendly. I regret that the Convention which was concluded between myself and the President of the United States for the adjustment of the questions which had arisen in reference to the Fisheries in North American waters has not commended itself to the judgment of the Senate of the United States, in whom, according to the constitution of that country, the power of ratification is vested. The temporary arrangements, however, which have been adopted will, I trust, prevent any immediate inconvenience arising from this decision. The Conference which has been held in the subject of Bounties upon the exportation of Sugar has been brought to a satisfactory

issue by the conclusion of a Convention for their abolition, which has been signed by the representatives of most of the sugar-producing countries. The restoration of Egypt to a condition of political and financial security has been for the time interrupted by an attempt on the part of the *Boussanese* to possess themselves of the port of Suakin. The dispersion of the besieging forces has been effected by a brilliant military operation on the part of the Egyptian troops, supported by a British contingent. In other respects, the administrative and economical progress of Egypt has been satisfactory. An insurrection has broken out upon the continental portion of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, which has brought with it considerable destruction of life and property in the German settlements on that coast. It is evident that the renewed vigour of the Slave Trade, of which symptoms have unhappily shown themselves in several parts of Africa, has largely contributed to the production of these disturbances. I have joined with the Emperor of Germany in establishing a naval blockade of that part of the coast which is in insurrection, in order to prevent not only the exportation of slaves, but also the importation of munitions of war. My Indian dominions have enjoyed general tranquillity and prosperity during the past year. Disturbances, however, have occurred in the neighbouring region of the Black Mountain, and on the extreme frontier of Sikkim; but they have been terminated without difficulty. A rebellion which broke out in Afghanistan under Ishak Khan, and which at one time threatened to assume formidable proportions, has been entirely subdued by the military forces of the Ameer. A rising on the part of some Zulu Chiefs, which does not seem to have met with any sympathy on the part of the population, has been suppressed by my troops and the native levies; and the chiefs concerned in it are awaiting their trial before a Special Commission.—Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the service of the State. I trust that the financial measures which you have sanctioned will materially increase the public resources of the country, without adding to its fiscal burdens. My Lords and Gentlemen,—The measures which you have passed for extending the functions and improving the machinery of Local Government in England are calculated to increase the loyal attachment of my people to their institutions. I trust that you may be able now to promote the successful working of these changes in your several localities; and that in this and all other fields of duty the blessing of Almighty God may be with you.

Session, Parliamentary, of 1889. This article contains an outline of the principal business and legislative results of the Session, the acts passed during the Autumnal Session of '88 being dealt with in the preceding article, which includes sects. 1 to 27. As in last year's "ANNUAL," Military and Naval Affairs are dealt with mainly under the headings of ARMY and NAVY, though in sects. 29 and 40 will be found some reference to the measures adopted for increasing the safety of our shores and commerce. Particulars as to the Civil Service Estimates, the Budget, and the Convention Scheme will be found, as before, included in the article FINANCE, NATIONAL (but see also sect. 73); and affairs in Ireland, changes in the personnel of

the two Houses, and the state of parties, though referred to below, are dealt with specially under appropriate headings. For convenience of reference, the article, like the preceding one, is broken up into numbered sections, and is divided into three parts—the first, containing the Queen's Speeches at the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and having reference to a number of miscellaneous matters of interest, upon many of which the judgment of the House was taken; the second being devoted to proceedings on bills and an analysis of the principal acts passed; and the third to reports of committees.—(28) The fourth Session of the twelfth Parliament of Her Majesty was opened by Royal Commission on Feb. 21st, the Lord Chancellor delivering the Queen's Speech as follows:—"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—During the brief period that has elapsed since the close of the last Session, nothing has taken place to affect the cordial relations which exist between myself and other Powers. The operations which have been successfully completed in Egypt a few days before the last Prorogation, have effected the object for which they were undertaken; and I see no ground for apprehending the renewal of disturbance in the neighbourhood of Suakin. The negotiations which I had directed to be opened with the rulers of Thibet, for the purpose of preventing encroachment on my rights over the territory of Sikkim, have not as yet been brought to a favourable conclusion; but I hope that further military operations will not be necessary. I have consented to take part in a Conference with Germany and the United States at Berlin upon the affairs at Samoa, in continuation of that which was recently assembled at Washington. GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—The Estimates for the public service of the year will be laid before you. The unceasing expenditure upon warlike preparation which has been incurred by other European nations has rendered necessary an increase in the precautions which have hitherto been taken for the safety of our shores and our commerce. The counsels by which other powers are guided, and which dispose of their vast resources, are at present uniformly friendly to this country; but I have no right to assume that this condition is necessarily secure from the possibility of change. MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—Some portions of the Bill which was presented to you last year for amending the Local Government of England and Wales were laid aside in consequence of the pressure upon the time of Parliament; and from the same cause it was found to be impossible to enter upon the question of Local Government for Scotland. Bills dealing with these matters will be laid before you. Your early attention will be asked to measures for developing the material resources of Ireland, and for amending the constitution of the various tribunals which have special jurisdiction over real property in that country. The statutes which you have recently passed for the restoration of order and confidence in Ireland have already been attended with salutary results. Legislative provision will be necessary for executing the Convention into which I have entered for the suppression of bounties on the exportation of sugar; and also for completing of Conversion of the Three per Cent. Annuities. The state of the gold coinage has for some years past been the subject of legitimate complaint. A measure for restoring

it to a satisfactory condition will be laid before you. Though the Commission which I appointed to inquire into the Civil Establishments of the United Kingdom has not yet completed its labours, it has already made a report of much value, and proposals for legislation arising out of that report will be submitted to you. Several subjects which I have commended to your care in previous years, but which the increasing burden of your duties has shut out from consideration, will be submitted to you again. In this number will be included measures relating to tithes, for the regulation of the Universities of Scotland, for determining the liability of employers in the case of accidents, for establishing a Department of Agriculture, for cheapening the transfer of land, and for remedying abuses attaching to Joint Stock Companies formed under limited liability. I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may be with you in the discharge of your arduous duties."—The Address in reply to the Royal message was moved and seconded by the Earl of Lonsborough and Lord Penrhyn in the House of Peers, and by Mr. Shaw-Stewart and Sir J. Colborne in the Commons. In the one House the debate on the Address was disposed of in one evening, but in the Commons it extended into ten sittings. Although there were several most animated debates, party feeling ran at times very high, and there were occasional "scenes" in the Lower House, the Session may be generally described as a quiet one. It opened in somewhat exciting circumstances, for the very day on which the two Houses met witnessed the breakdown of the case for the forged letters published in the *Times*; but after the series of attacks made upon the Government in connection with the failure of this part of the case submitted to the Special Commission had been repulsed, members settled quietly down to work, and despite occasional outbursts kept steadily at it, so that before the prorogation no less than 76 public Acts had been placed upon the statute book. As the Session of '88 had been devoted in great measure to English affairs, in '89 the two Houses turned their attention to the needs of Scotland; though the passing of the Naval Defence Act proved that the Government were not forgetful of the requirements of the Empire as a whole. The Irish legislation brought forward by the ministry was principally in fulfilment of their pledges to develop the material resources of the country (see sect. 83). Having regard to the number of prosecutions instituted against their colleagues, it cannot be said that the Parnellites availed themselves unduly of the opportunities afforded by the rules of the House for discussing the arrest and prison treatment of their friends, and the administration of the affairs of the country generally. The most exciting incident of the Session took place during the discussion of the Irish Constabulary vote, when it appeared for the moment as if a member was about to cross the House with a view of engaging in personal conflict with the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant. Only a day or two before the prorogation Mr. Arthur Balfour stated his opinion that something ought to be done to give higher university education to Roman Catholics in Ireland, and promised to endeavour to devise a scheme by which their wants could be met in that respect. The two Houses met about a fortnight later than usual, and the Government desired to bring the Session to a close at

about the middle of August; and there can be little doubt that their wish would have been realised had it not been for the time occupied in discussing the questions of Royal Grants (see sect. 47) and the recovery of Tithe Rent-charge (see sect. 128). The Government sustained a defeat in the Lords by pressing forward the Land Transfer Bill, a measure which was too advanced for many of their supporters, and averted one in the Commons by withdrawing the Sugar Convention Bill, which was too retrogressive for many of their friends. The new rules as to the sittings of the House of Commons again worked admirably, to the great relief of all concerned. The House of Lords made some changes in its standing orders, and adopted the system of grand committees (see sect. 36 a). A noteworthy fact in the history of the session is the organisation of the New Radical Party, or "Jacobins" (see ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES). Some mention of the references made in both Houses to the death of Mr. Bright will be found in sect. 32. Parliament was prorogued by Royal Commission on Aug. 30th, the Queen's Speech upon that occasion being as follows:—"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—It is with much satisfaction that I release you from the labours of a protracted Session. My relations with other Powers continue to be of the most cordial character. Since the commencement of the Session nothing has happened to diminish the confident expectation of unbroken European peace which I was then able to express. The only exception to the tranquil course of events since that period has been a very partial renewal of the attempts formerly made by the followers of the Mahdi to invade the southern frontier of Egypt. The invading force was arrested and dispersed with conspicuous skill and complete effect by the troops of His Highness the Khedive, supported by a small British contingent, under the command of General Grenfell. A conference upon the affairs of Samoa, consisting of representatives of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, was assembled at Berlin in the spring, and agreed upon a Convention for regulating the government of those islands. This instrument has been accepted by me and by the German Emperor, and now awaits the assent of the Senate of the United States. At my suggestion the King of the Belgians has consented to summon, in the autumn, a conference of the European Powers at Brussels, which will consider the present condition of the slave trade, both by land and sea, and will deliberate upon measures for arresting or mitigating the evils which it still inflicts upon mankind. I have come to an agreement with the French Republic by which various controversies with respect to the boundaries of our respective possessions on the West Coast of Africa have been adjusted. A new Postal and Telegraphic Convention has been concluded with France and Germany. It has afforded me much pleasure to accept the loyal offers of several of the native princes and chiefs, who have come forward to share the military burdens imposed upon my subjects in British India, and I welcome their co-operation in the common defence of the Empire. GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—I gladly acknowledge the care and liberality with which you have provided for the wants of the public service. MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—The measures which you have taken, with 20

grudging hand, to strengthen the naval defences of the Empire, will enable my subjects to pursue their industry and enterprise in more complete security and peace. The Act for reforming the local government of Scotland will, I am convinced, contribute largely to the welfare and contentment of my people in that kingdom. I much regret that the pressure upon your time has prevented you from passing a Bill for conferring responsible government on my subjects in Western Australia. I trust that this very desirable object may be effected at an early period. I note with satisfaction the invaluable improvements which you have introduced into the constitution of the universities of Scotland, and the steps you have taken towards the establishment of technical education in England and Wales. The Intermediate Education Act for Wales will supply a deficiency in the educational system of the Principality which has been acutely felt for many years. I have assented with much pleasure to a Bill for bringing the less prosperous portions of Ireland into rapid communication with the principal markets of the United Kingdom, by means of a systematic extension of railways. This provision will confirm the increasing agricultural and commercial well-being which has accompanied the gradual suppression of disorder in that country. I sincerely hope that the new Board of Agriculture may be the means of still further developing the oldest of our national industries. I am thankful to be able to recognise that the signs of a growing prosperity, the fruit of returning confidence, are everywhere discernible. In the hope that, under the operation of your wise counsels, it may be strengthened and prolonged by the hearty concord of all my subjects, I commend you reverently to the merciful care of Almighty God."

MISCELLANEOUS.—[29] Army. Mr. Secretary Stanhope, in introducing the Army Estimates (March 11th), indicated the principal steps which would have to be taken by the land forces on the occurrence of a grave national emergency, the arrangements in respect to the defence of the coasting stations and commercial ports, and what was to be done for the defence of the Metropolis. The coaling stations and nearly all the commercial ports to be defended by submarine mines were, he said, already furnished with a large proportion of their stores, and it would be possible for every port to be defended by most efficient submarine mines in a short space of time, while the men required for this work were almost in every case provided. The garrisons for every imperial and commercial port at home were already told off, and the defence of the Thames had been placed under one commanding officer, instead of being, as hitherto, under several district commanders. If the Reserves were called out we could put into the field, at short notice, for home defence, a force of 80,000 regular troops, which would be concentrated at the railway junctions and other places, in order that they may be conveyed within the shortest possible time to threatened points. Some of the Volunteers would be required for local defences, but the remainder would be mobilised in defence of certain positions, especially London. Mr. Stanhope explained, in reference to the defence of the Metropolis, that no plan of building permanent fortifications was before him; he, indeed, regarded such a scheme as extravagant, visionary, and wholly unnecessary; but there

were certain strategical positions commanding roads and railways, where, upon the occurrence of a grave emergency, certain steps, arranged in every way beforehand, could at once be taken, and where, on London being threatened, its defenders would in a few days be concentrated and entrenched. A few sites of specially urgent importance were to be acquired at once, and ordinary field-works, in the form of entrenched camps, were to be established, and would form the backbone of the defensive line.

—[30] Bimetallism. Mr. Chaplin, June 4th, called attention to the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the recent changes in the relative value of the precious metals, and moved a resolution declaring "that the evils which have followed upon the monetary changes of 1873, can only be effectually dealt with by a conference of the chief commercial nations for the purpose of considering whether, and how far, a bi-metallic system can be re-established by international agreement in the interest of all the nations and communities concerned." Mr. S. Smith seconded. Mr. J. Maclean proposed as an amendment "that the report of the Commission on the effects of the fall in the gold price of silver, and the proposed remedies therefor, was of too inconclusive a character to warrant the Government in taking action upon it." Sir J. P. seconded. Mr. W. H. Smith said the attitude of the Government had been explained only a few days before by the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a deputation which waited upon them; and for himself he felt bound to say that he could not embark rashly upon, or commit himself to, changes in the currency without the most complete evidence that they were regarded by the country as embodying in themselves conditions of absolute security for the vast transactions of our commerce. (Debate adjourned, and no opportunity of resuming it found.) [Mr. Gladstone wrote, July 7th, "I am convinced that any search for industrial relief of whatever kind by legislative alteration in the basis of our exchanges, great and small, which is gold, would be a barren and hopeless quest, diverting men, for the time, from efforts after practical thrift and improvement, and ending in substantial, perhaps bitter, disappointment.] —[31] Mr. Bradlaugh moved (Mar. 8th) to expunge from the journals of the House the resolution passed in June 1880 to the effect that having regard to the reports and proceedings of two committees of the House, he be not permitted to take the oath or make the affirmation. This was opposed by Sir M. Hicks-Beach and the Solicitor General, and supported by Sir H. James and Sir W. Harcourt, and rejected by 112 to 79.—[32] Bright, Rt. Hon. John. On Wednesday, Mar. 27th, Mr. W. H. Smith referred in sympathetic terms to the loss which the House and the country had sustained by the death that morning of Mr. Bright (q.v.), but postponed any detailed reference to the sad event until Mr. Gladstone should be in his place. Mr. John Morley observed that it had been their lot on that side to disagree with Mr. Bright on the great controversy of the day, but heavily as they had felt the weight and power of his opposition it had never impaired, in the smallest degree their gratitude, their veneration, and their affection for him. Or the following night graceful and feeling tribute to the memory of the great orator were paid in

the House of Lords by the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Granville; and on the evening of Friday Mr. W. H. Smith spoke in appreciative terms of the manner in which John Bright had discharged his duties as a member of Parliament, as a former Minister, and still more as a citizen of this great Empire, and of his eloquence, his intense conviction, and his perfect honesty of intent; and Mr. Gladstone (only just returned to London from the funeral of his brother, Sir Thomas Gladstone), in course of an eloquent panegyric, said he did not know of any statesman of his time who had had the happiness of receiving on his removal from this passing world honours or approval at once so enthusiastic, so universal, or so unbroken; yet none could better dispense with the tributes of the moment, because the triumphs of his life were triumphs recorded in the advance of his country and the advance of its people. Lord Hartington, Mr. Justin McCarthy, and Mr. Chamberlain each added a few tributary words.—[32] The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos died on March 26th, and the office of Chairman of Committees becoming vacant thereby, the Marquis of Salisbury moved (Apr. 4th) that Lord Balfour of Burleigh be appointed as his successor; whereupon Earl Granville proposed the Earl of Morley. No party considerations were involved, and the majority of their lordships considered that the noble earl, having previously been unsuccessfully nominated for the post, had the prior claim on this occasion, so ninety-five votes were given for him and seventy-seven for Lord Balfour.—[34] Mr. Dillwyn moved (May 14th), and Mr. Osborne Morgan seconded, a resolution setting forth that, as the Church of England in Wales had failed to fulfil its professed object as a means of promoting the religious interests of the Welsh people, and ministered only to a small minority of the population, its maintenance as an Established Church in the Principality was an anomaly and an injustice which ought no longer to exist. Mr. Byron Reed proposed, and Sir J. Bailey seconded an amendment to the effect that, having regard to the great and growing influence and work of the National Church, especially in the Principality of Wales, the House was not prepared to entertain proposals for its disestablishment in that part of the kingdom. The motion was rejected by 254 to 231, majority 53, and the amendment was then put as a substantive motion, and agreed to.—[35] Hereditary Legislators. Mr. Labouchère moved, and Mr. Wallace seconded, a resolution to the effect that it was contrary to the true principles of representative government, and injurious to their efficiency that any person should sit and vote in Parliament by right of birth, and it was therefore desirable to put an end to any such existing rights. Mr. A. J. Balfour remarked that as the Government were opposed to the abolition of the hereditary principle they would vote against the resolution. On a division the resolution was negatived by 202 votes to 160.—[36] Home Rule for Scotland. Dr. Clark (Apr. 9th) moved a resolution declaring that it was desirable that arrangements be made for giving to the people of Scotland, by their representatives in a national parliament, the management and control of Scottish affairs. Mr. Hunter seconded the motion. Mr. Gladstone was unable to support the resolution, feeling that the circumstances were not yet ripe so as to enable them

to dispose finally of the question on its merits. At the same time he considered that Scotland and Ireland occupied a precisely equal place in respect to their moral and political right to urge upon the Imperial Parliament such claims as they might consider arose out of their interests and just demands. The motion was rejected by 200 to 79.—[36a] House of Lords, Standing Orders of the. The report of the Standing Orders Committee of last year (see '89 ed., Session, sect. 68) was considered Feb. 25th and March 15th, and among the changes made in the old standing orders was one permitting noble lords to refer to each other by name. A new order was agreed to providing that the quorum in a division on any stage of a bill should be 30, the proceedings on such bill to stand adjourned until the next sitting day if it should appear that there was not a quorum. New standing orders providing for the appointment of standing committees were agreed to, and on the motion of the Marquis of Salisbury two standing committees were (April 9th) appointed, one for the consideration of bills relating to law and courts of justice and legal procedure, and the other for the consideration of all general bills which might be committed to them respectively by the Houses, such committees to be designated the Standing Committee for Bills relating to Law, etc., and the Standing Committee for General Bills. Both these Committees met and considered a number of Bills.—[37] Indian Un-covenanted Civil Services. Motion of Sir R. Lethbridge for a select committee to inquire into the grievances of, opposed by Sir J. Gorst, and rejected by 122 to 86 (May 31st).—[38] Ireland, Arbitration in. Mr. J. Ellis (June 21st) moved a resolution declaring that it was expedient that steps should be taken without delay to ensure such a competent, impartial, and conclusive arbitration between the two parties to the present agrarian struggle in Ireland as would diminish the necessity for evictions and the costly and humiliating employment of the forces of the Crown thereat. The resolution was negatived by 248 to 178. (For Irish Arterial Drainage and Light Railways Bills see section 83.) On the Address Mr. J. Morley moved an amendment representing that the present system of administration in Ireland was harsh, oppressive, and unjust, that it violated the rights and alienated the affections of her Majesty's subjects, and was viewed with aversion by the people of Great Britain, and urging that such measures of conciliation should be adopted as might bring about the contentment of the Irish people, and establish a real union between Great Britain and Ireland. Negatived on a division (Mar. 1st) by 339 to 260.—[39] Mr. S. Smith (April 30th) moved and Mr. Cairne seconded a resolution declaring that the fiscal system of the Government of India leads to the establishment of spirit distilleries and liquor and opium shops in large numbers of places where till recently they never existed, and that such increased facilities for drinking produced a steadily increasing consumption, and spread misery and ruin among the industrial classes of India, calling for immediate action on the part of the Government with a view to their abatement. Sir J. Gorst said the policy of the Government in India was to discourage the extension of drinking habits. The motion was eventually carried against the Government by 113 to 103.—[40] Navy. The First Lord of the

Admiralty (Mar. 7th) explained what the ministry proposed to do in the matter of naval defence. The number of vessels which the Government considered should be added to the navy in their new ship-building programme was seventy, and the estimated cost, including armaments, was £21,500,000. (For details of vessels, see NAVY, BRITISH.) He moved "That it is expedient to authorise the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £21,500,000 for the purpose of building, arming, equipping, and completing for sea vessels for her Majesty's navy: of this expenditure a sum not exceeding £10,000,000 to be issued out of the Consolidated Fund in the seven years ending on Mar. 31st, '96; and a sum not exceeding £11,500,000 to be issued out of moneys provided by Parliament for naval services during the five financial years ending Mar. 31st, '94." "That it is expedient to authorise the creation of a naval defence account, to which moneys issued for the aforesaid purposes may be carried, and the advance out of the Consolidated Fund, and the temporary borrowing on the security of the Consolidated Fund of any sums which may be required to meet excess of expenditure in any financial year." Mr. Cremer (Mar. 25th) moved an amendment declaring the proposed increase of expenditure to be inexpedient, and advocating general disarmament. Lord G. Hamilton stated, in course of the discussion, that the ministerial scheme would in '94 render our navy equal to the navies of any two other powers. Mr. Cremer's amendment was rejected by 256 to 85. Mr. Childers (April 4th) moved an amendment against making provision for the building and the arming of H.M. ships otherwise than in accordance with the constitutional practice hitherto observed, viz., by annual votes in supply. Mr. Goschen said the past system had proved wasteful and extravagant. The amendment was rejected by 158 to 125. On second reading of the Bill giving effect to the ministerial proposals Mr. Labouchere moved the rejection of the measure, but his amendment was defeated by 277 to 136. On the report stage a new clause was inserted, providing that a summary of the contracts entered into by virtue of the Act for each contracted vessel, her propelling machinery, and guns, shall be laid before both Houses within ninety days after the same is entered into, if Parliament be then sitting, and, if not, then within thirty days after the next meeting of Parliament. An amendment of Mr. Howell for the rejection of the Bill was negatived by 183 to 102. Royal Assent May 31st. (Naval Defence Act, 1890, 52 Vict., ch. 8.)—[42] **New Ode.** The Archbishop of Canterbury having (May 10th) called attention to this matter, and with other lords asked that more time should be given for consideration, as on several points the managers of voluntary schools wished to understand their position. Viscount Cranbrook said the new code was fair and just alike to voluntary and other schools, and great advantage would result to all schools if it were immediately enacted. It was not intended to apply the proposal as to space to existing schools. The Earl of Meath moved (May 13th) that the Code was defective, inasmuch as it failed to provide adequate facilities for the physical education of children attending elementary schools. Viscount Cranbrook said it was not correct to assert that there was no physical training going on in connection with these schools, but the Commission which had con-

sidered this, among other matters, reported against anything more than the gradual introduction of gymnastics among underfed and weakly children. The motion was negatived. Sir W. Hart-Dyke stated (May 20th) that it had been decided that the old and new codes should run concurrently, and that the choice of either should be at the option of the managers for the year commencing August '89. Mr. W. H. Smith announced in July that he would not ask the House to consider the new code this year, but to adhere to the code of '88, which was still in operation.—[42] Mr. S. Smith moved (May 3rd) a resolution, viewing with deep regret the history of our opium policy towards China, and calling upon the Government of India to take steps looking to the final extinction of the trade. This was opposed by the Government, and rejected by 165 to 88.—[43] Mr. Fenwick proposed (Mar. 29th) a resolution in favour of the payment of members, which was supported by Mr. J. Morley, and opposed by Mr. Secretary Matthews, and was eventually counted out.—[44] **Perpetual Pensions.** Mr. Bradlaugh (May 10th) moved a resolution dissenting from so much of the proposals contained in the Treasury minute of July '88 as permit of commutation on the same terms as have been accepted in numerous cases already committed; and declaring that the House approved the report of the select committee on Perpetual Pensions, "That the rate of commutation usually adopted of about twenty-seven years' purchase is too high." Mr. Hanbury seconded the motion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said twenty-seven years was the maximum rate of purchase, but it would certainly not be applied in all cases where it was proposed to commute. The Government were willing to lay the terms of any proposal for commutation on the table for thirty days, so that it would be open to challenge in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone supported the motion. Mr. Bradlaugh moved the closure, which was carried by 359 to 96. The motion itself was rejected by 264 to 205.—majority 59.—[45] **Poor in Towns.** Mr. Broadhurst (April 2nd) moved a resolution to the effect that the chronic poverty of great numbers of the people living in the larger cities and towns of Great Britain was a danger to the well being of the State, and called for the instant attention of the government to remedial measures by which the depopulation of the agricultural districts might be checked, and the congestion of the great centres of population relieved. Mr. Seton-Karr and Mr. S. Gedge, proposed and seconded an amendment recognising the danger, and affirming that an effective and practical remedy could be found in the consideration and development by the Government of some well-devised scheme of State colonisation. Mr. W. Long denied that any considerable movement of the agricultural population into the towns was now going on, and showed that with the increase of population there had been a considerable decrease in pauperism. The Government sympathised with the working classes, but could not accept the resolution. The debate was adjourned, and no opportunity could be found for resuming it.—[46] **Public Executioner.** Sir E. Lechmere (April 12th) moved a resolution in favour of placing such persons who might from time to time be employed in carrying into effect the extreme penalty of the law under the direct control of the Home office.

Mr. Secretary Matthews said he would give the subject his consideration with a view of appointing a suitable person as executioner, but after that he could only tender the man's services to the local authorities, leaving upon them the full responsibility for carrying out the execution. Motion negatived.—[47] **Royal Grants.** Mr. W. H. Smith, on July 2nd, brought up two messages from Her Majesty. The first message was to the effect that her Majesty, being desirous of making competent provision for the honourable support and maintenance of her grandson Prince Albert Victor, recommended the consideration thereof to her faithful Commons, and relied upon them to adopt such measures as might be suitable to the occasion. The second message formally communicated to the House that her Majesty had agreed to a marriage proposed between her granddaughter, Princess Louise of Wales and the Earl of Fife, and set forth that the numerous proofs that the Queen had received from her faithful Commons of their loyalty to the throne and their attachment to her person and family left her Majesty no doubt of their readiness to enable her Majesty to make suitable provision for her Royal Highness. Mr. W. H. Smith proposed and Mr. Gladstone seconded (July 4th) that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the gracious messages, and to inquire into the former practice of the House with respect to provisions for members of the Royal Family, and to report to the House upon the principles which in that respect it was expedient to adopt in the future. An amendment of Mr. Bradlaugh providing that the committee might also be enabled to inquire into the Civil List was rejected by three hundred and thirteen to one hundred and twenty-five, the motion being then agreed to. Mr. W. H. Smith moved (July 6th), that the committee should consist of twenty-three members which was carried against an amendment of Mr. Dillwyn, that the committee should consist of twenty-five members. A proposal of Mr. Labouchere to enable the committee to send for previous papers and records was negatived by two hundred and seventy-two to one hundred and thirty-six. Motion agreed to. Committee nominated of:—Sir Walter Barttelot, Mr. Burt, Dr. Cameron, Sir Archibald Campbell, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir James Corry, Mr. Elton, Mr. Gladstone, Sir John Gorst, Mr. Goschen, Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Samuel Hoare, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. John Morley, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, Sir Hussey Vivian, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Whitley, and Mr. William Henry Smith. **First meeting of the Committee** (July 10th), when Mr. W. H. Smith was called to the chair. The papers handed in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer included one showing that since her Majesty's accession the total savings on the Civil List transferred to the Privy Purse had been £894,025. In course of the proceedings the Government indicated their general views to be that the provision for the eldest son of the heir apparent should be an annuity of £10,000 (charged upon the Consolidated Fund) to be raised on his marriage, to £25,000, that the provision for every other son should be an annuity of £8,000 to be raised on his marriage to £15,000 and that the provision for every daughter of the heir apparent should be an annuity of £3,000 together, with a capital sum of £10,000,

to be voted by Parliament upon her marriage; that provision should be made for the children of sons of the Queen, with the exception of such sons as might succeed to a foreign throne, and that inasmuch as Her Majesty had expressed her readiness to provide for the children of her daughters it was not necessary to ask Parliament to make any provision for any such child. Mr. Gladstone expressed the opinion with a view of assisting in clearing the ground, that a quarterly payment should be made to a separate account on behalf of the Prince of Wales from which assignments of money should be made to the Prince's children. The Government abandoning their own suggestions adopted in principle the proposal of Mr. Gladstone, and embodied it in a draft report which Mr. W. H. Smith laid before the committee, and which, after the amount of the quarterly payment proposed to be made for the creation of a special fund had been reduced from £10,000 to £9,000, and some unimportant modifications had been made, became the report of the committee. Mr. Labouchere also submitted a draft report, one of the paragraphs of which set forth that there were ample funds belonging to Her Majesty and to the Prince of Wales, from which provision could be made for the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales during the lifetime of Her Majesty; and that the funds at the disposal of Her Majesty were sufficient to enable her to make provision for the children of her younger children, without trenching upon the annual expenditure deemed necessary for the honour and dignity of the Crown. Mr. Labouchere's draft was rejected by nineteen to two, Mr. Burt being the one member who voted with him. The chairman's report was considered in detail. Mr. Gladstone moved to omit the paragraphs (marked below for convenience of reference A and B), in order to insert the following. "Your committee have not found in any resolution of the House of Commons, or in any declaration on behalf of a government by a Minister of the Crown, any indication whether the practice followed in the case of grandchildren of George III. was to continue under the method now applied to the Civil List, or whether any and, if any, what obligation attached to the Sovereign with reference to descendants in the second generation, or what claims the Sovereign might be entitled to make upon the national resources." "Your committee have recited the facts of previous practice in accordance with the order of reference under which they have been appointed. An important question arises whether, and how far, these facts form a ground of action under the new method, which at a period later than the reign of George III. has been applied to the Civil List, and since the Duchy of Lancaster has added so largely to the means at the disposal of the Sovereign. A further addition to these means might also be expected, in the judgment of your committee, from possible retrenchments to be made in connection with offices in the Royal Household and otherwise." Two divisions were taken and each proposal of Mr. Gladstone was rejected by twelve to ten. Mr. W. H. Smith's draft report proposed that the quarterly payment to the Prince of Wales should be £10,000. Mr. Gladstone moved to substitute £9,000, and the amendment was agreed to. The paragraph was then put as amended and carried by sixteen to six, the minority being Mr. Burt, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Illingworth,

Mr. Labouchere, Mr. J. Morley, and Mr. Whitbread. The following is the report of the Committee as presented to the House, July 22nd: "Your Committee find that since the accession of the House of Hanover:—There is precedent for provision out of public moneys for every child of an heir-apparent, and there is no precedent for the omission of such a provision. There is precedent for provision out of public moneys for every child of every younger son of a Sovereign, and there is no precedent for the omission of such provision. There is precedent for provision out of public moneys for the children of a younger son of the heir-apparent; there are two instances of such provision, and there is no precedent for the omission of such provision. There is no precedent for making any provision out of public moneys for the children of the daughter of a sovereign, where such daughter has married a foreign ruling prince. There is no precedent, one way or the other, as to the children of other daughters. Princess Mary, daughter of George III., was the only princess who, prior to the present reign, married anyone but a foreign ruling prince, and she had no children. Your committee also find that upon the accession of her Majesty to the throne the revenues of the Crown lands and the small branches of hereditary revenue, which had been surrendered to the public during the reign of William IV., became by statute (1 Will. IV., c. 25) payable to her Majesty. By the Act, 1 Vict., c. 1, these revenues, which had thus become payable to her Majesty, were carried to and made part of the Consolidated Fund during her Majesty's lifetime, in confidence that the Commons would 'gladly make adequate provision for the support of the honour and dignity of the Crown.' In the first year of her Majesty the net surplus of the Crown lands thus surrendered amounted to £150,000, to which should be added certain items for royal parks and palaces, amounting to £60,000 (which were then defrayed out of the gross income of the Crown lands, but are now voted by Parliament), so that the total produce of Crown lands available for the public was in 1837-38 about £210,000. In the year 1888-89 the net surplus from the Crown lands, similarly available for the public, was about £306,000. In the first year of her Majesty the small branches of the hereditary revenue surrendered paid £5,000 into the Exchequer. In 1888-89 they paid £68,000 into the Exchequer. The same statute (1 Vict. c. 2), which accepted the proceeds of Crown lands and of the small branches of the hereditary revenue, fixed the Civil List at £385,000, of which £60,000 was assigned to the Privy Purse. The revenues of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster were not included in the surrender of the hereditary revenues, and they both remained payable to her Majesty till the Duchy of Cornwall was transferred to the Prince of Wales in 1841. In the first four years of the present reign her Majesty received a total sum of £66,300 from the Duchy of Cornwall, and of £44,000 from the Duchy of Lancaster, giving an average annual receipt of £27,300 from the two sources. From 1841 to 1861 the sums annually paid to the Queen from the Duchy of Lancaster amounted, upon an average, to £16,000, and during that time the Prince Consort received an annuity of £30,000. On the death of the Prince Consort that annuity ceased, and in the interval between 1861 and 1889 the payments to her Majesty from the Duchy of

Lancaster have risen from £22,000 to £30,000 giving an average receipt of £29,000. During the present reign annuities charged on the Consolidated Fund, and grants of money in Supply, have repeatedly been made to various members of the Royal family, including, among others, annuities to the children of a younger son of his late Majesty King George III. In the first year of her Majesty's reign the annuities charged on the Consolidated Fund for members of the Royal family amounted to £277,000, after deducting that part of King Leopold's annuity which he returned to the Exchequer. The annuities now payable to members of the Royal family are reduced to £152,000. In 1863 Parliament voted an annuity of £40,000 to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the assumption, stated by Lord Palmerston to the House of Commons, that the Duchy of Cornwall was calculated to produce £60,000 a year, which is about the average income derived from the duchy since that date. (A) Your committee cannot find that any notice has ever been given to the Crown by any resolution of the House of Commons, or by any declaration on behalf of a Government by a minister of the Crown, that the practice which has heretofore prevailed in reference to making provision for members of the Royal family would be changed; or that her Majesty has had any ground for supposing that it was necessary for her Majesty herself to make provision for the members of her family. (B) In view of the facts above stated, your committee are of opinion that the Queen would have claim on the liberality of Parliament, should her Majesty think fit to apply for such grants as, in accordance with precedent, may become requisite for the support of the Royal family. But your committee have been informed by the First Lord of the Treasury that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to declare that she does not propose to press this claim for the children of her daughters and younger sons; and with regard to the daughters and younger sons of future sovereigns, your committee are of opinion that at the proper time arrangements should be made under which no future claim of a similar kind can arise. (C) The most gracious Message of her Majesty which your committee has been directed to consider has reference to the family of the heir-apparent alone. In order to prevent repeated applications to Parliament, and to establish the principle that the provision for children should hereafter be made out of grants adequate for that purpose which have been assigned to their parents, your committee recommend the creation of a special fund by the quarterly payment during the present reign, of £9,000 out of the Consolidated Fund. Out of this his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the sanction of her Majesty and the assent of the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be empowered to make such assignments, and in such manner, to his children as his Royal Highness should in his discretion think fit. In conclusion, your committee desire to state that it has received from those ministers who belong to it all the information which it has deemed material to the object of the reference made to them." Mr. W. H. Smith (July 25th) declined in answer to a question by Mr. A. L. Brown to state whether the total amount of her Majesty's savings were more than the £324,000 mentioned in the report as having been transferred from the Civil List to

the Privy Purse. On the same day Mr. Smith said the Government assumed full responsibility for the report of the committee. **Mr. Labouchere** moved on the vote for going into committee on the Royal Message an amendment respectfully setting forth that the funds now at the disposal of her Majesty and of the other members of her family were adequate, without further demands upon the taxpayers, to enable suitable provision to be made for her Majesty's grandchildren, and that such provision might, if it were desired, be increased, with the approval of Her Majesty, by the withdrawal of many salaries in Class II. of the Civil List, and by other economies in Classes II. and III., and this without trenching upon the honour and dignity of the Crown, and without inconvenience to Her Majesty. This was opposed by the Government and by Mr. Gladstone, Lord K. Churchill, and Lord Hartington, and rejected (July 26th) by 298 to 116. The official opposition, including Mr. J. Morley, and the Parnellites, voted against the amendment. **Mr. W. H. Smith** moved (July 26th) "That, in order to prevent the necessity for repeated applications to Parliament on behalf of the Royal Family, and to establish the principle that the provision for children should hereafter be made out of Grants adequate for that purpose which have been assigned to their parents, it is expedient to grant to her Majesty, out of the Consolidated Fund, an annual sum not exceeding £36,000, to continue until six months after the demise of her Majesty, and to be applied for the benefit of the children of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—"**Mr. J. Morley** proposed an amendment asserting that no adequate grounds had been shown for a proposal which increased the charge on the Consolidated Fund in order to make provision for younger members of the Royal family, and, while adding to present burdens, left room for future claims of the same character.—This was opposed by the Government, and Mr. Chamberlain, in speaking against it, described the New Radical Party (who supported both this amendment and that of Mr. Labouchere's) as "the Nihilists of English Politics." On a division the amendment was defeated by 355 to 134, the resolution of Mr. Smith being then agreed to. Mr. Gladstone and the bulk of the Parnellites again voted with the Government, but Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Childers, and other leading members of the Opposition voted in this instance for the amendment.—The **Prince of Wales' Children Bill**, founded upon the resolution, was read a second time without opposition (July 31st). In committee the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in answer to Mr. Wallace, that if the Queen were to devote the whole of her fortune to the children of the Prince of Wales and to all her other grandchildren, it would not suffice to make that provision for them which he believed the House would consider necessary. Bill passed through committee without amendment, read a third time by 136 to 41. Received Royal Assent (Aug. 14th) as the **Prince of Wales' Children Act, '89** (52 & 53 Vict., ch. 35).—(49) A resolution was (Mar. 26th) moved by Mr. S. Buxton, proposing that steps should be taken for calling together a conference of the Powers in order to devise such measures for the repression of the slave trade as might be at the same time effective and in accordance with justice, and under the regulations of international law; and Sir J. Fergusson agreed to

accept the motion in an amended form, which provided that steps should be taken to ascertain whether the Powers signatory to the declaration against the slave trade were willing to meet in conference for the purpose of devising the repressive measures in question. As amended the motion was adopted unanimously. It was announced in the Prorogation Speech that the Conference would assemble at Brussels in the autumn.—(49) Mr. E. Robertson moved (May 10th) that the privilege possessed by certain of the Universities of returning members to Parliament ought to be discontinued. The motion was rejected by 277 to 126.—(50) Mr. Pictou moved (April 5th) the appointment of a **Royal Commission** to inquire into the working of the **Vaccination Acts** and into other matters relative to vaccination and small pox, and to report whether any and what change in the law was desirable. Mr. Ritchie said the Government were as strongly convinced as ever of the efficacy of vaccination, but they were willing to grant an inquiry because of the state of public opinion. The right hon. gentleman (May 27th) announced the names of the Vaccination Commission which he had agreed to.—[51] **ACTS AND BILLS.** The following is a list of the public acts passed during the session (52 and 53 Victoria—1889) (for particulars of those passed during the autumnal sitting of '88 see preceding article). Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Act (Ch. 1), Consolidated Fund (No. 2), Act (Ch. 2), Army (Annual) Act (Ch. 3), National Debt Redemption Act (Ch. 4), Removal of Wrecks Act 1877, Amendment Act (Ch. 5), National Debt Act (Ch. 6), Customs and Inland Revenue Act (Ch. 7), Naval Defence Act (Ch. 8), Public Libraries Act, Amendment Act (Ch. 9), Commissioners for Oaths Act (Ch. 10), Sale of Horseflesh, etc., Regulation Act (Ch. 11), Assize Relief Act (Ch. 12), Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment Act (Ch. 13), Town Police Clauses Act (Ch. 14), Consolidated Fund (No. 3), Act (Ch. 15), Secretary for Scotland Act (Ch. 16), London Coal Duties Abolition Act (Ch. 17), Indecent Advertisements Act (Ch. 18), Registration of County Electors (Extension of Time) Act (Ch. 19), Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act (Ch. 20), Weights and Measures Act (Ch. 21), Friendly Societies Act (Ch. 22), Herring Fishery Act (Ch. 23), Master and Servant Act (Ch. 24), National Portrait Gallery Act (Ch. 25), Small Debt Amendment (Scotland) Act (Ch. 26), Advertising Stations (Rating) Act (Ch. 27), Canada (Ontario Boundary) Act (Ch. 28), Passengers Acts Amendment Act (Ch. 29), Board of Agriculture Act (Ch. 30), Army and Navy Audit Act (Ch. 31), Trust Investment Act (Ch. 32), Windward Islands Appeal Court Act (Ch. 33), Telegraphs (Isle of Man) Act (Ch. 34), Prince of Wales' Children Act (Ch. 35), Settled Land Act (Ch. 36), Companies Clauses Consolidation Act (Ch. 37), Basutoland and British Bechuanaland Marriages Act (Ch. 38), Judicial Factors (Scotland) Act (Ch. 39), Welsh Intermediate Education Act (Ch. 40), Lunacy Acts Amendment Act (Ch. 41), Revenue Act (Ch. 42), Merchant Shipping (Tonnage) Act (Ch. 43), Prevention of Cruelty to, and Protection of Children Act (Ch. 44), Factors Act (Ch. 45), Merchant Shipping Act (Ch. 46), Palatine Court of Durham Act (Ch. 47), County Court Appeals (Ireland) Act (Ch. 48), Arbitration Act (Ch. 49), Local Government (Scotland) Act (Ch. 50), General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act 1862, Amendment Act (Ch. 51), Official Secrets Act (Ch. 52)

Paymaster-General Act (Ch. 53), Clerks of Sessions (Scotland) Regulation Act (Ch. 54), Universities (Scotland) Act (Ch. 55), Poor Law Act (Ch. 56), Regulation of Railways Act (Ch. 57), Coinage Act (Ch. 58), Land Law (Ireland) Act 1888, Amendment Act (Ch. 59), Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy (Ireland) Act (Ch. 60), London Council (Money) Act (Ch. 61), Cotton Cloth Factories Act (Ch. 62), Interpretation Act (Ch. 63), Public Health Act (Ch. 64), Council of India Reduction Act (Ch. 65), Light Railways (Ireland) Act (Ch. 66), Expiring Laws Continuance Act (Ch. 67), Merchant Shipping (Pilotage) Act (Ch. 68), Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act (Ch. 69), Appropriation Act (Ch. 70), Public Works Loans Act (Ch. 71), Infectious Diseases Notification Act (Ch. 72), Merchant Shipping (Colours) Act (Ch. 73), Steam Trawling (Ireland) Act (Ch. 74), Parliamentary Grant (Caithness and Sutherland) Act (Ch. 75), Technical Instruction Act (Ch. 76).—Subjoined is a summary of the provisions of the more important of these statutes, with some account of the proceedings upon several of them while they were yet bills, and also of the provisions of certain bills which were introduced, but which failed to find acceptance, and were either rejected or withdrawn.—[51a] **Adoption of Children Bill.** The Earl of Meath, in moving the second reading of this measure, explained that it would prevent parents or guardians who consented to the adoption of their children afterwards resuming control over them, unless they could show the justices that it was for the interest of the children themselves that they should do so. Bill objected to by the Lord Chancellor and withdrawn.—[52] **Advertisement Rating Bill,** introduced by Mr. Burdett Coutts, is now the **Advertising Stations (Rating) Act**, '89 (52 and 53 Vict. ch. 27, royal assent Aug. 12th), and amends the law with respect to rating places used for advertisements by enacting that where any land is used temporarily or permanently for the exhibition of advertisements, or for the erection of any hoarding used for the exhibition of advertisements, but not otherwise occupied; the person who shall permit the same to be so used, or, if he cannot be ascertained, the owner, shall be rateable in respect thereof to all local rates, according to the value of such use; also that the gross and rateable value of any land or hereditament occupied for other purposes, but used temporarily or permanently for the exhibition of advertisements shall be so estimated as to include the increased value from such use. Any local authority granting a licence for the erection of a hoarding upon or over any part of any public highway may prohibit the affixing of advertisements to such hoarding, or sanction the affixing of advertisements thereto, upon payment of such sum or on such conditions as they may determine. Penalty for use of hoarding otherwise than as permitted by licence, not to exceed £5 and 40s. for every day during which such offence shall be continued after notice; payments received or penalties recovered under the section to be applied in aid of the highway rate.—[53] **Agricultural Tenants (Ireland) Bill,** second reading moved by Mr. Crilly (April 10th). It proposed, he said, to more effectually protect the tenants' improvements in their holdings, to empower the land courts to deal with the question of arrears, to bring all leaseholders under the Land Act of '87, and to repeal what was described as the "eviction-made-easy" clause.

The measure was opposed by the Solicitor-General for Ireland, and rejected by 220 to 168.—[54] **Alderman (County Councils) Abolition Bill.** This bill, introduced by Mr. J. Rowlands, to abolish the office of alderman on town and county councils was (March 26th) rejected by 69 to 31.—[55] **Arbitration Act '89,** introduced by the Lord Chancellor, amends and consolidates the law relating to arbitration; received royal assent Aug. 26th (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 49).—[56] **Assizes Relief Act '89** (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 12, royal assent June 24th) is an Act to relieve the courts of assize from the trial of persons charged with offences triable at quarter sessions, and provides that, unless the committing justices for special reasons think fit to direct otherwise, any person charged with an indictable offence triable at quarter sessions shall be tried at quarter sessions, and a court of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery shall not be required to deliver such person from gaol unless the High Court of Justice shall by order direct that such person shall be indicted and tried at a court of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery having jurisdiction to try him for such offence. The jurisdiction vested by the Act in the High Court may be exercised either in court or in chambers by any judge of the High Court. Nothing in the Act is to affect any existing right or power in the High Court to remove an indictment by *certiorari*, or any existing right or power in any court of quarter sessions to remit any indictment found at such quarter sessions, for trial at a court of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery.—[57] **Army and Navy Audit Act '89** (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 31, royal assent Aug. 12th) makes provision for the audit of the manufacturing and shipbuilding and other like accounts of the Army and Navy, by the Comptroller and Auditor-general. **Bann and Barrow Drainage Bills** (see sect. 83).—[58] **Basutoland and British Bechuanaland Marriage Act '89** (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 38, royal assent Aug. 12th) was passed to remove doubts as to the validity of certain marriages solemnised in Basutoland and in British Bechuanaland.—[59] **Board of Agriculture Bill,** for establishing a Board of Agriculture for Great Britain, introduced by Mr. W. H. Smith May 13th; passed all its stages without opposition. On second reading in the House of Lords, July 17th, the Duke of Richmond described the measure as unnecessary and mischievous, and Earl Spencer thought great disappointment would be felt after the formation of the new Department, but no active opposition was offered; amendments made by the Lords; bill received royal assent Aug. 12th (52 and 53 Vict. ch. 30). It enacts that there shall be established a **Board of Agriculture**, consisting of the Lord President of the Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the first Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, and such other persons (if any) as Her Majesty may from time to time think fit to appoint during her pleasure. Her Majesty may appoint any member of the Privy Council to be President of the Board during her pleasure, and the Board is to be deemed to be established on the appointment of the President thereof, who, if not one of the above-mentioned officers of state, is to receive a salary of £2,000 per annum, and is not to be incapable of sitting in Parliament. There are to be transferred to

the Board the powers and duties of the Privy Council under the Destructive Insects Act '77, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act '78, '84, and '86; the powers and duties of the Land Commissioners for England under the Tithe Rent-charge Acts '36-'86, the Copyhold Acts, Inclosure of Commons and Allotments Acts, Metropolitan Commons Acts, Drainage and Improvement of Lands Acts, or under any other Act; and all powers and duties vested in the Commissioners of Works under the Survey Act '70. The Board is also to undertake the collection and preparation of statistics relating to agriculture and forestry, and may also undertake the inspection of and reporting on any schools which are not public elementary schools, and in which technical instruction, practical or scientific, is given in any matter connected with agriculture or forestry, and the aiding of any school which admits such inspection and in the judgment of the Board is qualified to receive such aid, and the aiding of any system of lectures or instruction connected with agriculture or forestry, and the inspection of and reporting on any examinations in agriculture or forestry. The Board may also make or aid in making such inquiries and experiments, and collect or aid in collecting such information, as they may think important for the purpose of promoting the advancement of agriculture or forestry; and it may from time to time make such general or special orders as it may think fit relative to the muzzling of dogs, and the keeping of dogs under control, and to the seizure, detention, and disposal (including slaughter) of stray dogs, unmuzzled dogs, and of dogs not being kept under control, and the recovery from the owners of dogs of the expenses incurred in respect of their detention. Power is given by order in Council to transfer to the Board such statutory powers and duties of any Government department as relate to agriculture or forestry, and appear to be of an administrative character, the draft order to be laid before Parliament, and to be withdrawn if either House present an address against it. The Act also provides for the ultimate abolition of the Land Commissioners. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture."—[60] *Bribery (Public Bodies Prevention) Bill*. Lord R. Churchill (March 14th) brought in a bill for the more effectual prevention and punishment of bribery and corruption of and by members, officers, or servants of corporations, councils, boards, commissions, or other public bodies. In the Lords the provisions of the bill were extended to officers under the Crown, but the changes so made were abandoned in the Commons. As the *Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act* '89 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 69), the measure received royal assent Aug. 31st, and enacts that any persons offering or giving to, and any member, officer, or servant of a corporation or other public body soliciting, receiving, or agreeing to receive, any gift, loan, fee, reward, or advantage whatsoever in respect of any matter or transaction in which the said public body is concerned, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour. The penalty is, in the discretion of the Court, to be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, or a fine not exceeding £500, or both such imprisonment and fine; the offender to be in addition liable to pay to such body, and in such manner as the Court directs,

the amount or value of any gift, etc., received by him, and also to be liable to be adjudged incapable of being elected or appointed to any public office for seven years from the date of conviction, and to forfeit any such office held at the time of such conviction. In the event of a second conviction, the offender is liable to be, in addition to the foregoing penalties, adjudged to be for ever incapable of holding any public office, and to be incapable for seven years of voting at any parliamentary or municipal election. If such person is an officer or servant of a public body, he shall, at the discretion of the Court, be liable to forfeit his right and claim to any compensation or pension to which he would otherwise have been entitled. A prosecution under the Act is not to be instituted except with the consent of the Attorney-General.—[61] *Canada (Ontario Boundary) Act*, '89 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 28, royal assent Aug. 12th), declares the boundaries of the province of Ontario in the Dominion of Canada.—[62] *Children Insurance Prevention Bill*. Mr. Provand (May 23rd) brought in a bill making it illegal to insure the lives of children unless the person insuring had a real insurable interest in the life assured (withdrawn: see sect. 137).—[63] *Coal Duties (London) Abolition Bill*. Sir J. Pease (May 2nd) moved second reading of the *Coal Dues (London) Abolition Bill*, which proposed to abolish any dues on coal leviable by the Corporation. The statutory coal due of 2s. 1d. per ton would die a natural death in July, and the bill proposed to take away those prescriptive and chartered rights of the Corporation to levy certain dues which were suspended by an Act of '31. Mr. Baumann proposed an amendment to his second reading setting forth that, having regard to the increased rate which the London County Council had found it necessary to levy upon the Metropolitan, it was expedient to continue the coal dues for a limited period, until the Council had had an opportunity of thoroughly investigating the liabilities it had taken over from the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the resources of the Metropolitan. Mr. W. H. Smith thought the bill might be read a second time on the understanding that it should be referred to a select committee, with power to insert clauses to meet the equities of the case so far as the liabilities of the city and the interests of the Metropolitan were concerned. Sir J. Pease was willing to take the second reading on the condition suggested. The amendment was rejected by 264 to 104, and second reading agreed to. Bill subsequently considered by a select committee, before which evidence was given on behalf of the Corporation showing that their outstanding liabilities in respect of the Holborn Valley Improvements were £744,000. The committee amended the bill so as to provide that an unappropriated balance from the then existing dues, amounting to about £200,000, and a surplus of £60,000 which had accumulated from the charge of one penny per ton retained by the Corporation when they allowed drawback, should be appropriated in discharge of the liabilities referred to, and continued for the same purpose the coal dues for one year, from July 5th, at 4d., so that they will expire absolutely on July 5th, '90—which continued dues, it was estimated, would produce £145,000: total, £302,000. Bill considered as amended July 3rd. Mr. Pickersgill moved to omit the clause providing for continuance of the dues for twelve

months at 44., but his proposal was rejected by 138 to 32 (July 3rd). Third reading carried by 226 to 106 (July 4th). Bill passed the Lords without amendment; received the royal assent July 9th, as the *London Coal Duties Abolition Act, '89* (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 17).—[64] *Coinage Act, '89*, provides for the exchange of light pre-Victorian sovereigns and half-sovereigns by or on behalf of the Mint at their nominal value, if they have not been illegally dealt with. A loss of weight exceeding four grains from the standard weight of a sovereign or half-sovereign coined before the reign of Her Majesty is to be conclusive evidence that the coin has been illegally dealt with. (Royal assent Aug. 30th, 52 & 53 Vict. ch. 58.)—[65] *Commissioners for Oaths Act, '89* (52 Vict. ch. 10, royal assent May 31st), introduced by the Lord Chancellor, consolidates such enactments relating to commissioners for oaths in various courts as were still in force, and also the enactments relating to the administration of oaths by consular and other officers in foreign countries and places. The powers to appoint special commissioners for oaths in particular courts, such as the courts of the county palatine of Lancaster, are abolished as unnecessary; but the effect on all existing appointments is preserved.—[66] *Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, '89* (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 37, royal assent Aug. 12th), merely corrects an error of three words which crept into the bill of '88 during its passage through parliament.—[67] *Corporal Punishment Bill*, consolidated the law as to flogging, provided that male juvenile offenders might be flogged, but with the birch only; and empowered the judge to order adults convicted of certain offences, including burglary when the offender was armed with dangerous or offensive weapons, and offences under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, to be flogged. Second reading moved by Mr. Milvain (May 8th); the Home Secretary gave a qualified support to the measure. Second reading carried by 194 to 126 (withdrawn).—[68] *Cotton Cloth Factories Bill* (introduced by Sir W. Houldsworth) received royal assent, Aug. 31st, as the *Cotton Cloth Factories Act, '89* (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 62), comes into operation March 1st, '90, and makes regulations regarding the artificial raising of temperature and production of humidity in any room, shed, or workshop, in which the weaving of cotton cloth is carried on.—[69] *Council of India Bill*, enables the Secretary of State, if and whenever he thinks fit, and provided that the total number of the Council be not thereby reduced below ten, to record his intention to abstain from filling any vacancy in the Council, and such vacancy shall thenceforward remain unfilled. Royal assent, Aug. 30th, as the *Council of India Reduction Act, '89* (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 65). [70] *County Councils (Qualification of Women) Bill*, introduced by the Earl of Meath, April 30th, to enable women to be elected and to act as county councillors, rejected on second reading (May 20th) by 108 to 23. The minority in favour of the measure included the Archbishop of Canterbury, Duke of Westminster, Earl Granville, Earl Spencer, Lord Brassey, and Lord Thring. Mr. Channing (April 16th) introduced a similar bill in the Commons, and on May 20th Mr. W. H. Smith stated, in reply to him, that it was not contemplated when the Local Government Bill was passing through the House that women should act as county councillors, and the Government did not see

any necessity for affording facilities for consideration of Mr. Channing's bill to enable them to do so. Bill dropped (see also sect. 87.)—[71] *Criminal Evidence Bill*, introduced by the Attorney-General, to enable the prisoner, or wife of the prisoner, to be a competent, but not a compellable, witness at any stage of the proceedings. Bill withdrawn (see end of sect. 72).—[72] *Cruelty to Children (Prevention) Bill*, introduced by Mr. Mundella. In committee the Attorney-General proposed to so far amend the bill as to permit children of under ten years of age to be employed on premises licensed for public entertainments; but the amendment was rejected by 129 to 80. An amendment subsequently moved by Mr. Jennings, with a view of reversing this decision, was defeated by 188 to 139. In the Lords an amendment was inserted giving petty sessional courts a discretionary power of licensing such children if over seven and under ten years of age, and this amendment was agreed to by the Commons. As the *Prevention of Cruelty to and Protection of Children Act, 1889* (52 & 53 Vict. c. 44, royal assent Aug. 26), the measure enacts (sect. 1) that any person over sixteen years of age who, having the custody, control, or charge of a boy under the age of fourteen years, or of a girl under the age of sixteen, wilfully illtreats, neglects, abandons, or exposes such child, or causes or procures such child to be ill treated, etc., in a manner likely to cause such child unnecessary suffering, or injury to its health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof on indictment, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £100, or alternatively, or in default of payment, or in addition to payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years; or on summary conviction the offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £25, or alternatively, or in default of payment, or in addition thereto, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months. The court is empowered to increase the fine to £200 where any offender convicted on indictment is proved to be interested in the death of the child. Under sect. 3, any person who (a) causes or procures any boy under fourteen, or girl under sixteen, to be in any street for the purpose of begging, or of inducing the giving of alms, whether under the pretence of singing, playing, performing, offering anything for sale or otherwise; or (b) causes or procures any such boy or girl to be in any street, or in any premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor, other than premises licensed for public entertainments, for the purposes of singing, playing, or performing for profit, or offering anything for sale, between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.; or (c) causes or procures any child under the age of ten to be at any time in any street, or in any licensed premises or place of public amusement to which the public are admitted by payment, for the purpose of singing, playing, or performing for profit, or offering anything for sale, shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding £25, or alternatively, or in default of payment, or in addition thereto, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months. But it is provided that any local authority may extend or restrict the hours mentioned in sub-section b, either on every day or on any specified days of the week, and either as to the whole of their district or as to any specified

area therein; also in the case of any entertainment or series of entertainments in licensed premises, or in any circus, or other place of public amusement, where it is shown to the satisfaction of a petty sessional court, or in Scotland the school board, that proper provision has been made to secure the health and kind treatment of any children proposed to be employed thereat, the court, or in Scotland the school board, may grant a licence for such time and during such hours of the day, and subject to such restrictions and conditions as it may think fit, for any child exceeding seven years of age, of whose fitness to take part in such entertainment without injury the said court or school board is satisfied, to take part in such entertainment. A secretary of state may assign to any inspector under the Factory Acts the duty of seeing whether the restrictions and conditions of any license under this section are complied with. The above subsection (c) was to come into operation on Nov. 1st, '89. Where a person having the custody or control of a child has been convicted of committing in respect of such child an offence under sect. 1 of the Act, or an offence involving bodily injury to the child and punishable with penal servitude, or is committed for trial for any such offence, or bound over to keep the peace towards such child, the petty sessional court may order that the child be taken out of the custody of such person and committed to the charge of a relation or some other fit person named by the court and willing to undertake the duty until it attain the age of fourteen years, or if a girl sixteen years; and the court may order the parent to contribute to the maintenance of the child as if it were detained under the Industrial Schools Act. An accused person under the Act, or the husband or wife of the accused, is to be a competent but not a compellable witness. Nothing in the Act is to be construed to take away or affect the right of any parent, teacher, or other person having the lawful control or charge of a child, to administer punishment to such child.—[73] *Customs and Inland Revenue Bill*. Embodied the Budget proposals in reference to the new estate duty and the increase of the beer duty. (See FINANCE, NATIONAL.) On second reading Mr. Pictou moved an amendment against sanctioning a measure which involved the continuance for another year of the present duty on tea. The amendment was rejected by 216 to 121. As the *Customs and Inland Revenue Act*, '89, the bill received royal assent May 31st (52 Vict. ch. 7).—[74] *Friendly Societies Act*, '89 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 22—royal assent July 26th), repeals the *Friendly Societies Act*, '82, and enacts that where any friendly society, by reason of its being constituted so as to receive contributions by means of collectors at a greater distance than ten miles from its registered office, is subject to the provisions of sect. 30 of the Act of '75, the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, on the application of the society, may, with the approval of the Treasury, grant a certificate of exemption from the provisions of the section in question in any case in which he is of opinion that the society is not one to which the provisions of the section ought to apply; such certificate is to be subject to revocation, but while it remains in force the society shall be subject to all the provisions and entitled to all the privileges of the Friendly

Societies Acts as if it were a society, within the definitions of sect. 8 of the principal Act not receiving contributions by means of collectors at a greater distance than ten miles from the registered office.—[75] *Hares Preservation Bill*, to establish a close time for hares, read a second time on the motion of Lord Stanley of Alderley, May 23rd (passed and dropped in Commons).—[76] *Horseflesh (Sale for Food) Bill*, introduced by Mr. Knowles, as the *Sale of Horseflesh, etc., Regulation Act*, '89 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 11—royal assent June 24th), "an Act to regulate the sale of horseflesh for human food," enacts that no person shall sell, offer, expose, or keep for sale any horseflesh for human food, elsewhere than in a shop, stall, or place over or upon which there shall be at all times painted, posted, or placed in legible characters of not less than four inches in length, and in a conspicuous position, and so as to be visible throughout the whole time, whether by night or day, during which such horseflesh is being offered or exposed for sale, words indicating that horseflesh is sold there. No person shall supply horseflesh for human food to any purchaser who has asked to be supplied with some meat other than horseflesh, or with some compound article of food which is not ordinarily made of horseflesh. Any medical officer of health or other officer of a local authority may at all reasonable times inspect any meat which he has reason to believe to be horseflesh exposed or deposited for the purpose of sale, and intended for human food in any place other than such shop, etc., as aforesaid, and if such meat appears to him to be horseflesh he may seize it. On complaint made on oath by any officer of a local authority any justice may grant a warrant for searching premises where there is reason to believe that there is kept or concealed any horseflesh intended for sale or for preparation for sale for human food contrary to the provisions of the Act, and any meat that appears to such officer to be such horseflesh may be seized. If it appears to any justice that any meat seized under the foregoing provisions is horseflesh he may make such order regarding its disposal as he may think desirable. Any person offending against any provision of the Act is liable to a penalty not exceeding £20, to be recovered summarily. Horseflesh is defined for the purposes of the Act to include the flesh of asses and mules, and to mean horseflesh cooked or uncooked, alone, or accompanied by or mixed with any other substance. The Act applies to the whole of the United Kingdom, and came into operation Sept. 29th, '89.—[77] *Houses of Lords (Discontinuance of Writs) Bill*. The Marquis of Salisbury intimated (Feb. 28th) that he did not propose to introduce this session the measure brought forward by him in the previous year for excluding unworthy members, because he did not see any chance of its becoming law. The Earl of Carnarvon (March 11th) presented a bill with the above title, and which provided a procedure for the exclusion from Parliament of any peer proved guilty of felony or misdemeanour, or who should appear in any proceedings before a judge of a superior court to have been guilty of discreditable conduct. The measure was discussed (Mar. 11st), when the previous question, moved by the Marquis of Salisbury, was carried against the motion for second reading by 73 to 24.—[78] *Indecent Advertisements*

BILL, introduced by the Earl of Meath, proposed to embody in the general law certain local enactments giving a summary method of dealing with the circulation or publication of indecent handbills, pamphlets, etc.; read a second time April 8th, passed both Houses; as the **Indecent Advertisements Act, '89** (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 18) received royal assent July 26th, and comes into operation Jan. 1st, '90. The affixing, or exhibition, or circulation, or attempted delivery, of any obscene matter of the kind, whether written or printed, is to render the offender liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s., and the persons sending others to commit any such offence to a penalty not exceeding £5.—[79] Mr. Ritchie (June 27th) brought in a bill to provide for the notification of infectious disease to local authorities. As the **Infectious Disease Notification Act, '89** (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 72), the measure received royal assent Aug. 30th. It extends to every London district after the expiration of two months from the passing thereof, and to any urban, rural, or port sanitary district after the adoption thereof; and it enacts that where any inmate of a building used for human habitation within a district to which the Act extends is suffering from an infectious disease to which the Act applies, the head of the family to which such patient belongs, and in his default the nearest relatives of the patient present in the building or being in attendance on the patient, and in default of such relatives every person in charge of or in attendance on the patient, and in default of any such person the occupier of the building, shall, as soon as he becomes aware that the patient is suffering from an infectious disease to which this Act applies, send notice thereof to the medical officer of health of the district; and the medical practitioner attending on or called in to visit the patient is forthwith, on becoming aware that the patient is suffering from an infectious disease to which the Act applies, to send to the medical officer of health for the district a certificate stating the name of the patient, the situation of the building, and the infectious disease from which the patient is suffering. Any person failing to give a notice or certificate is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding 40s. The local authority is to gratuitously supply forms of certificate to any medical practitioner residing or practising in their district who applies for the same, and is to pay to every practitioner for each certificate sent by him a fee of *ss. 6d.* if the case occur in his private practice, and of *1s.* if the case occur in his practice as medical officer of any public body or institution. Infectious disease is defined to mean small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal, fevers; also, as respects any particular district, any other infectious disease to which the Act shall be extended by resolution of the local authority.—[80] **Intermediate Education (Wales) Bill**, second reading moved (May 15th) by Mr. Stuart Rendel, supported by Mr. Gladstone amongst others, accepted by the Government subject to certain modifications, and agreed to. Passed both Houses, and as the **Welsh Intermediate Education Act, '89** (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 40) received royal assent Aug. 12th. Its purpose is to make further provision for the intermediate and technical education of the inhabitants of

Wales and the county of Monmouth. There is to be appointed in every county of Wales, and in the county of Monmouth, a joint education committee, consisting of three persons nominated by the county council, and two persons, well acquainted with the condition of the country and the wants of the people, nominated by the Lord President of the Council, which joint committee is to submit to the Charity Commissioners a scheme or schemes for the intermediate and technical education of the inhabitants of their county, specifying in each scheme the educational endowments within their county which in their opinion ought to be used for the purpose of such scheme. A county council may recommend their committee to insert in such scheme a provision for a payment out of the county rate for the purposes of carrying into effect the scheme or any particular part thereof, but the addition to the county rate for the purposes of the Act is not in any year to exceed *1d.* in the £; and the Treasury may pay, according to the efficiency of the schools, as ascertained by annual inspection and report, an amount not exceeding the amount payable that year out of the county rate. Where a county council recommend a payment out of the county rate a scheme may be made in pursuance of the Act, although there is no other endowment.—[81] **Interpretation Act, '89** (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 63)—royal assent Aug. 30th, is an Act for consolidating enactments relating to the construction of Acts of Parliament, and for further shortening the language used in Acts of Parliament. Was introduced by the Lord Chancellor.—[82] **Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill** was to amend the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors in Ireland on Saturday and Sunday, and was the same bill as was passed by the select committee of last year. (See 89 col., Session, sect. 70.) Late in the session of '89 the Government felt themselves unable, on account of the great pressure of other business and the strenuous opposition threatened to this particular measure, to afford the facilities for proceeding with it which they had promised, and it was withdrawn.—[83] **Irish Arterial Drainage and Light Railways**. Mr. A. Balfour (May 31st) moved for leave to introduce four bills, three of which were for the improvement of the drainage of lands, and for the prevention of inundations within the catchment areas of Lough Neagh and the Lower Liffey, the River Barrow and the River Shannon, the fourth being for extending the time for completing the works authorised under certain Acts to be executed within the River Suir drainage district. Bills brought in June 3rd, with one to facilitate the construction of light railways in Ireland. This last amended in certain details the **Irish Tramways Act of '83**, and provided for the construction of light railways in poor and congested districts. Great latitude was left to the Treasury in regard to finance; and, besides the grant of considerable loans, they were empowered to contribute £500,000 as a free gift for construction of light railways. In respect to arterial drainage a similar contribution might be made not exceeding £385,000, so that the whole scheme of the Government involved a free gift, irrespective of loans, of just under £1,000,000 sterling. Considerable opposition was manifested to the drainage bills, and in the result they were all withdrawn. On the

second reading of the Light Railways Bill Mr. H. Gosham proposed an amendment against giving or advancing money for the construction of railways in Ireland, except under the direction and responsibility of popularly elected bodies. This was negatived by 113 to 31, and second reading carried by 103 to 28. The money resolution empowering a free grant from the Treasury of £600,000, in furtherance of the objects of the bill, carried by 230 to 76 (July 23rd). As the Light Railways (Ireland) Act, '88 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 66), the measure received royal assent Aug. 30th.—(84) **Land Transfer Bill**, introduced by the Lord Chancellor (Feb. 25), "to simplify titles and to facilitate the transfer of land in England," considered by a select committee, and as amended reproduced the Land Transfer Bill of '88, with the alterations made by the select committee of the House of Lords to which the bills of '88 and '89 were referred. What had been done was to revise and re-edit the Land Transfer Act of '75 with reference to the Conveyancing and Settled Land Acts of '81 and '82, and to rewrite it as far as practicable in the language of those Acts, with the additions and amendments contained in the bills of '87 and '88. Besides these matters, the most important points in the bill were: compulsory registration on the first transfer; future registered transfers and charges to have priority; creation of realty representative; confirmation of title in five years after notice; establishment of insurance fund; assimilation of the laws relating to real estate to those relating to personality; and provisions as to estates tail. Third reading carried in House of Lords (June 25th) by 113 to 104. On July 5th the measure was again under consideration on further proceedings after third reading, and an amendment of the Marquis of Bath for the omission of clause 74, which provided that land dealt with under will should remain under control of the executors for a year, as in the case of personal property, being carried by 122 to 113. Lord Salisbury said that as the amendment took the heart out of the bill, he did not think it necessary or admissible to proceed with it further. Bill withdrawn accordingly.—(85) **Larceny Act, '61, Amendment (Use of Firearms) Bill**, was introduced by the Earl of Miltown (March 25th), and provided that burglars or their accomplices found in the possession of firearms should be liable to the punishment of flogging. Second reading was (April 2nd) carried by 37 to 9. On third reading Lord Herschell moved the rejection of the measure, but the bill was carried by 75 to 10 (May 24th). Dropped in Commons.—(86) **Leaseholds Enfranchisement**. Mr. H. Lawson (May 1st) moved the second reading of the bill to enable leaseholders of houses to purchase the fee simple of their holdings, and Viscount Lynton thereupon proposed an amendment declining to consider the question until the House had had an opportunity of considering the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the subject of Town Holdings. The bill was opposed by the Government, and the amendment was carried against the second reading by 186 to 157. Mr. Gladstone voted for the second reading (see also sect. 143) **Light Railways (Ireland) Bill** (see sect. 83).—(87) **Local Government (Scotland)**. The Lord Advocate introduced (April 8th) four bills to amend the law relating to local government in Scotland,

and to the election of parochial boards in Scotland, and to amend the procedure in regard to private bills in Scotland. He explained that in each county an elective council was to be set up, in which, however, there were to be no aldermen, that office or dignity being unknown in Scotland. The constituency would, as in England, consist of qualified ratepayers, including women and peers who were rated, and provision was made by which occupying voters under the service franchise could be put on the county roll. The county councils were to have transferred to them the administrative powers and duties of the commissioners of supply, and of other local authorities, and certain specified statutory powers of the justices of the peace, which did not, however, include licensing. Any works involving capital, expenditure, and the borrowing of money would require the consent of a standing joint committee of the county council and of the commissioners of supply, which joint committee would also be the police committee under the new system of administration. The powers of Parliament regarding Scottish private bills would remain intact, but after second reading such bills would stand referred to a Scottish judge and two appointed commissioners, who would hold local inquiries in a centre most convenient to the parties and report to Parliament, their functions ceasing with the presentation of the report. The grants in aid, amounting to £289,000, would cease, but the Exchequer would surrender the proceeds of licence duties, amounting to £323,000, and a share of the probate duty, amounting to £234,000. Of this total it was proposed that about £171,000 should go to relieve the burden of school fees. On second reading there was a long discussion (May 23rd, 24th, 27th, and 30th), after which the bill passed that stage without challenge. Mr. Munro Ferguson then moved to refer the bill to a select committee, composed of all the Scotch members, and thirty other members to be nominated by the committee of selection. This proposal was supported by Mr. Gladstone, but opposed by the Government, and rejected by 239 to 177. The Supplementary Bill was read a second time May 31st, and the two bills were subsequently consolidated. In committee on the bill (July 4th to 16th), an amendment of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, transferring the control of the police to the county councils, was rejected by 205 to 113; an amendment of Dr. Cameron, constituting the county council the licensing authority for the county, was rejected by 164 to 127; an amendment of Dr. Clark, providing that the whole of the probate duty grant should be applied to the relief of school fees, was rejected by 154 to 141. Mr. Howarth moved to omit the provision by which the balance of the probate duty grant would be applied to the payment of school fees, but his amendment was defeated by 245 to 52. A proposal of the Lord Advocate, to the effect that no woman should be eligible for election as a county councillor, was carried by 70 to 38. Mr. A. Balfour stated (July 16th) that, under a new proposed financial arrangement, there would be £246,500 payable for school fees, which would about pay the fees of the first five standards. Consolidated bill reported July 16th, considered as amended July 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, and read a third time July 24th. **Private Bill Procedure (Scotland) Bill** and **Local Government (Scotland) Parochial Boards Bill** with-

drawn July 22nd. The Act, being the Local Government (Scotland) Act, '89 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 50), received the royal assent on Aug. 26th, and is substantially on the lines indicated above—that is to say, it provides for the establishment in every county of a council wholly elective, which is to be intrusted with the administrative and financial business of the county. The term of office of a councillor is to be three years, and every third year the whole number of councillors are to go out of office; but the councillors first elected are only to continue in office until the first Tuesday of December, '92. Councillors are to be appointed by burghs of less than 7000 inhabitants, and by royal burghs of over that population which do not return or contribute to return a member to Parliament, and by burghs of over that population which do not maintain a separate police force. No woman is to be eligible for election as a county councillor. The county councils are to have transferred to them the whole powers and duties of the commissioners of supply (with some savings), the whole powers and duties of the county road trustees, of the local authority of the county under the Contagious Diseases Animals Acts and Destructive Insects Act, '77, of the local authorities under the Public Health Acts, of parishes within the county (excluding burghs and police burghs), and the administrative powers and duties of the justices in respect of the executive as local authority of the Acts relating to gas meters, explosive substances, weights and measures, habitual drunkards and wild birds, the appointment of visitors of lunatic asylums, and the registration of the rules of scientific societies. Provision is made for the transfer to the county council by provisional order of the powers of certain government departments and other authorities. A standing joint committee of the county council and commissioners of supply is to be the police committee, and no works involving capital expenditure are to be undertaken without consent of the same joint committee. During the year ending March 31st, '90, the probate duty grant is to be applied in—£30,000 for local taxation in the highlands and islands, in paying a contribution towards the cost of roads, the balance to be applied towards the relief of school fees in the state aided schools. After March 31st, '90, the proceeds of duties on local taxation licences and the probate duty grant are to be applied in paying £10,000 to the county councils of the counties in the highlands and islands in relief of local taxation, in distributing £35,000 among the road authorities; £155,000 among the police authorities towards pay and clothing; £20,000 among the parochial boards as a contribution to the cost of poor law medical relief, etc.; £90,500 towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics; the balance to be applied towards relief from school fees in state-aided schools. The constituency, as explained above, includes women and peers who are rated, and there are also special provisions by which service franchise occupiers may be placed on the register. The first election is to take place on the first Tuesday of Feb. '90, and the next election is to be held on the first Tuesday of Dec. '92, and every third year thereafter. A county council may appoint a medical officer, and may oppose bills in Parliament. A local annual budget is to be presented in October. Every county is to be divided into districts

for roads and public health purposes, and the district committee is to consist of the county councillors for the electoral divisions comprised in the district, together with one representative of the parochial boards of each parish comprised or partly comprised therein, and one representative of each burgh within the meaning of the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Act '78, where the management and maintenance of the highways within the burgh have, under the provisions of the Act, been transferred to the county. The "appointed day" under the Act is to be the 15th May, '90, or such other day, earlier or later, as the Secretary for Scotland on the application of the provisional council or county council may appoint, either generally or with reference to any particular provision of the Act.—(88) London Council (Money) Act, '89 (see heading COUNTY COUNCILS, sect. 3).—(89) London County Council (Theatres) Bill. Sir John Lubbock (June 28th) brought in a bill to confer powers on the London County Council for inspecting theatres, music-halls, and other places of entertainment, and granting certificates, but was unable to find an opportunity for second reading; and the Government declining to give facilities, it was eventually dropped (see heading COUNTY COUNCILS, sect. 3).—(90) The Lunacy Act Amendment Act, '88, introduced by the Lord Chancellor (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 41—royal assent Aug. 26th), adopts in the main the recommendations made in the report of the select committee on Lunacy Law in '78, and is substantially the same as the bill which was before Parliament in '83, '86, '87, and '88. One of its principal objects is to furnish safeguards against the improper confinement of persons as lunatics by allowing them to be detained only under orders made by an independent authority, and at the same time to remove the difficulty in securing the speedy treatment of mental disease by giving protection to medical practitioners and others who, in the performance of their duty, are concerned with lunatics. Except in urgent cases a person not being a pauper is not to be confined as a lunatic without an order of a county court judge, stipendiary, or specially appointed justice, to be obtained upon a petition presented, if possible, by the husband or wife, or by a relative of the lunatic, and accompanied by two medical certificates. Provision is made to secure privacy, and for the alleged lunatic's right to have a personal interview after his reception with a county court judge, magistrate, or justice. In urgent cases a patient may be confined upon an order by the husband or wife, or by a relative of the lunatic, accompanied by one medical certificate; but in that case a petition for an order must be presented to a county court judge, stipendiary, or justice, within seven days; and the urgency order remains valid only for the seven days, or so long as the petition is pending. The Act also amends the law as to single patients; gives increased powers for administering the property of lunatics; enables public asylums to receive private patients upon such terms as may be agreed; and makes certain amendments in detail, with a view to a consolidation of the law. Except as otherwise expressly provided, the Act comes into operation on May 1st, '90; but among the exceptions is the section giving protection to persons signing and carrying out orders, reports, and certificates, which came in force immediately after the passing of the Act.

—[91] **Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister** (Scotland) Bill, second reading moved by Mr. A. Elliot (April 3rd); motion carried by 184 to 131. (Dropped). **Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill**, second reading moved by the Duke of St. Albans (H.L.), May 9th. Earl Percy proposed the rejection of the measure, and after debate, in which Lords Grimthorpe and Herschell supported, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Duke of Argyll, and Earl of Selborne opposed, the bill was thrown out by 147 to 120. The Prince of Wales voted for the second reading.—[92] **Master and Servant Act**, '89 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 24—royal assent July 26th), introduced by Mr. Howell, and repeals certain statutes, relating to master and servants in particular manufactures, which have ceased to be put in force or have become unnecessary by the enactment of subsequent statutes.—[93] **Merchant Shipping Act**, '89 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 45—royal assent Aug. 26th), amends the Merchant Shipping Acts in certain respects, including advance notes to seamen, and extends the provisions of those Acts with respect to steamships, to ships propelled by electricity or other mechanical power, with such modifications as may be prescribed by the Board of Trade. **Merchant Shipping (Colours) Act**, '89 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 73—royal assent Aug. 30th), amends the law relating to the use of flags in the British merchant service. **Merchant Shipping (Pilotage) Act**, '89 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 61—royal assent Aug. 30th), makes various amendments in the law relating to pilotage. **Merchant Shipping (Tonnage) Act**, '89 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 43—royal assent Aug. 26th), amends the law relating to the measurement of the tonnage of merchant ships.—[94] **Metropolitan Board of Works (Pensions) Bill**, introduced by Mr. Pickersgill (April 9th). (Dropped).—[95] **Movable Dwellings Bill**, introduced by Mr. Burt, read a second time July 10th. (Withdrawn Aug. 28th).—[96] **The National Debt Act**, '89 (52 Vict. ch. 6—royal assent May 31st), gives effect to the Budget proposal whereby the permanent annual charge for the Debt during the current and every subsequent financial year was to be reduced from £26,000,000 to £25,000,000 (see FINANCE, NATIONAL). **National Debt Redemption Act**, '89 (52 Vict. ch. 4), provided for the redemption of the Consolidated 3 per cent. Stock and the Reduced 3 per cent. Stock, then outstanding, by payments of not less than £500,000 at any one time. Such payment might be made on July 6th, '89, at par, or it might be made in advance, with such consideration for the proportionate part of the dividend accrued up to date as might be agreed upon between the Treasury and the stockholder; or the Consols or Reduced might be exchanged, before the 6th of July, for 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock or Local Loans Stock, on terms to be agreed upon. Power was given by the Act to create such an amount of 2½ Stock as might be necessary for the purposes of the measure.—[97] **National Portrait Gallery Act**, '89 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 25—royal assent July 26th), provides and appropriates a site, immediately adjacent to the National Gallery, for a National Portrait Gallery.—[98] **Naval Defence Act**, '89 (52 Vict. ch. 8—royal assent May 31st), gives effect to the resolutions mentioned in sect. 40 (*ante*), provides that the application of the money issued shall be subject to certain restrictive powers which are to be exercised by the Treasury, and that the accounts of expenditure under the Act, so far as such

expenditure is not included in the appropriation accounts of money annually granted by Parliament for navy services, shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General; and has appended schedules of the vessels to be built by contract, and in H.M. dockyards.—[99] **Official Secrets Act**, '89 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 52—royal assent Aug. 26th), was introduced by the Attorney-General, and is an Act to prevent the disclosure of official documents and information. It enacts that where a person for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information enters, or is in any part of, a place belonging to Her Majesty, being a fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp, ship, office, or other like place in which he is not entitled to be; or when a person being lawfully or unlawfully in any such place either obtains any document, sketch, model, or knowledge of anything which he is not entitled to obtain, or when outside any such place attempts to take without authority any sketch of such place; or where a person having possession of any document or information of the kind which has been obtained by any act constituting an offence under this statute, or which has been confidentially intrusted to him by some officer of Her Majesty, communicates the same to any person to whom it ought not in the interest of the State to be communicated, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be, on conviction, liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year, or to a fine, or to both imprisonment and fine. Any act declared by this section to be a misdemeanour shall, if the intention were to communicate information to a foreign state, or if the communication be made to any agent of a foreign state, be a felony, and render the offender liable, at the discretion of the Court, to penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than five years, or to imprisonment not exceeding two years with or without hard labour. Breaches of official trust of the same character committed by persons who have held or who are holding office under the Queen, or by persons holding a Government contract which involves an obligation of secrecy, are to be similarly punished. A prosecution under the Act is not to be instituted except by or with the consent of the Attorney-General.—[100] **Passenger Acts Amendment Act**, '89 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 59—royal assent Aug. 12th). A Government measure which enacts that for the purposes of the 52nd sect. of the Passengers Act, '55, and the 15th sect. of the Passengers Act Amendment Act, '63, the term "passenger ship" shall signify every description of sea-going vessel carrying one or more passenger or passengers on any voyage from any place in Her Majesty's dominions to any place whatever.—[101] **Paymaster General Act**, '89 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 55—royal assent Aug. 26th) amends the Acts relating to the office of Paymaster-General, and makes better provision for the discharge of the duties of that office.—[102] **Poor Law Act**, '89 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 56—royal assent Aug. 30th), amends the law respecting children in workhouses, and respecting the borrowing of money by guardians and managers of district schools, and respecting the managers of the Metropolitan asylum district. It enacts, among other things, that where a child is maintained by the guardians of any union, and was deserted by its parent, the guardians may at any time resolve that such child shall be under the control of

the guardians until it reaches the age, if a boy of 16, and if a girl of 18 years, and thereupon until the child reaches that age all the powers and rights of such parent in respect of that child shall vest in the guardians. The guardians may rescind their resolution, and powers to determine it in certain circumstances are given to a court of summary jurisdiction. Where a parent is imprisoned in respect of an offence committed against a child, the section shall apply as if the child had been deserted by that parent, but the section is not to relieve any person from any liability to contribute to the maintenance of the child.—[103] **Poor Rate (Metropolis) Bill**, proposed to equalise the poor rate over the entire Metropolitan area; second reading moved by Mr. Pickersgill (May 20th). Mr. Ritchie said several of the poorer Metropolitan parishes would be considerable losers by the proposal. Bill rejected by 217 to 181.—[104] **Prevention of Cruelty to, and Protection of Children Act** (see sect. 72). **Princes of Wales' Children Act** (see sect. 47). **Private Bill Procedure (Scotland) Bill** (see sect. 87).—[105] **Public Health Act**, '89 (52 & 53 Vict., ch. 64—royal assent Aug. 30th), was passed to remove doubts as to the power of the Local Government Board to make regulations respecting cholera.—[106] **Public Libraries Acts Amendment Act**, '89 (52 Vict., ch. 9—royal assent May 31st), enables Commissioners separately appointed under the principal Acts for any two or more adjoining parishes, with the consent of the vestries of such parishes, to agree to share the cost of the purchase, erection, repair and maintenance of any library building situate in one of such parishes, cost of books, and of all other expenses connected with the same.—[107] **Public Trustees**. The Lord Chancellor, July 1st, presented a bill for the appointment of a public trustee (passed the Lords, but withdrawn in Commons).—[108] **Public Works Loans Act**, '89 (52 & 53 Vict., ch. 71—royal assent Aug. 30th), empowers the issue by the National Debt Commissioners of any sums not exceeding £2,000,000 for the purpose of loans by the Public Works Loans Commissioners; £1,000,000 for the purpose of loans by the Irish Public Works Commissioners; and £25,000 for the purpose of loans by the Scotch Fishery Board.—[109] **Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment Act**, '89 (52 & 53 Vict., ch. 13—royal assent June 24th), enables the Land Commission to advance money to tenants to increase the size of their holdings by purchasing additional lands which are reasonable adjuncts to such holdings, but nothing in the Act is to authorise the making to any one tenant of a larger advance than that which the Land Commission is authorised to sanction to any one purchaser under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act. The additional land is not to exceed ten acres, unless the land so purchased is valued at an annual sum not exceeding £10 Government value.—[110] **Registration of County Electors (Extension of Time) Act**, '89 (52 & 53 Vict., ch. 29), introduced by Mr. Hobhouse, enacts that in each of the years '89 and '90 the revision of the lists of parliamentary voters and county electors may be later than Oct. 1st, so that it be not later than Oct. 30th, and every county register shall be completed on or before Nov. 30th, and shall come into operation on Jan. 1st. Nothing in the Act is to alter the dates for the completion and coming into operation of the Burgess roll for any municipal borough.—[111] **Regulation of**

Railways Act, '89 (52 & 53 Vict., ch. 57—royal assent Aug. 30th), empowers the Board of Trade from time to time to order a railway company within a limited time to adopt the block system on all or any of their lines open for the public conveyance of passengers, to provide for the interlocking of points and signals on or in connection with all or any of such railways, and to provide for and use on all their passenger trains continuous brakes, complying with certain defined requirements of the Board. Periodical returns of overtime worked by persons whose duty involves the safety of trains or passengers are to be made to the Board of Trade. Every passenger shall on request by an officer or servant of the company either produce, and if so requested deliver up, a ticket showing that his fare is paid, or pay his fare from the place whence he started, or give the officer or servant his name and address; and in case of default shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding forty shillings. From and after a date to be fixed by the Board of Trade, and subject to exceptions which may be allowed by such order, every passenger ticket is to have the fare printed or written thereon.—[112] Mr. Bradlaugh, April 12th, moved the second reading of the **Religious Prosecutions Abolition Bill**, the object of which was to abolish prosecutions for the expression of opinion on matters of religion. The measure was opposed by the Government, and thrown out by 141 to 46.—[113] **Removal of Wrecks Act**, '77, **Amendment Act**, '89 (52 Vict., ch. 5—royal assent May 31st). Bill introduced by Sir F. Birkbeck, and read a second time March 27th. The principal Act authorised the removal of such wrecks only as were, or were likely to be, an obstruction or danger to navigation; and doubts had been raised if the Act extended to the removal of wrecks which were an obstruction or danger to lifeboats in their work of saving life and property. The amending Act of '89 extends the Act of '77 so as to make it meet the case of wrecks which are likely to hamper or endanger the movements of the lifeboats of the Royal National Life Boat Institution.—[114] **Revenue Act**, '89 (52 & 53 Vict., ch. 42—royal assent Aug. 26th), prohibits the importation of books first published in any country other than the United Kingdom, wherein there is a subsisting copyright in the United Kingdom, printed or reprinted in any country other than that in which they were first published, and as to which the owner of the copyright has given the British Customs the notice and declaration required by statute; also the importation of tobacco cut and compressed by mechanical or other means; also the importation of any imitation coin purporting to be or resembling British coin. The allowance to be made under section 141 of the 5 & 6 Vict., ch. 35, on prepayment of income tax, is to be at the rate of 23 per cent. per annum in lieu of 4 per cent. per annum.—[115] **Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill**, which was to prohibit such sale on Sundays in England, except in the case of lodgers and *bona-fide* travellers as defined by the Licensing Acts '72-4, was introduced by Mr. J. C. Stevenson; second reading carried by 179 to 157, majority 22, on March 27th. Withdrawn July 12th, the promoters being unable to obtain further opportunities of proceeding with the measure.—[116] **Secretary for Scotland Act**, '89 (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 16—royal assent July

5th), is to remove doubts which have been entertained as to whether the functions of the Secretary for War have been transferred to the Secretary for Scotland by virtue of the Act of '87, and enacts that nothing in the principal Act shall affect or be deemed to have affected any powers, duties or functions of any of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of State as Secretary for the War Department.—[117] *Settled Land Act '89* (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 36—royal assent Aug. 12th), provides that any building, lease or agreement under the Settled Land Act of '82 may contain an option, to be exercised at any time within an agreed number of years, not exceeding ten, for the lessee to purchase the land leased at a price fixed at the time of the making of the lease or agreement, such price to be the best which, having regard to the rent reserved, can reasonably be obtained, and to be either a fixed sum of money or such a sum as shall be equal to a stated number of years' purchase of the highest rent reserved by the lease or agreement. The price when received is to be for all purposes capital money arising under the original Act.—*Shannon Drainage Bill*, see sect. 83.—[118] *Shops Weekly Half-Holiday Bill*, introduced by Sir J. Lubbock, dropped, no opportunity for discussion on second reading having been found.—*Suak Drainage Bill*, see sect. 83.—[119] *Sugar Convention Bill*. Baron H. de Worms introduced, April 12th, the bill to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect a convention made Aug. 30th, '88, in relation to bounties on the exportation of sugar. The object of the principal clause of the measure was to enable Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to give effect to the decision of the majority of the powers under the Sugar Convention to prohibit the importation of bounty-fed sugar, except in transit; but this could only be done after the fact that bounties had been given was established by the decision of the majority of the signatory powers. While the prohibition was in force sugar coming from any country dealt with would come under the Customs Act, like false coin, pirated books, improperly marked cutlery, and other articles of the same sort. Second reading was in the first instance fixed for May 14th, but before that day arrived it was postponed until after Whitsuntide, the question being, in the language of Mr. W. H. Smith, not one of immediate and pressing importance, and there being other measures which required the early consideration of the House. Bill withdrawn Aug. 22nd.—*Superannuation Bill*, introduced by Mr. Jackson, withdrawn Aug. 22nd.—[120] *Technical Instruction Bill*, introduced by Sir William Hart-Dyke, received royal assent Aug. 30th as the *Technical Instruction Act '89* (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 76), is an Act to facilitate the provision of technical instruction, and empowers a "local authority" (which expression is defined to mean the council of any county or borough, and any urban sanitary authority within the meaning of the Public Health Acts) from time to time out of the local rate to supply or aid the supply of technical or manual instruction, to such extent and on such terms, as the authority may think expedient, subject to certain restrictions, among which is that the authority shall not out of the local rate supply, or aid the supply, of such instruction to scholars receiving instruction at an elementary school in the obligatory or standard subjects prescribed by the Education Depart-

ment. The amount of the rate to be raised in any one year for the purposes of the Act is not to exceed one penny in the pound. The conditions on which parliamentary grants may be made in aid of technical or manual instruction are to be those contained in the minutes of the Department of Science and Art in force for the time being.—[121] *Theatres (County of London) Bill*, the object of which was to place all theatres and music halls in the Metropolis under the Home Office; second reading moved by Mr. Dixon Hartland (May 8th). The Home Secretary said the County Council would no doubt soon find out what further powers they required, and he would be glad to assist them in all that was necessary to secure the public safety. Motion for second reading negatived. (See also sect. 89).—[122] *Tithe Rent-charge Recovery Bill*, introduced by the Home Secretary, who, when moving second reading, July 18th, said it dealt merely with the one small branch of the large question of tithe—viz., recovery, and substituted for the only practicable existing method of recovery—viz., distraint, proceedings in the County Court. Mr. H. Gardner moved, and Mr. Dillwyn seconded, an amendment for the rejection of the bill, and the amendment was supported by Sir W. Harcourt, but was defeated by 212 to 160, second reading being then carried by 208 to 151. In committee Mr. Gray moved an instruction providing that tithe rent-charge should be recoverable from the landlord only, but this was defeated by 145 to 141. The Attorney-General stated, Aug. 14th, that the Government were prepared so to amend the bill as to make the owner instead of the occupier liable for tithe rent-charge. On the ministerial amendments being formulated, the Speaker expressed the opinion that the changes proposed were so considerable that the proper course would be to abandon the bill and introduce a new one. Bill withdrawn Aug. 16th, and no further ministerial proposals made on the subject.—[123] *Trust Funds Investment Bill*, proposed to give trustees a wider area of choice in the matters of the investment of trust funds than they had hitherto possessed; second reading moved by Mr. Cozens-Hardy April 3rd. Motion agreed to; bill passed both Houses, and as the *Trust Investment Act '89* (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 39), received royal assent Aug. 12th. It amends the law relating to the investment of trust funds by enacting that it shall be lawful for a trustee, unless expressly forbidden by the instrument (if any) creating the trust, to invest any trust funds in his hands in a variety of stocks, funds, and securities, including, besides the Government securities of the United Kingdom, real or heritable securities in Great Britain or Ireland, stock of the Bank of England or the Bank of Ireland, India 3½ per cent. stock, or India 3 per cent. stock, any securities the interest of which is guaranteed by Parliament, Metropolitan Board of Works Consolidated Stock, or stock which may hereafter be created by the London County Council, or debenture stock which may be created by the Metropolitan Police Receiver; in debenture or rent-charge or guaranteed or preference stock of any railway in Great Britain or Ireland incorporated by Act, and having during each of the ten years last past before the date of investment paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent. per annum on its ordinary stock; India Railway Debenture Stock guaranteed by the Indian Government;

India Railway Stock upon which a fixed or paid minimum dividend in sterling is guaranteed by the Government of India; debenture or guaranteed or preference stock of any water company in the United Kingdom incorporated by special Act or Royal Charter, and having during each of the ten years last past before the date of investment paid a dividend of not less than 5 per cent. per annum on its ordinary stock; nominal or inscribed stock issued or to be issued by the corporation of any municipal borough having a population exceeding 50,000, or by any county council, under the authority of any Act; in nominal or inscribed stock issued or to be issued by any commissioners incorporated by Act for the purpose of supplying water, and having a compulsory rating power over an area containing a population exceeding 50,000, provided that during each of the ten years last past before the date of investment the rates levied by the Commissioners shall not have exceeded 80 per cent. of the amount authorised by law to be levied.—[124] **Universities (Scotland) Act, '89** (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 55), a lengthy and important measure passed with a view of making provision for the better administration and endowment of the Universities of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, and for improving and regulating the course of study therein.—[125] **Weights and Measures Act, '89** (52 & 53 Vict. ch. 21)—royal assent July 26th—is a measure of great importance, especially to those engaged in trade. It provides that every weighing instrument used for trade shall be verified and stamped by an inspector of weights and measures, and every person who, after the expiration of twelve months from the commencement of the Act, uses or has in his possession for use for trade any weighing instrument not stamped as required by the Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5, or in the case of a second offence £5. The Court may sentence any person convicted under the principal Act, or this Act, for a second or subsequent offence, when it is of opinion that such offence was committed with intent to defraud, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two months. Sects. 16 and 46 of the principal Act, which respectively relate to the measure or capacity for goods formerly sold by heaped measure, and gave power to stamp measures made partly of metal and partly of glass, are repealed. The Board of Trade is empowered to cause such new denominations of standards for the measurement of electricity, temperature, pressure, or gravities as appear to them to be required for use for trade to be made and duly verified, and these new denominations of standards when approved by Her Majesty in Council are to be Board of Trade standards. The Board may appoint an officer to hold a local inquiry with respect to the administration of the law relating to weights and measures within the jurisdiction of any local authority, and the Board is to provide for the holding of examinations for the purpose of ascertaining whether persons acting or appointed to act as inspectors of weights and measures are properly qualified; but in the case of persons appointed before the commencement of the Act the passing of an examination is permissive. Where a person is convicted of any offence under this or the principal Act, the Court may cause such conviction to be published in such manner as it thinks desirable. All coal is to

be sold by weight only, except where, by the written consent of the purchaser, it is sold by boat-load, or by waggons or tubs delivered from the colliery into the works of the purchaser. When any quantity of coal exceeding 2 cwt. is delivered by means of any vehicle to a purchaser, the seller of the coal is to deliver or cause to be delivered, or to be sent by post or otherwise, to the purchaser or to his servant, before any part of the coal is unloaded, a ticket or note setting forth the weight of coal, and if in sacks how many, the weight of coal and vehicle, the tare weight of vehicle, and the net weight of coal delivered. Default in complying with these requirements, or the delivery of a less quantity than is stated on the ticket, renders the offender liable to a fine. The Act is to come into operation on Jan. 1st, '90.—[126] **Welsh Intermediate Education Bill** (see sect. 80).—[126] **Western Australia Constitution Bill**, to enable Her Majesty to assent to a bill for conferring a constitution on Western Australia, introduced by Baron H. De Worms, withdrawn Aug. 26th, with the understanding that the subject will be dealt with next session.—[127] **Colonisation**. The Select Committee appointed, April 15th, "to inquire into various schemes which have been proposed to the Government to facilitate emigration from the congested districts of the United Kingdom to the British Colonies or elsewhere; to examine into the results of any schemes which have received practical trial in recent years, and to report generally, whether in their opinion it is desirable that further facilities should be given to promote emigration; and, if so, upon the means by and the conditions under which such emigration can best be carried out, and the quarters to which it can most advantageously be directed," reported, July 23rd, stating that it would not be in their power to conclude their investigations, and recommending their reappointment next session.—[128] **Emigration and Immigration (Foreigners)**. The Commons Committee reappointed, Mar. 25th, "to inquire into the laws existing in the United States and elsewhere on the subject of the immigration of destitute aliens, and as to the extent and effect of such immigration into the United Kingdom, and to report whether it is desirable to impose any, and, if so, what, restrictions on such immigration," reported Aug. 8th. They said that, speaking in general terms, the movement of population may be said to be now from east to west, and they stated that the number of emigrants from Germany during the five years ending '85 amounted to 817,000, or, adding 162,000 unreported cases, to 979,000. In Russia they found the same movement of population, and Hungary and Italy also swelled the tide of migration. In France there was an increase of alien residents from 801,754 in '76 to 1,115,814 in '86, the nations which contributed most largely to it being Germany, Italy, and Belgium. The proportion of the foreign to the total population of England and Wales has been increasing ever since '51, when there was one foreigner to every 350 persons enumerated, as compared with one to every 230 in '61 and one to every 220 in '81. In '71 the number of foreigners enumerated in England and Wales was 100,638, in '81 it was 118,031. The largest number of foreigners came from Germany, Russia (including Poland), France, and Italy. The number of Frenchmen

resident in this country showed a decrease in '81. The census figures for the whole United Kingdom showed, in '71, 114,000, and in '81, 136,000 foreign residents. The rate of immigration has been greater since '81 than at any recent period, but the Committee were unable to determine what the number of immigrants since that date had actually been. Mr. Patrick, one of the witnesses examined, considered that about one-third of all the immigrants arriving at the port of London were poor, and about one-sixth absolutely destitute, without any baggage, and clad in the most wretched manner. The general conclusions to be derived from the evidence, say the Committee, were as follow:—"1. It is impossible to state with accuracy the number of aliens at present in the United Kingdom. There are no means, as in America and nearly all Continental countries, for checking the number of immigrants that arrive with the intention of settling here. 2. Judging from such evidence as could be obtained, it appears that, though the number is not sufficiently large to create alarm, the proportion of the alien to the native population has been for many years and is on the increase. 3. The better class of immigrants only arrive in transit to other countries (chiefly America), but the poorest and worst class remain here. These latter, as they prosper and make a little money, often move on and make way for other poor aliens. 4. The distribution of these poor aliens, both as regards localities and trades, is such that the pressure occasioned is out of proportion to their numbers. 5. They are confined to a few towns, and generally to a special part of such towns; and the trades they chiefly affect are those of tailoring, shoemaking, and cabinet-making. 6. In these trades, for a time at least, they work for less wages than British workmen do, and always for longer hours. 7. Their physical condition is inferior to that of the British workmen; but their health appears to be good, notwithstanding the neglect of all sanitary laws. They are quick at learning, moral, frugal, and thrifty, and inoffensive as citizens, but generally very dirty and uncleanly in their habits." The recommendations made by the Committee were as follow:—"1. That measures should be adopted to ascertain with greater accuracy, and more frequently than the decennial census provides, the number of aliens that remain in this country. 2. That measures should be adopted to secure a complete annual record of the number of alien steerage and deck passengers arriving and departing at the ports of the United Kingdom from and to ports in Europe, and that such annual record should be laid before Parliament. 3. That measures should be adopted to provide for a record of the names, sexes, ages, occupations, nationalities, and destination of all alien steerage and deck passengers arriving at ports of the United Kingdom, and not in possession of through tickets to other countries. 4. That British consuls at European seaports especially those in proximity to the United Kingdom, be instructed to direct special attention to the collection of information on the subject of the emigration of destitute persons to the United Kingdom. And 5. That while your Committee see great difficulties in the way of enforcing laws similar to those of the United States and certain other countries against the importation of pauper and destitute aliens, and while they are not prepared to recommend

such legislation at present, they contemplate the possibility of such legislation becoming necessary in the future, in view of the crowded condition of our great towns, the extreme pressure for existence among the poorer part of the population, and the tendency of destitute foreigners to reduce still lower the social and material condition of our own poor."—[129] **Friendly Societies.** The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed July '88, and re-appointed Feb. 28th, '89, "to inquire into, and report upon, the operation of section 30 of 'The Friendly Societies Act, '75,' as amended by subsequent Acts, and into the organisation or general condition of societies and companies to which the said section applies, and to suggest what amendment of the law (if any) is required to ensure the better management of such societies and companies, and the more complete protection of the interests of their members," presented their report Aug. 6th, '89. The evidence led the committee to the conclusion that, "although the Friendly Societies Act ('75) had proved, to a certain extent, a safeguard to the interests of members of Collecting Friendly Societies and policy-holders in Industrial Assurance Companies, and sufficiently stringent to sweep away altogether some of the worst of the societies existing at the time of its enactment, it required amendment, extension, and strengthening in more respects than one. They explained that section 30 of the Act in question, as amended, applied only to societies (registered or unregistered) receiving contributions by means of collectors at a greater distance than ten miles from the registered office or principal place of business, and to companies, as defined by 'The Life Assurance Companies Act, '70,' in respect of assurances for which premiums are received by means of collectors at less periodical intervals than two months, and at a greater distance than ten miles from the head office of the company. Apparently, a company which does not grant assurances on any one life for less than £50 would be entirely outside the operation of the section; and companies which do not issue or become liable under policies on human life, nor grant annuities upon human life, would appear to be exempt, not only from section 30, but also from the provisions of the Life Assurance Companies Act." On the subject of infantile and juvenile assurances the committee remarked, "the public sympathy and indignation having been aroused by recent cases which have come to light, in which the money insured for on the death of infants appears to have acted as an incentive to neglect and even to murder of children, your committee directed their inquiries with special care to this branch of the subject. Several witnesses, including two coroners, expressed a strong belief, not only that infant insurance is an incentive to crime, inasmuch as it familiarises the parent or guardians with the prospect of pecuniary benefit on the death of the child insured, but that a wide-spread system exists under which much neglect, cruelty, and crime takes place with impunity." The committee were convinced "that the allegations of culpable and even wilful neglect or violence resulting in the death of children have been, in some cases, well founded; and that the object of such neglect and violence has not been disconnected with the sums payable on the death of the children. It should be added that, from the nature of the cases, it is almost impossible to obtain direct

and inculcating evidence of criminality of this character, which is chiefly committed by a single individual in the privacy of home. Your committee believe that sufficient precautions are wanting to prevent larger sums than those authorised by the Act being insured for and paid on a child's death." Before proceeding to suggest amendments of the law the committee expressed their opinion of the general value of the system of assurance by companies and societies depending on collectors. The committee proceeded to make recommendations of the most elaborate and minute character. They suggested that a bill affecting all collecting societies and industrial assurance companies now under the provisions of section 30 of the Act of '75 should be prepared, to include all such provisions of the said Act as might be deemed applicable, with such alterations and modifications thereto as might be considered desirable, and that the provisions included in the Bill shall provide, among other things, for a reconstitution of the registry of friendly societies' chief office which should be termed "The Central Office," and in which should be vested very considerable powers. As regards both collecting friendly societies and industrial assurance companies they would abolish the ten miles limit laid down in section 30 of the Act, and provide that all societies and companies receiving contributions by means of collectors should be constituted into a distinct class, and placed under the operation of the proposed Act. The central office should be empowered, *inter alia*, whenever it should appear to it the proper course to pursue in the interests of the members or policy holders, to appoint an official receiver, having the same powers as the committee of management; at any time, on its own motion, or at the instance of members or other persons interested, to appoint one or more inspectors to hold an inquiry into the society's affairs; to order the dissolution of a society, and to direct the realisation of the assets, and to make an award of dissolution of the funds. The committee also thought it should not be lawful to assure any child under ten years of age in more than one society or company. All societies and companies, once in five years, should make valuation returns to the central office. As regards collecting friendly societies only, the committee would enact that it should not be lawful for any society to which the proposed Act should apply to use the title "Friendly Society," unless prefixed by the word "collecting," that no person should become a member of any collecting society unless and until he has reached the age of sixteen years; and they recommended that all societies should be registered, the right of refusal to register any rule or rules to be conferred on the "central office," with an appeal to the society as provided under section 11 of the act of '75; no society to be registered until the applicants for registry should have deposited with the central office the sum of £500, to be retained until the annual income from members' contributions amounted to £1,000 and the first valuation has been made. If such valuation showed a deficiency, then the £500 should be retained until the next valuation, and if that showed a deficiency the central office should have power to order the society to be dissolved, and to repay the £500, less any claims by members of the society.—In the Provisions Industrial Assurance Companies only

the committee would enact that all life assurance associations receiving contributions by means of collectors, where not registered either at the Friendly Societies Office or the Joint Stock Companies Office, should be declared illegal if not so registered say within twelve months from the passing of the Act; annual returns in respect of industrial assurance business and valuation returns should be made to the central office, and should be similar in form and subject to similar provisions as should be laid down for collecting societies; that it should be in the discretion of the central office if it appeared that any company was not in a position to meet its engagements, or that the business was carried on in an unsatisfactory manner, to withdraw the privilege as to infantile insurance (in respect of new contracts), and to advertise the withdrawal as widely as might appear desirable; that wherever it should appear clear to the central office that the company would be unable to meet its engagements the office should be enabled to make application to the court; and that it should not be lawful for any industrial assurance company to distribute in any year a dividend, including bonus, amounting to more than 10 per cent. upon the paid up capital of the company, the remainder of the profits to be divided among the policy holders. On the question of Infantile and Juvenile Insurance the committee recommended that the age for the insurance of juveniles be extended from ten years to sixteen, making the scale as follows:—Under 5 years of age, £4; over 5 and under 10, £6; over 10 and under 16, £8; these to be the total sums to be insured for on death or payable whether by one or more societies or companies. The committee were strongly of opinion that the Registrar General should add to the form of medical certificate of death a column demanding particulars of insurances on the life of deceased, of whatever age, to be filled up by the medical man, and stating how long the doctor signing such certificate had attended the deceased. In passing from this subject the Committee desired to record their conviction that the evils possible under the law as it exists were by no means limited to infantile insurance.—Grants to Members of the Royal Family (see sect. 47).—[130] House of Lords, Officers of. In a report from the Select Committee on the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments and the office of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, issued in August, it was stated that a sub-committee had recommended certain changes in the way of reduction of the salaries of certain officers of the House, and the modification or abolition of other offices, by which it was estimated that a net saving would be effected of £8,574, in addition to £300 saved in the Public Buildings Vote for the house of one of the officers. The Committee were of opinion that these recommendations should be adopted.—[131] Hop Industry. A Select Committee of the House of Commons was (July 31st) appointed to inquire into the causes which have produced the steady decrease in the acreage of land under hop cultivation, and the serious displacement of labour occasioned thereby, and to report as to the best means, if any, of providing a remedy. The Committee met, Aug. 8th, and agreed to report stating that they had been unable at that period of the session to inquire into the subject referred to them, and recommending that a committee on the same subject

should be appointed on the next session.—[132] **Irish Society and City Companies (Irish Estates).** The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed, July 4th, "to inquire and report as to the terms of the charters or other instruments by which their estates in Ireland were granted to the Irish Society and to the City Companies, and as to the trusts and obligations, if any, attaching to the ownership of such estates, and as to the mode in which the sale of their estates has been effected, or can be effected consistently with such trusts and obligations as may be shown to have existed or now exist," took certain evidence, but felt that at that late period of the session it would be impossible to conclude the inquiry, and therefore reported, July 30th, recommending that a committee on the same subject should be appointed next session.—[133] **Private Bills (Alteration of Memorandum of Association).** A joint committee of the two Houses was, in August, appointed to consider and report under what circumstances, or upon what conditions, if any, private bills altering the terms of the Memorandum of Association of companies ought to be allowed to pass. The committee reported, Aug. 12th, that it was expedient that power be given by a general act to companies incorporated under the Companies Acts to alter or extend by special resolution their memorandum of association within certain limits, and subject to certain conditions, subject to the confirmation of the High Court of Justice in England and Ireland, and the Court of Session in Scotland, provided that every member of the company, who by himself, or his authorised agent, had expressed his dissent from such special resolution at either of the meetings held for passing or confirming the same, and every holder of debentures or debenture stock charged on the undertaking of the company, and any person or class of persons whose interests would, in the opinion of the court, be directly affected by the proposed alterations, should, subject to rules to be made for the purpose by the court, have power to appear before the court and show cause against the confirmation of such special resolution. Inasmuch as a considerable interval might elapse before such a general law could be passed, and it would not be right in the meantime to place an absolute barrier in the way of obtaining an alteration in a memorandum of association, the committee made suggestions as to the method in which bills for that purpose should be dealt with by Parliament.—[134] **Small Holdings.** A Select Committee was (Mar. 15th) appointed to inquire into the facilities which exist for the creation of small holdings in land in Great Britain; whether, either in connection with an improved system of local government or otherwise, those facilities might be extended; whether, in recent years, there had been any diminution in the number of small owners and cultivators of land; and whether there was any evidence to show that such diminution was due to legislation. The committee reported on Aug. 9th, stating that they had taken evidence, but as it would not be in their power to make a full report in the present session, they had agreed to report the evidence, and to recommend that a committee on the same subject be appointed next session.—[135] **Sweating System** (see also preceding article sect. 25 and Session, sect. 71 in '89 ed.). This committee was re-

pointed in '89; it reported further in May directing the evidence taken up to that time to be printed, and again in August. In this last-mentioned report they stated that they had sat to receive evidence on seventy-one occasions, and had examined two hundred and ninety-one witnesses, comprising clergymen and ministers of various denominations, physicians, statisticians, Government officials, trade societies, co-operative societies, Jewish board of guardians, medical officers of health, factory and sanitary inspectors, journalists, manufacturers, middlemen, factors, managers, superintendents, foremen, factory hands, workshop hands, home workers, labourers, and persons interested in social subjects, as to the prevalence of "sweating," in the following trades:—Clothing, boots and shoes, cabinet making and upholstery, shirt making, mantle making, furriers, saddlery and army accoutrements, nails, chains, gun locks, nuts and bolts, cutlery, and waterproofing. The localities investigated comprised London, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheffield, Newcastle, Leeds, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Walsall, Dudley, and Cradley-heath, and district. They had also inquired into the sweating system as it affects Government contracts. Having regard to the late period of the session, and the fact that they had so lately concluded taking evidence, the committee felt that they must defer the further consideration of their report until next session, in order that they might have ample time to weigh the evidence and discuss the report. They had therefore directed the minutes of evidence, together with an appendix, to be laid before their lordships, and they expressed the hope that they might be re-appointed next session for the purpose of making a full report on the evidence taken by them.—[136] **Town Holdings.** The Commons Committee directed to inquire into "the terms of occupation and the compensation for improvements possessed by the occupiers of town houses and holdings in Great Britain and Ireland; and to inquire into the expediency of giving the leaseholders facilities for the purchase of the fee simple of their property, and also into the question of imposing a direct assessment on the owners of ground rents, and on the owners of increased values imparted to land by building operations or other improvements," was re-appointed Feb. 22nd. The committee was appointed in 1886, and re-appointed in 1887, 1888, and 1889, and during those years they examined one hundred and three witnesses, but none of these were from Scotland, nor is the case of Scotland considered in their report. Some evidence was taken on the question of imposing a direct assessment on the owners of ground rents, and on the owners of increased values imparted to land by building operations or other improvements, but the committee thought it would be desirable to take further evidence on this question, and it is therefore not dealt with in their present report. This report, which after numerous sittings was presented July 12th, is the amended draft submitted by Mr. L. Fry, the chairman. Two other draft reports were laid before the committee, one by Mr. Lees Knowles, its general conclusions and recommendations being to leave leases alone, but to give further enabling powers to limited landowners and corporations, and to make special provision for dissenting chapels; and the other by Mr. Lawson on the well-known

lines of his Leaseholds Enfranchisement Bill (see sect. 83). Mr. Lawson's draft was rejected by nine to seven, after which the committee decided against Mr. Knowles' proposal, and in favour of reading the chairman's draft a second time by ten to six. This last was amended and presented to the House as the report of the committee. It describes the principal tenures on which houses and other buildings have been and are being erected in the towns of England and Wales, the leasehold system being, they say, by far the most usual in the metropolis and its suburbs, and in many of the towns of the South and West of England. They next discuss the question of the terms of occupation and right of compensation for improvements, and are not prepared generally to recommend the adoption of a measure giving tenants under existing contracts a statutory right to the value either of improvements or of goodwill on the termination of their tenancies; they are however in favour of giving compensation to all tenants on an equitable basis for alterations for improving the sanitary condition of the premises. With regard to future contracts of tenancy the committee think no injustice would be involved in such an alteration of the law as would entitle the tenant of trade or business premises, on the expiration of his tenancy, to compensation for such improvements as he might have *bond-fide* made for the purpose of carrying on his trade or business, and as might have added to the permanent letting value of the premises. This right should be limited to the case of trading and business premises, and its exercise would have to be strictly safeguarded so as to prevent its being used by a tenant to annoy or embarrass the lessor. In no case should a tenant be entitled to compensation for improvements if his landlord was willing to renew his lease at a fair rent, independently of the value of such improvements, and care would have to be taken not to give a right to compensation against a landlord who might himself be only a lessee, unless he had a corresponding right against the freeholder. They can see objection to the adoption of the suggestion that under either an existing or a future contract of tenancy, a tenant, whether of business premises or of a dwelling house, effecting substantial improvements with the previous written consent of the landlord, should be entitled to claim compensation on the expiration of the tenancy. On the question of the expediency of giving leaseholders facilities to purchase the fee simple of their holdings the committee were not of opinion that leasehold enfranchisement would on the whole have much practical effect in improving the quality of the houses built, though under some circumstances, as where terms of leases are very short, or (as under the life system) of uncertain duration, it would have this effect. While they were unable to recommend the adoption of any general scheme of compulsory leasehold enfranchisement, such as those which had been proposed to them, they were of opinion that there were places where some plan for facilitating the acquisition by leaseholders of the freehold of their houses might, with advantage, be put into operation in regards limited areas, in which there are a large proportion of occupying leaseholders of the industrial classes (including cloths and small traders) who were able and willing to purchase the reversion of their

properties; and the best practical solution of how to enable those classes to become more generally owners of their homes, was likely to be found in the exercise by local bodies of powers to be conferred upon them under certain defined circumstances. For instance, if it should appear that there are areas occupied exclusively, or very largely, by the dwellings of these classes, where the majority of the occupiers are leaseholders and are desirous of purchasing the freehold of their houses: and if in such cases the local authority should be of opinion that habits of thrift and industry would be promoted, and the prosperity of the district enhanced by enfranchisement, and should have reasonable grounds for believing that the powers to be conferred upon them could be exercised without loss, the committee think the local authority might properly be empowered to acquire by agreement, or, if necessary, by compulsory purchase, the reversionary interests in the property within the area in question, and to sell the reversions of their houses to such of the occupying leaseholders as had agreed to enfranchise, either at a price paid down at once, or payable in instalments over a period of years. The part of the property not so disposed of the authority should be empowered either to sell (subject to the right of pre-emption to the original owner being reserved) by public auction or by public tender, or to retain at its discretion. It might be proper that the exercise of these powers on the part of the local authority should be preceded by an inquiry under the direction of the Local Government Board. The Committee therefore recommended the adoption of a measure for empowering local authorities to facilitate enfranchisement in the manner already described. The committee also recommended a measure to provide for the commutation of leases for lives into fixed terms; that all religious bodies to whom land had been granted on lease by the freeholder for the erection of their places of worship and schools, should be empowered to purchase the fee, subject to the payment of fair compensation; that similar powers of purchase to those just mentioned might reasonably be granted to public educational bodies (not already possessing the requisite powers), when it is clear that they are acting in the public interest, and to registered co-operative and provident societies in respect of their halls and other buildings; and that public authorities and corporations should have the power to procure the enfranchisement of any house or building required for purposes of public or general utility. The Committee further expressed the opinion that the powers of tenants for life of estates under settlement in respect of grants of land for building purposes might with advantage be enlarged, and that every encouragement should be given to the granting of building leases for longer terms than ninety-nine years, as well as to making grants in fee farm, also that tenants for life should be enabled to grant leases with the option of purchasing the freehold. They therefore recommended that the powers of tenants for life to grant leases for ninety-nine years should be extended to terms of any length, and to perpetual grants in fee farm (without in either case the necessity of applying to the court), and also to granting leases with the option of purchasing the freehold. Finally the committee legislation to secure to tenants,

whether under existing or future contracts, the right to compensation at the expiration of the lease, on an equitable basis, for alterations made for improving the sanitary condition of their premises; and that a right to compensation at the expiration of the lease should be given to tenants under existing and future contracts for material improvements made with the previous written consent of the landlord. The case of Ireland is dealt with separately by the committee. They do not recommend the adoption of a measure of leasehold enfranchisement for Ireland, but they think the case made out for some alteration of the law so as to secure to tenants compensation for their improvements was stronger as regards Ireland than England, and with regard to future leases and contracts of tenancy they make a similar suggestion in the case of trading and business premises to that made in the case of England; and the recommendations regarding sanitary improvements, improvements with consent, conversion of life tenures, and for enabling religious and other bodies and societies to procure enfranchisement, should they think be also applied to Ireland (see also Act. 85).—[137] **Trustee Savings Banks.** On Mar. 21st a select committee of the House of Commons was re-appointed "to inquire into and report on (1) the Administration of Trustee Savings Banks under 'The Trustee Savings Banks Act, '63'; (2) The Powers, Duties, and Liabilities of the Trustees, Managers, and Officers of Trustee Savings Banks; (3) The relations of Trustee Savings Banks to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, the Registrar of Friendly Societies, and other offices or departments of the Government, so far as these relations affect the internal management of the affairs of the said Banks; and (4) The alleged assumption by certain Trustee Savings Banks of designations calculated to mislead depositors." The committee in their report, presented Aug. 2nd, say that the evidence before them tended to show that while in the case of the smaller banks, which are open for a few hours only in each week, such institutions do not, in some respects afford facilities equal to those of the Post Office Savings Banks, yet the larger banks, and especially those which are open every day of the week, compete on very favourable terms with the Post Office. It was certain that in some large towns, where the trustee savings banks have existed for many years, and have gained the confidence of the people, there is a marked preference for those banks over the Post Office banks. It appeared, therefore, to the committee that there was room for both. It became, therefore, all the more important to consider whether the banks as now constituted and managed, afford a reasonable security to the depositors. It cannot be too widely known, say the committee, that the Government is not responsible for the solvency of the trustee savings banks. It is responsible only to the trustees for so much of the money deposited in these banks as is forwarded to the Bank of England by the trustees. But there are no means of knowing whether these sums represent the total deposits or whether the provisions of the Savings Banks Acts are actually and properly carried out. Nor is the Government responsible for the proper application of the money withdrawn by the trustees. The National Debt Commissioners have no means

of knowing whether the statements of receipts and payments, and other statements rendered weekly or yearly, are accurate, except as to the amounts transmitted or withdrawn, or whether they truly represent the real condition of the bank. The provision in the Act of '87 for an examination into the affairs of a trustee savings bank, the committee regard as somewhat cumbrous; it is a measure which can only be taken when the bank is in an embarrassed condition. Such proceedings would compel the winding up of such bank, even if it should turn out to be perfectly solvent, and what is desirable is reasonable security against banks getting into a condition where inquiries of the kind become necessary. From the evidence given before the committee it appeared to them that the audit, where not continuous, was often of a very unsatisfactory character, and while the committee were unwilling to lay down any precise rule as to how it should be conducted, they concur in the opinion generally expressed by the witnesses, that no audit which is not continuous, and which does not include a comparison of a certain proportion of the pass-books with the ledgers, of the cash book with the ledgers, and of the yearly extracted list of balances with the ledgers was of much value, and that in every case an audit including such comparisons ought to be undertaken. As to the question by whom such audit should be carried out, they could not recommend that it should be performed by the Government, who would not, they think, undertake it without making themselves practically responsible to the depositors, but they were of opinion that the trustees and managers should be expressly empowered and advised to form a perfectly independent board and audit for all affiliated banks and be authorised to apply part of the surplus funds for this purpose. They recommend "that the board consist of six or seven persons of well-known position and responsibility, who shall not be paid officers of trustee savings banks; that it have power to appoint in each locality, as it sees fit, professional accountants as auditors, in such a way as to secure that the Savings Bank Acts are carried out in every particular, and to secure a continuous audit and a continuous examination, at uncertain times, of the pass-books and their comparison with the ledgers. That the board of audit have authority to move the Treasury to appoint a commissioner, under the Act of '87, to examine into any bank when it thinks fit. That the remuneration of the board and its expenses of audit be defrayed by contributions from the banks, and that the scale of payments and expenses be regulated by the National Debt Commissioners, who, your committee recommend, should be empowered to take steps to initiate, with the trustees, such a board of audit, and to frame a general scheme for its working." The committee further express the opinion that some actual discharge of the duties of trustee or manager should be a condition of the name being retained as such; and, in regard to the last question referred to them, they recommend that every depositor's pass-book shall have clearly printed upon the cover a notification that Government is in no way responsible or liable to depositors for money placed in the safe keeping of such banks.—[138] **Woods and Forests.** A select committee was (April 29th) appointed to inquire into the administration of the Department of the Woods

and Forests and Revenues of the Crown; it examined numerous witnesses, but as it was not in their power to conclude the investigation during the session, they recommended (July 26th) that a committee on the same subject should be reappointed next session.

Settled Estates Act. See LAND QUESTION ed. '88.

Settled Land Act, '89. See SESSION, sect. 117.

Severn Tunnel. (For the earlier history of this work see other eds.) This tunnel is 7664 yards long; the entrance on the English side is a cutting a mile long and as much as 60 feet deep at the lower end; and the approach from the Welsh side is about the same length and a similar depth. It was necessary to make large sea banks to keep out the high tides, as the approaches lie through marshlands. The tunnel is lined with brickwork from 2 ft. 3 in. to 3 ft. thick, imbedded in mortar of Portland cement. Sir John Hawkshaw was the engineer-in-chief. It should be added that the Severn tunnel is ventilated by means of a Guibal fan, which can discharge 240,000 feet of air per minute. A further development of the use of the tunnel took place in '88. The G.W. and L. & N.W. Railways concluded arrangements for the establishment of a direct service of fast trains between Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, and other important towns in the North of England and Scotland. At Bristol these trains form a connection with the up and down trains for the west. The journey by the Severn tunnel between Bristol and the North is an hour shorter than by any other route. A complete history of this great engineering scheme was contained in the volume entitled "The Severn Tunnel, its Construction and Difficulties," by Thomas A. Walker ('88).—It was stated in the middle of March '88 that the Great Western Railway Co. were apparently regaining their hold on the South Wales coal traffic by means of the Severn Tunnel. Although the aggregate output of coal in the district had increased, during February the seaborne quantity showed a decline, Cardiff sending nearly 13,000, Swansea 1,000, and Newport 5,000 tons less than in February '88; whilst for the two months, January and February, the Welsh ports showed only 68,855 tons, against 101,043 tons and 105,089 in '87 and '88 respectively.—It may be of interest to mention that on Oct. 24th a portion of Barnum's show from New York passed through the Tunnel on their way from Milford to London, the distance being calculated at 275 miles. This was an experiment to try the route as against Liverpool port.

Seychelles Islands, or Mahé Archipelago, are situated in the Indian Ocean, about 1000 miles north of Mauritius, of which British colony they are politically a part. The chief and largest island is Mahé, upon which is Port Victoria, the capital, harbour, and headquarters of H.M. East African squadron. Government is administered by a Chief Civil Commissioner and a Board, subordinate to the Governor of Mauritius. Exports, coconuts, coconut oil, sperm, vanilla, coffee, and cloves. For financial statistics, etc., see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Shah of Persia. See NASR-ED-DIN.

Shaw, Captain Eyre Massey, C.B., Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, to which he succeeded on the death of Mr. Braidwood, who was killed at the great fire in Tooley Street in

1861, was born at Monkstown, co. Cork, '30. Educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated. After serving a short time in the army he was appointed Superintendent of the Belfast Constabulary, which office he held until he received his present appointment. C.B. '79.

Shaw-Lefevre, The Rt. Hon. George J., was b. 1832. Educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. Benchers Inner Temple. He was Chief Secretary to the Admiralty ('71-4), Chief Commissioner of Works ('80-84), and Postmaster-General ('84-5). M.P. for Reading ('64-85). Bradford (April 21st, '86—re-elected July '86). He is a warm supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, and in the spring of '88 visited Ireland to investigate the condition of that country. He again visited Ireland last autumn, and made a tour in the disturbed districts. He has recently relinquished his pension of £2000 a year.

Sheffield and S. Yorks. Canal. For some time past a scheme has been on foot to connect that busy steel, iron and coal centre, Sheffield, with the port of Goole by means of a navigable waterway, especially for the heavy traffic, which in these days of competition is found to be so expensive by rail. At the end of Nov. '88 it was announced that a company had been registered to establish the new waterway. It was proposed to acquire the following undertakings, with the docks, harbours and works, and the rights connected therewith: (1) The navigation of the river Don, from Tinsley, in the parish of Sheffield, to Wilsch House, in the parish of Barnby-on-Don; (2) The Dearne and Dove Canal, commencing in the parish of Wath-upon-Deane, and terminating at or near Barnsley, by a junction with the Barnsley Canal; (3) The Stanforth and Keadby Canal, commencing from the river Don, to the river Trent; (4) The Sheffield Canal, from Sheffield parish to a junction with the Don at Tinsley. The initial capital is £30,000, and the first directors include the mayors of Sheffield and Barnsley and the president of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. It is proposed to make the waterway capable of taking barges to carry 700 tons, and sea-going steamers up to 400 tons, and the time of passage from Sheffield to the sea would be reduced from ten days to twenty-four hours. A town's meeting was held at Sheffield on March 6th, '89, when it was agreed to support the objects of the bill which had been deposited in Parliament. It was locally alleged that Sir E. Watkin, chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, the owners of the present navigation, was personally inclined to favour the scheme. It was reported in April that the project was receiving generous support from the Duke of Newcastle and Earl Fitzwilliam. Of the preliminary capital the Duke took one-fifth, or £5000, in shares, and the Earl £2555, with a conditional promise to increase. On May 24th the bill embodying the scheme was passed by a House of Lords committee unanimously, the company to be incorporated with a capital of £1,500,000. The committee stipulated that the payment to the M. S. & L. Railway Co. for canals required should be in a lump sum, and not by way of rent-charge. On Aug. 6th a Select Committee of the House of Commons passed the preamble of the bill authorising the scheme, which had already passed the Lords, and it was read a third time on Aug. 12th.

Sherborne School, Dorsetshire. Refounded by Edward VI. (the earliest school founded by

at monarch), 1550, re-organised 1870. Annual income £1,200. An Exhibition to either Univ. of £40 for four years falls vacant every year; pupils may also compete for Buxton Exhibitions £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed three other schools only. Pupils, 300. Head star, Rev. E. M. Young, M.A. Clerk to Governors, Mr. J. A. Ffooks. Motto (royal arms of Ed. VI.), "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" Some Alumni, Vice-Chancellor Knight-Bruce, Rt. Hon. Montague Bernard, Lewis Morris, Dr. J. M. Neale, Sir D. Forsyth, Wm. Forsyth, Q.C., etc.

Sheriff. On the "morrow of St. Martin" (Nov. 11th) the Lord Chancellor, the Lord High Treasurer, or if there be none the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord President and others of the Privy Council, and the Lord Chief Justice or any two or more of these great officers, with some of the judges of the High Court, meet at the Royal Courts of Justice, when the judges propose three persons from each county (with certain exceptions) for the office of sheriff; and the first of the three is in each instance nominated unless the person in question request to be relieved from serving on ground of ill health, want of sufficient means, or some other reason, and his excuse is accepted, when the next person on the list is nominated. The list, as revised in Council, is submitted to Her Majesty, who with a gold bodkin picks the names of those whom she selects to serve, and which are generally the names now appearing first. Only one sheriff is appointed for the two counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon. The sheriff of Lancashire is nominated by the Queen as Duchess of Lancaster, and the sheriff of Cornwall by the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall. The *liverymen of London* (q.v.) on Midsummer Day elect two sheriffs, who were until recently, but are now no longer, jointly sheriff of Middlesex, it being enacted by the Local Govt. Act that the Queen may appoint a sheriff for the new county of London, and a sheriff for the county of Middlesex, and that upon those sheriffs entering into office the sheriffs of London shall cease to have any authority except in the City. A sheriff holds office for one year. The custody of the county is committed to him, and in case of need he may call upon all the inhabitants to aid him in defending it or in arresting a felon, and the body of persons so assembled is termed the *posse comitatus*. He receives the judge when on circuit, accompanies him through the county, and sits beside him at criminal trials; nominates the grand jury, presides at the election of coroners, and has certain duties to fulfil in connection with parliamentary elections. He, or rather the under-sheriff, sits, aided by a jury, to assess damages in actions for tort in the superior courts where judgment has gone by default, and in certain cases to settle the amount of compensation under the Land Clauses Consolidation Acts (q.v.). Assisted by an under-sheriff and by other officers, he summons jurors, serves writs, gathers fines, and executes the judgments of the courts, including the judgment of death; he is liable for wrongfully imprisoning any person, but not for the escape of a prisoner from gaol. The sheriffs of London, in addition to their other duties, attend the Lord Mayor on state occasions, and at every court of aldermen; and they present petitions from the court of aldermen or common council

to the House of Commons at the bar of the House. For the recommendations made by a Lords Committee on the mode of appointment, etc., of sheriffs, see Session '88, sec. 66.

Ship Railway (Flexible Car System). This system is the invention of Mr. Wm. Smith, M. Inst. C.E. and Harbour Engineer of Aberdeen, and differs from the rigid car system of Capt. Eads, since it is designed to allow of the use of the usual railway gradients, and to admit of curves, shunts, points and crossings, and passing-places on a multiple line. The rigid car system entails a line practically dead straight and dead level. Mr. Smith's flexible car is made in sections, each carried on a compound bogie, made up of a series of trucks running on parallel lines. Each set of trucks is coupled together end to end, thus allowing of free lateral action for curves. Vertical flexibility is obtained by having the section of the platform or car supported by each bogie attached to it by only one centre-pin. The ship on the car would be water-borne—that is, sustained by water cushions at the bottom and the sides. This hydraulic cushion is a series of "U" shaped rubber-canvas tubes, partially filled with water. Upon the vessel being placed upon it, the water would be pressed upwards in the tubes until it rose to a line giving flotation. As the water in the cushion would obey the same hydrostatic laws as if out of it, the cushion would accommodate itself to every change of the ship's position in the climbing and descending of inclines. At the sea end of an actual ship railway, a submerged shipway would be built to a gradient of 1 in 50, and resting on a bed of masonry, leaving the rails in high relief and enclosed within a small wet dock. The sections of the car made up to suit the width of the ship, and having the hydraulic cushions set in position to form a bed, would be run down under water until the bottom of the car was below the bottom of the ship. Portions of the sides would be fixed and the whole hauled up, the vessel settling upon the hydraulic cushions, and neither vessel nor car needing further adjustment. It is claimed that by the flexible car system ship railways could be made over any country where railways are now made, and that their cost would be far less than ship canals, which are only practicable on special sites. Mr. Smith's suggested scheme for England is a line from London to Leeds, with a branch to Liverpool, a transverse line from Hull to Liverpool, and another from Shields to a point opposite Belfast, a line from Liverpool to Cardiff, and also one from Bristol to Southampton. Consult a paper read by Mr. Smith before the Congrès International des Travaux Maritimes, '89, and a paper read before the London Chamber of Commerce on Oct. 7th last.

Ships and Shipbuilding. As stated in our last edition these industries proved exceptionally active in '88, and the following complete figures will be of interest. During the year, to Christmas, when the returns were made up, there were built in the Clyde district 302 vessels, aggregating 280,037 tons, including 175 steamers of 228,850 tons and 127 sailing vessels of 51,187 tons. The sailing ships showed an increase in number of 4, and of tonnage amounting to 13,662 over '87, while the steamers showed a decrease in number of 28, and an increase in tonnage of 81,228. On the Tyne there were seventeen firms engaged

in shipbuilding during the year, and they turned out 213,205 tons, against 104,296 for '87. On the *Weir* in '88 there were 75 vessels launched, of 124,410 tons, against 47 vessels of 85,214 tons; of the seventy-five, seventy-three were of steel, one iron and steel, and one iron, while they were all, with one exception, screw steamers. According to an elaborate article in the *Times* of Jan. and '89, the total amount built all over the country in '88 was estimated at 800,000 tons, or the highest aggregate since '83. Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns showed that on Dec. 31st, 1888, there were 445 vessels of 811,468 tons gross register under construction, against 579 vessels of 439,335 tons on Dec. 31st, '87, while 539 vessels of 838,040 tons were launched in '88.—In the House of Commons, Dec. 19th, on the motion of Mr. Cochrane-Baillie, a return was ordered of the various European countries giving bounties or subsidies for the construction or running of ships, with particulars.—The annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping was held in London on Feb. 8th, '89, Mr. T. Scrutton, the President, in the chair, and at the . . . at in the evening the chief speaker was Sir J. Fergusson, M.P., Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs. On April 9th a deputation from the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, led by Lord Ravensworth and Col. Hill, M.P., waited upon the President of the Board of Trade with respect to various matters affecting shipping interests. In the House of Commons on May 1st, on the motion of Sir M. Hicks-Beach, the Merchant Shipping (Pilotage) Bill, the object of which is to give better representation to pilots on the Pilotage Board, was read a second time without opposition. As evidencing the early and rapid growth of the trades in '88, during the months of Jan. and Feb., an aggregate tonnage of 31,000 tons of new shipping was put in the water on the Clyde and Forth, as compared with 17,000 tons for the corresponding period of '88 and 22,000 tons for the two months of '87. Altogether, from the beginning of the year till the commencement of March, 44,500 tons had been ordered. In the labour market, quite an active movement was observable amongst the men, and for over half the year at least strikes among the seamen and firemen, chiefly for more wages, were common. Compromise, or the victory for the masters, appears to have been the rule; and in one or two districts, notably at Liverpool, there were breaches of the peace. On March 19th, a deputation from the Amalgamated Seamen and Firemen's Union waited upon the President of the Board of Trade to explain their grievances. The year was marked with several labour disputes, there being a general movement amongst the different classes of seamen for more wages. The difficulty was particularly accentuated at Liverpool, Sunderland, and Glasgow. The matter may be said to have come to a head by the formation, or development, of the National Seamen and Firemen's Union, which held its first congress at Cardiff in October. As the year went on it became evident that, as at its commencement, there was no sign of a diminution in the activity; the only check, if any, being in the enormously increased cost of material. During October 18 vessels, with a tonnage of 39,333 tons, were launched from Clyde shipyards, against 14 vessels of 40,685 tons, in the same month of '88. The output for the three quarters of the year was 268,215 tons, compared with 223,906 in the corresponding period of last

year, and 165,906 in '87. It was reported at Middlesbrough at the end of Oct. that a number of important orders had been received by the North of England shipbuilders, and one firm alone (Messrs. Raylton, Dixon, and Co.) has booked an order for six large steamers, which will keep their two large yards in full swing for twelve months. An International Maritime Conference commenced its sittings at Washington, U.S., Oct. 17th. It is interesting to note that, according to a correspondent of the *Engineer* (Nov. 1st), vessels are being built with a special view to their passage through the Manchester Ship Canal. One was launched at the end of October, at Low Walker-on-Tyne, capable of carrying 6000 tons, besides 300 tons of bunker coal. The masts were arranged so as to clear the bridges.

Shoa. A province of Abyssinia (*q.v.*), really a semi-independent kingdom, whose ruler is a feudatory of the Negus Johanne.

Shop Hours Regulation Act, '86. This Act provides for the protection of persons under the age of eighteen years employed in or about shops. Such persons are not to be employed for a longer time than seventy-four hours, including meal-times, in any one week. If previously on the same day employed in any factory or workshop as defined by the Factory and Workshop Act 1878, for the number of hours permitted by that Act, they must not be employed in a shop at all, or if previously employed for fewer hours, they may be employed in a shop only for so many hours as will complete that number. In every shop in which young persons are employed the employer must exhibit in a conspicuous place a notice referring to the provisions of the Act, and stating the number of hours in the week during which young persons may lawfully be employed. An employer is liable to a fine of £1 for every violation of the Act; but if he can show that some other person is the actual offender, such person shall be convicted instead of the employer. The procedure under the Act is the same as under the Factory and Workshop Act 1878. The term "shop," as used in the Act, includes public-houses and refreshment-houses. This Act does not apply to persons employed in shops who are members of the employer's family.

Shorthand. Abbreviation and employment of arbitrary marks to indicate letters and sounds. Shorthand was known to the Greeks and the Romans in a limited degree. From the decline of the Roman Empire till 1568, when Bright published the first system of shorthand in England, little progress was made. Bales' "Brachygraphy" followed next (1590). These two systems were merely collections of arbitrary marks for certain words. The first shorthand alphabet was published by John Willis, anonymously, in 1602. In 1837 Phonography (writing by sound) was invented by Isaac Pitman, of Bath, and marks a new era in the history of shorthand, since by it the sounds of the English language are fully represented each by one stroke or motion of the hand; and are so arranged as to show, as far as possible, their mutual relations. (For a more detailed explanation of the system see Mr. Pitman's works). Phonography is the only system that has produced a literature. All its publications would constitute a small library. The following facts show its great and increasing popularity. The *Phonetic Journal*, a periodical published by Mr. Pitman (1, Amen Corner

Paternoster Row, E.C.), partly in shorthand, has a weekly circulation of 23,000. Since its introduction into the Oxford and Cambridge Commercial Certificate and the Oxford Local Examination Scheme, schoolmasters have not been slow to introduce it into their curriculum. It is now taught in such well-known schools as Rugby, King's College, and the City of London School; and the number of colleges, institutions, etc., in which it is a subject for study number about a thousand. Several systems of shorthand claiming to have great advantages over Phonography have appeared, but they have in every instance failed to sustain these claims. There are, besides Pitman's, many other systems in vogue, including Gurney's, Sloan-Duployan, Pocknell's, Janes', the Oxford Shorthand, etc. The year '88 has been remarkable for the extensive spread of shorthand in all directions. Not only has it been more widely used in commerce, but the awakening of the country to the necessities of a more thorough commercial education has insured its introduction into numerous technical, commercial, and other schools. As an instance, the Manchester School Board has greatly extended its accommodation this year, covering the whole of Manchester with evening schools, and providing room for close upon 20,000 pupils. Shorthand will be taught at all the centres, and it may safely be computed that something like 10,000 pupils will be receiving instruction in shorthand in Manchester during the winter of '89-90. Conservative as Government departments generally are in regard to the introduction of modernised procedure, it is satisfactory to note, that in the second report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the various Civil establishments of the Crown, prominence is accorded to the question of the advantage and economy to be derived from the introduction into the Civil Service of shorthand and type-writing. Mr. H. G. Calcraft, the permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, stated that "an extensive use of shorthand would be desirable." It is probable that, when the recommendations of Lords Commissioners are carried into effect, shorthand will be a necessary subject for Civil Service candidates. The question of reporting in the House of Lords was brought up in a debate on the Mar peerage. A report by Hansard on the Mar peerage was found to contain several passages which had afterwards been inserted by the speaker, but which were never uttered in the House, and had not been reported. This inquiry resulted in placing the reporter on the floor of the House, with the consequence that the speeches of noble lords are now heard with distinctness, and reported with accuracy. An International Shorthand Congress was held in Paris in August, at which the charges for shorthand writing, and the question of forming a shorthand writers' syndicate were discussed. A deputation from the Congress was received by President Carnot. It is proposed to hold the next Congress at Munich.

Shrewsbury School. Founded by King Edward VI. in 1552, augmented by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. One of the seven schools reorganised by the Public Schools Act in '68. The school was moved to a new site (of 26 acres) in '82. Between '82 and '89 its numbers have increased from 170 to 280. **Head Master,** Rev. H. Whitehead Moss, M.A. **Motto,** "*Intus si recte, ne labora.*" Distinguished alumni, Sir Philip Sidney, Lord

Brook, Marquis of Halifax, and, in the present century, Charles Darwin; James Fraser (late Bishop of Manchester), the late Professor B. H. Kennedy, the late Dr. Scott, Dean of Rochester, the present Archbishop of York, the new Bishop of Wakefield, Sir D. Lysons, Lord Thring, Sir C. T. Newton, Viscount Cranbrook, H. A. J. Munro (the editor of "Lucretius"), F. A. Paley, the present Bishop of St. David's, Professor J. E. B. Mayor (the editor of "Juvenal"), the late Sir Cecil Beadon, the late Mr. R. Shilleto, the eminent scholar, Right Hon. J. T. Hibbert, Right Hon. H. C. Raikes, Right Hon. G. Osborne Morgan, and many others.

Siam. A kingdom embracing the greater part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. Boundaries ill-defined. Area, about 250,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at about 6,000,000, including Siamese and Laotians, 2,000,000 each, and Chinese and Malays, 1,000,000 each. Capital, Bangkok (pop. about 500,000), situated on the delta of the river Mee-nam, the great natural and economical centre of the kingdom. The royal dignity nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. Legislative power exercised by the king in conjunction with a Council of Ministers, who have charge of the departments of war and marine, finance, foreign affairs, justice, agriculture, and the royal house. The Council of State consists of the Ministers, 10 to 20 members appointed by the king, and 9 princes of the royal house. There are forty-one provinces, each administered by a governor. People kept in a state of serfdom by the feudal owners of the soil. Domestic slavery in process of abolition. Foreign trade centres at Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. Chief exports, rice to Hong Kong, Singapore, and Lower Burmah, teak-wood to Great Britain. King's revenue raised by customs, dues, and taxes on land, fruit trees, spirits, opium, gambling, tin mines, edible birds' nests, and fisheries, and amounts to about £2,000,000 a year. Expenditure within income. No public debt. Small standing army, and general enrolment of males as militia. Navy consists of 4 steam corvettes and 12 gun-boats, on the model of that of Great Britain. Prevailing religion, Buddhism. Western ideas of civilisation spreading to some extent, and a few of the Siamese youths sent to Europe for their education.

Siberia. A Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural hills, a slender barrier which is now being broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. See ed. '86.

Siberian Railways. The extensions in this far eastern portion of Russian territory consist of three lines between Tomsk and Vladivostok—from Tomsk to Irkutsk, to Stretinsk (on the Shienka, an affluent of the Amoor), and from Lake Khanka, or Han-koi, on to Vladivostok (see ed. '89). Under date Aug. 31st, '88, it was reported from Brussels that part of the Siberian line, from Samara to Ufa, 485 kilometres in length, was to be opened the following month, the continuation from Ufa to Statuk being under consideration. A further report, St. Petersburg, Sept. 6th, was to the effect that the preliminary surveys had been completed as far as Irkutsk. It was further proposed to make

a branch line to the Trans-Baikal province, between Lake Baikal and the Chinese frontier. At the opening of the above line, on Sept. 22nd, Admiral Possiet, the Minister of Ways and Communications, promised to do all in his power to continue the work to Irkutsk. According to a telegram from St. Petersburg, dated March 13th, '89, the Russian Minister of Ways and Communications has been requested to draw up a scheme for the construction of "a great through Siberian Railway," to be completed within three years. In modification of former suggestions the line was to commence at Slatoust and proceed on the way to the Amoor through Cheliabinsk, Omsk, Tomsk, and Irkutsk. The idea was to follow the plan which was proposed by General Annenkoff, and lay the line as quickly as possible, improving it after being opened for traffic. Early in May '89 it was stated that the general official scheme of railway extension, prepared by the late Gen. Pancker, had been approved by the special commission formed of the leading Russian engineers for the consideration of the subject. The line thus recommended will run from Slatoust, through Kurgan, Omsk, Tomsk, Kansk, Irkutsk, Southern Baikal, Possolskaia, Chita, Stretensk, and Khabarooka to Vladivostok. A Berlin correspondent adds that a counter scheme, suggesting a more direct route through Chinese Manchuria was summarily rejected. The construction of the railway is expected to take five or six years, and the cost to be about 25,000 roubles per verst.

Sierra Leone. A British colony on West African coast, including also the Isles de Los, Sherbro, and Mannah. Capital, Freetown, pop. 2,000. Little production, but large trade with interior in palm-oil, palm kernels, benne-seed, ground-nuts, cola-nuts, coconuts, ginger, india-ubber, copal, hides, wax, a little ivory, teak, and gold-dust. For financial statistics, etc., see BRITISH EMPIRE (table). Consult K. Johnston's "Africa," and "Her Majesty's Colonies."

Simplon Railway Tunnel. A scheme for continuing the railway from Geneva to Martigni and Brig through the Simplon mountain to Domod'Osola, and thence to the Lago Maggiore. The estimated length is 12½ miles, and the cost about 100,000,000 francs (see cd. '88). It was reported from Berne, Dec. 11th, '88, in regard to this proposed tunnel, that Italy had undertaken to construct the connecting lines on the Italian side, promising to grant a subvention of several million francs. A telegram from Berne, May 1st, '89, was to the effect that the Italian Government had accepted the invitation of the Swiss Federal Council to a Conference for settling the question of the construction of the Tunnel. According to a further telegram from Berne, May 4th, arrangements were being made for an international conference to be held on the subject at Rome. The International Conference on the proposed railway from Switzerland to Italy through the Simplon met at Berne on July and when it appeared that the Italian Government had decided only to support the scheme on condition that one end of the tunnel should open upon the Italian side of the mountain. This would involve an outlay of half a million more, since the tunnel would require to be three miles longer than if both ends were in Switzerland. Under date Berne July 8th it was reported that the Congress had adjourned *sine die*. Under date Lucerne Aug. 20th, it was telegraphed that the tunnel scheme would now

very probably be carried out, as a powerful company of German capitalists had succeeded in securing the amalgamation of two Swiss railways running from Lucerne to the foot of the mountain, and guaranteed to provide 30,000,000 francs. Italy under the proposed scheme would possess one end of the tunnel and provide 15,000,000. The *Genevois* (Brussels, Aug. 27th), however, pointed out that political interest dominated the question. There was the latent hostility of France; the Swiss insisted on the two issues being on Federal territory; and the Italian Government would not subscribe if one end was not on Italian soil.

Sims, George E., was b. in London 1847. He entered the literary profession as a contributor to the *Weekly Dispatch* and *Punch*. He was one of the projectors of the *Referee*, in which were first published his well-known "*Daguet Ballads*." He still contributes "*Mustard and Cress*" to that journal. Mr. S. came into prominence as a dramatist when his "*Crutch and Toothpick*" was produced at the Royalty Theatre, April 79. "*Lights of London*" (Princess's, '81) stamped his success as a graphic melodramatic play-writer. In collaboration with Mr. Henry Pettitt he wrote "*Harbour Lights*," produced with great success at the Adelphi in '86. Another of Mr. S.'s popular plays is "*The Roman Eye*," which was being played at the time of the terrible disaster at the Exeter Theatre in '87. Mr. S. has taken great interest in the work of improving the social condition of the poor, and in his "*How the Poor Live*," originally contributed to the *Pictorial World*, he has drawn graphic pictures of the terrible sufferings endured by the humbler class of toilers in the over-crowded districts of London. Published ('88) "*Mary Jane married*." In '89 Mr. S., in conjunction with Mr. Pettitt, produced "*London Day by Day*" at the Adelphi Theatre.

Singapore. Capital of the Straits Settlements (*q.v.*), and great emporium of British trade in the East.

Slander. Slander is defamation by word of mouth, as distinguished from libel, which is defamation by writing, etc. As a rule abusive language, however coarse, is no ground of action, unless special damage can be shown to have ensued to its object. Thus calling a man swindler or a woman a prostitute does not in itself give ground for an action. But words imputing to any person misconduct in his business or profession, words charging any person with having committed an indictable offence, and words to the effect that any person is suffering from contagious disease, are all actionable without proof of special damage. In other respects the law of slander closely resembles the law of libel. Thus, in both the definitions of malice, of publication, and of privileged communications are the same. The same liability attaches to those who repeat what they have heard or read. The truth of the charge made is a good defence in slander as well as in libel. The civil remedies for slander are the same as for libel. But slander, unlike libel, can never be made the subject of a criminal prosecution. See LIBEL, and for the details of the law of slander consult "*Addison on Torts*," chapter 6.

Slave Coast. The Guinea Coast, between Gold Coast and Lagos. Behind it are large lagoons. Here are Popo, Whydah, the Dahoman port, German Togoland, French Porto Novo, Portuguese Ajuda, English Badagry, etc.

Slavery in Africa. As the result of inquiries into the question of slavery, it is found that from the point where British influence ceases in the south to the north slavery is rampant throughout Africa, save only in Egypt, where, owing to the presence of English officials, the traffic in human flesh has ceased, and any slave, by application to the nearest Mudir, can obtain his or her freedom. The French are great offenders, for, notwithstanding their assumption of the Protectorates of Tunis and Madagascar; they have done nothing whatever to abolish or mitigate the evils of slavery in either the Turkish Pashalik or the African island. On the east coast of Africa the French flag (as France denies to our cruisers the right of search) is used to enable slavers to run their cargoes free from the interference of British men-of-war. Under the disguise of the system of "free emigrants" slavery is also permitted in Reunion and Bourbon; and from Madagascar, the southern parts of the Zanzibar coast, and the province of Mozambique, a slave trade in all but name is carried on to provide for the fancied wants of the French creoles, whose barbarous treatment of Indian coolies has led our Government to forbid their emigration to the French possessions in the Indian Ocean for the purpose of working in plantations. Of other Christian nations, Portugal is the worst offender. She maintains a shadowy claim to vast tracts of the interior, over which she possesses neither the power nor the will to exercise any influence, while even on some parts of the sea coast in the Mozambique Channel she has to pay tribute to the natives in order to be permitted to exercise the phantom of sovereignty. Several years ago, it must be admitted, slavery was nominally abolished in her African possessions, but the system of "libertos" which succeeded it, like that of the French "*émigrés libres*," and almost all other forms of apprenticeship of negroes or other indigenous races, possesses all of the disadvantages and none of the advantages of slavery. Lately, however, the progress of events has caused the libertos in the coast towns to obtain practical freedom, due to the presence of mail steamers and the consequent intercourse with liberty-loving nations. In the interior, at Tete, Sena, Bihe, the Prazas on the Zambesi and elsewhere, slavery is rampant, and the government at Lisbon has not the power, even if it has the will, to interfere. Portugal is doing her utmost to thwart what Great Britain is doing for the extension of commerce and civilisation, and has sent agents into countries over which a British Protectorate has been declared, to conclude treaties with native chiefs. These Government agents are assisted in their work by mulatto slave dealers, who also are employed by the Government; and the treaties that are alleged to have been obtained, and which we have conclusive evidence have never been properly explained, have been made the basis for further action. Portugal has issued a decree, stating that territories recently constituted a British Protectorate are Portuguese. This question, which has yet to be settled, is one not only hazarding our commercial interests, but imperilling the future condition of millions of Africans; for within easy reach of either coast there are many trading stations managed by men in close correspondence with, and often in the direct employment of, merchants living in the Portuguese

coast towns which depend for the profits of their trade on the traffic in human flesh which is carried on by the caravans which make them their points of departure for the interior. Livingstone, Cameron, Montagu, Kerr, and other travellers have described the doings of these caravans, and from them we may gather some idea of the barbarities they perpetrate and the cruelties they inflict, which only fail to rival those of their compeers, the traders from Zanzibar, from lack of power and not from lack of will and desire. Mohammedanism in Africa means slavery and the slave trade, and the Sultan of Turkey, in respect of Tripoli still in some sense an African potentate, is an encourager of the most debasing form of slavery—viz., that of eunuchs (for this trade and how it is carried on see Mr. Wyld of Suakin's book of his experiences there and in Abyssinia). In Tripoli in Africa, now that the importation of slaves in Egypt has ceased to be profitable, those that can survive the horrors of the passage of the Sahara *on foot* are openly sold, and their price pays for the arms and ammunition which by that open gate are poured into Africa to arm the fanatical followers of the Kalif Abdulla, the successor of the so-called Mahdi, the murderer of Gordon. Muley Hassan of Morocco surrounds himself and his wives with eunuchs, while in every town of his dominions slaves are openly bought and sold. The people who supply the African countries bordering on the Mediterranean with slaves are the Mohammedan Negroids, who stretch across Africa north of the belt of tropical rains and jungle, and who prey on their negro neighbours inhabiting the districts to the south of them. In the valley of the Nile the slave trade in its present intense form first began when the Egyptians passed the barrier of the "Sud" or floating vegetation on the Nile in '39, and went on growing in extent and in cruelty until the time of Sir Samuel Baker and of Gordon, by whom, and especially by the latter, it was checked and limited. How far Gordon's efforts were tending towards success may be judged by the fact that Gessi, one of his lieutenants, in '81 had 41,000 freed slaves under his care in the neighbourhood of Wadelaï. Unfortunately the course of events in the Egyptian Soudan has shattered the fabric of freedom, of which Gordon laid the foundation, and but little of it remains. The Dervishes control the provinces once under the government of Lupton and Slatin; and how the slave trade is carried on by them is proved by the numbers of slaves sold in Tripoli, and the glut of negroes in the market of Jeddah. Comparatively a few years ago this latter offset of the slave trade had ceased practically to exist, but in spite of all the efforts of British men-of-war scarcely a day now passes without cargoes of human misery being carried across the Red Sea and landed on the Arabian coast, the Turkish officials scarcely stirring a finger to prevent the illegal traffic.—There now remains for consideration the trade carried on on the east coast of Africa and in the interior by the subjects of their highnesses the Imam of Muscat and the Sultan of Zanzibar, and Arabs who own no sovereign save their own immediate chief, and also by the tribes living on and immediately behind the East African coast, whether known as Wamerima or by any other local name, but who, with the foregoing, are generally classed as Arabs by Englishmen. It must be remembered

that the Portuguese from the time they first visited the east coast of Africa till about one hundred and twelve years ago exercised a shadowy sovereignty over the whole coast from Delagoa Bay northwards to Magadoxo. The Arabs, when they resumed the position from which they had been driven three centuries before, for a long time did not push their trading enterprises any distance into the interior, but contented themselves with dealing for slaves, ivory, copal, etc., with the Semitised tribes of the coast line, who acted as middlemen between them and the negroes of the interior. The Arabs, however, after some years commenced to push their way inland, and now they are the great traders and travellers of the interior, while Indian merchants are now their bankers and agents, and from the enormous interest which they charge for advances made to the men who lead caravans into the interior, they obtain the greater share of the profits of the trade. For some time the men who left the coast were content with the slaves that they could obtain from the neighbouring regions, but have not pushed their journeys far and wide. These travels of traders from Zanzibar were in the first place mainly in search of ivory, and slave-hunting and buying were only subsidiary to this great object. Hence we hear comparatively little from Burton, Speke, and Grant of slavery or slave caravans; and even during the time Cameron was among the Arab traders on and to the west of Tanganyika, slavery, or rather slave-trading, was in great measure in abeyance. Cameron nevertheless brought home such descriptions of the evil that was then commencing that the *King of the Belgians* was confirmed in his beneficent designs for the good of Africa, and when Mr. Stanley returned to Europe after his adventurous descent of the Congo, he entrusted him with those labours which have resulted in the foundation of the *Congo Free State* (*q.v.*), while at the same time a flood of missionary and philanthropic effort was poured forth into Africa which has resulted in the conversion of many to Christianity. Unfortunately, however, while Europe, and especially England, was labouring to do good to Africa, the number of new-comers into the interior, whose purpose was evil, was far greater than that of those whose purpose was good. Excited by tales of a tusk worth perhaps a hundred or more dollars being bought for a copper bracelet, or a handful of cowries, of slaves of all ages and both sexes being easily obtainable, adventurers of the vilest and lowest class of the so-called Arabs hurried from the coast and spread themselves like locusts over the face of the land. The countries east of the Tanganyika and Nyassa have nearly yielded up all the population that can be drained from them without becoming absolutely desert. Of course from this statement must be excepted those territories where the people have allied themselves with the new-comers, and have helped them to prey on their neighbours. Many of the coast people have settled themselves in this portion of Eastern Africa, which has now, as regards the slave trade, become a consuming rather than a producing district. Those of the Arabs who have crossed the great lakes have been accompanied by numbers of Wanyamwezi, and other peoples of Eastern Africa attracted by the same stories of the cheapness of ivory and the plenty of slaves.

With the aid of these allies the slave dealers have now depopulated large tracts of country—Manyuema, part of Ubia, part of Urua, a district to the west of the Lomami, Katanga, the country round the south end of the Tanganyika, and a large tract of country on both sides of the Congo from Nyangwe to the Aruwimi (*v. Prof. Drummond's "Tropical Africa," ch. iv., "The Heart Disease of Africa," and accompanying map*). Within recent times at least five millions of people must have been destroyed in countries which were comparatively free from the curse of the slave trade. A large portion of the countries which have been rendered desert within the last three or four years lie within the borders of the Congo state, which although founded in order to bring freedom and peace to the natives of Africa, has not carried out its original intention. The extracts from the letters of Mr. Ward and others which have appeared in the *Illustrated London News* and other papers allege that the associates of Tippoo-Tib have not in any way ceased from their evil work since his agreement with Mr. Stanley, and the whole of the Congo above the Aruwimi is delivered over into their power. See also in this connection "River Life on the Congo," by Mr. J. R. Werner, published by Blackwood. The alliance with the Arab slave dealer seems to have had two objects—one to aid Mr. Stanley in his effort to reach Emin Pasha, and the other to get the ivory which formerly had been sent to Zanzibar exported by the Congo route. How the slave trade is carried on we learn from *Captain Wissmann* (*v. Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. for August '88*), who tells us that cannibalism and cold-blooded murder are of constant occurrence; and that nothing more horrible or barbarous has ever before been inscribed on the page of history. The *British East African Company* has since its foundation done much in a temperate and judicious manner towards the freedom of slaves, and as its officials are able to work in harmony with those of the Sultan of Zanzibar, great and permanent good may be confidently expected from its foundation. The *British South Africa Company* may be expected to do even more in the territories confided to its charge, and on the Niger the action of the *Niger Company* in this respect is bearing good fruit. The Germans claim to have pacified their *East African territory*, but at the time of going to press we still hear of towns being bombarded and burnt, and skirmishes between natives and *Captain Wissmann's* forces.—The German temper with regard to slavery is different from that of this country; and without jealousy, and in no disparaging sense, we must say that we cannot hope for so much good resulting in Africa from German as from British action. The blockade of the *Zanzibar coast*, which was declared in the interests of the Germans, has been raised. During the blockade the export of slaves from the mainland, according to our Blue books, practically ceased. Indeed, the *ocean slave trade* is almost a thing of the past, and, in view of the establishment of European authority on the coast of Zanzibar, may soon be expected to become extinct. Slavery and the *slave trade* in the interior are, however, still rampant, and whole nations are being swept away. Mr. Stanley tells us of how, on his journey from the Aruwimi to the Albert Nyanza, he found the ravages of the slave-hunters of Nyangwe extending; and now again we hear from him that, though Emin Pasha

himself is safe, that Wadelai and the Albert Nyanza have fallen into the hands of the followers of the Madhli, and that slave hunting and all its attendant horrors are rampant in that unfortunate country.—A Conference of the Powers assembled at Brussels on Nov. 18th, and though, at the time of writing, we are unable to do more than forecast their proceedings, we may hope that the question of the slave-trade of the interior of Africa will receive due consideration. The King of the Belgians intended asking for power to levy a tax of 5 per cent. on imports into the Congo State for the purpose of combating slavery.

Slave Trade. See SESSION, sect. 48.

Slavonia. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Slavonians, Legislation. See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Sliding Scale System. See MINING.

Small Holdings. See SESSION, sect. 134.

Small Tithes See TITHES.

Smith, Sir Archibald Levin, a judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, was b. in 1836. Called to the bar in 1860, he served his time as Junior Counsel of the Treasury (1863-68), and again (1879-83), when he was elevated to the bench. During his career Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, who never took silk, was engaged in many important commercial cases and election petitions. Was in '88 appointed one of the judges of the *Parnell Commission* (q.v.).

Smith, Goldwin, LL.D., was b. at Reading, Berks, 1823. Educated at Eton and Oxford, where he graduated first class in classics '47; Fellow of Univ. Coll. Oxford '47. He was Assistant-Sec. of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the Univ. of Oxford '50, and Secretary to a subsequent Commission, under which important University reforms were introduced. *Regius Professor of History* ('58 to '68) at Oxford, and was brought prominently into notice by his lectures, which were characterised by great vigour and originality and a strong leaning toward democratic doctrines. He was amongst the few Englishmen of "light and leading" who championed the cause of the North in the American Civil War. At the conclusion of the war he visited the United States on a lecturing tour, which was brilliantly successful. In '68 he accepted the *Professorship of History* at Cornell Univ., New York, which he resigned in '71 when he was appointed a member of the Senate of the Univ. of Toronto, where he has since resided. He is the author of numerous works on English and American historical subjects and of many political pamphlets. He has distinguished himself by his vigorous articles in the leading reviews on the subject of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy.

Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Montagu E., b. 1809. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple (1835), Q.C. (1852). Represented Truro as a Liberal-Conservative (1859-65), when he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Member of the *Judicial Committee of the Privy Council* (1871), and a member of the Universities Committee of the same body (1877).

Smith, Rt. Hon. Wm. Henry, M.P., was b. 1825. Member of the London School Board (1870-74); of the Council of King's Coll., London; created D.C.L. of Oxford (1879). He has held the following official appointments: Financial Secretary to the Treasury (1874-77); First Lord of the Admiralty (1877-80); Secretary

for War (1885). Returned in the Conservative interest as member for Westminster (1868-83); Strand Div. 1885 and 1886. On the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Smith vacated the War Office and assumed the leadership of the House of Commons as *First Lord of the Treasury*. Mr. Smith has always been distinguished for laborious attention to his duties, which have been rendered particularly trying, especially during the session of '87, owing to the attacks made upon him by members of the Irish party, on account of his connection with the firm of W. H. Smith & Sons, who conspicuously advertised on their railway book-stalls the well known pamphlet "Parnellism and Crime." Under the will of the late Lord Idlesleigh Mr. S. was appointed literary executor to that nobleman. The Rt. Hon. gentleman was presented, on March 27th, '88, with a handsome memorial, subscribed for by supporters of the Government in the House of Commons; and on July 3rd he was entertained at a banquet at St. James's Hall, at which the Duke of Norfolk presided.

Smith, William, LL.D., Hon. D.C.L. Oxon., classical scholar, and editor of the *Quarterly Review* (q.v.) since 1867; b. in London, May 20th, 1813. Educated at the University of London, was intended for the bar, and kept the usual terms at Gray's Inn; but abandoned the profession of the law for classical literature. He is the editor of the *Classical and Biblical Dictionaries*, the author of many educational works, and was for several years Classical Examiner in the University of London, and Professor of Classics in New College, London.

Smith, William Robertson, M.A., LL.D., b. at Keig, Aberdeenshire, Nov. 8th, 1846. Educated privately, Aberdeen Univ.; New Coll., Edinburgh; and Bonn and Göttingen Univs. Prof. of Hebrew at the Free Church Coll., Aberdeen, '70, but removed in '81, for his views on the Old Testament published in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Is a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee, Lord Almoner's Prof. of Arabic at Camb., '83. Librarian at Camb. Univ., '86. He has published, amongst other works, "The Old Testament and the Jewish Church" ('80), "Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia" ('85), and "The Religion of the Semites" ('89).

Smoke Shaft, The Highest. There is now in course of erection the highest smoke shaft or chimney in the world, at the Royal Smelting Works, Freiberg, Saxony. The horizontal flue from the works to the chimney is 1093 yards long, crossing the river Mulde, and taking an upward course of 297 ft. to the top of the hill upon which the chimney is being built. The base of the structure is 30 ft. square by 30 ft. in height, and the round shaft an additional 430 ft. high, with an inside diameter of 23 ft. at the bottom and 16 ft. 6 in. at the top. It is calculated that a million and a half of bricks will be required, the cost being £6000.

Sobranje. See BULGARIAN POL. PARTIES.

Social Democrats, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Socialism. Primarily and broadly, the name given to the doctrine which proclaims the equal right of all to the material conditions of existence—that is, to the enjoyment of the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life—and at the same time the equal duty of all to labour in relatively equal proportion (so far as may be needful) for the maintenance of those material conditions.

Socialism is thus, in its first intention, an economic doctrine. But by most schools of Socialists this has been, and is, regarded as the necessary foundation of a reconstruction of human life generally—i.e., of a complete readjustment of political, religious, and domestic relations, involving the abolition of their present forms. (See ed. '88.) **Names and Addresses of English Socialist bodies** as under:—**Social Democratic Federation:** offices, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, Sec. W. F. Lee, weekly organ *Justice*; **Socialist League:** offices, 13, Farringdon Road, Sec. F. Charles, weekly organ *Commonweal*; **Fabian Society** (for propaganda among the educated classes). Consult Karl Marx's "Capital," Hyndman's "Historical Basis of Socialism in England," Bax's "Religion of Socialism," etc.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, The. Founded in 1698, "to promote and encourage the erection of charity schools in all parts of England and Wales." By the year 1741 nearly 2,000 charity schools had been established, chiefly through the instrumentality of the S.P.C.K. In 1811 the National Society was established, mainly to relieve the parent Society of some of its heavy labours. Of late years the Society has devoted much attention to the publication of cheap, good books, principally of a religious or educational nature. The expenditure by way of free grants of money and books for the year ending March 31st, '88, was about £40,000. It has recently spent £35,000 on the building and establishment of a training college for one hundred schoolmistresses, at Tottenham. The Society has voted a portion of its funds to aid in the establishment and development of **Medical Missions** and for the training of medical missionaries, lay and clerical, in India and other parts of the world. Secs., Revs. W. H. Grove, M.A., E. McClure, M.A., and A. H. Powell, M.A. **Office,** Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

Society for Promoting Industrial Villages, and for reviving or establishing village industries side by side with agriculture. This society was founded in 1883, and has already exerted its influence in many quarters with success. The work is being carried on by a staff of lecturers on various industries, and their gratuitous services are at the disposal of any local Society. **Office,** 30, Craven St., Charing Cross, W.C. **Hon. Sec.,** George J. Knight.

Socotra. A large island lying 150 miles off Cape Guardafui, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden. Formally annexed by England ('86). Capital, **Tamarida.** Products, aloes, and also exports dragon's blood (a dye resin), dates, figs, etc. See **BRITISH EMPIRE.**

Sodo. See **PORT HAMILTON.**

Sodor and Man, Rt. Rev. John Waring Bardsley, Lord Bishop of, was educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated M.A., and was ordained deacon '59. He was for some time Archdeacon of Warrington, and subsequently Chaplain to the Bishop of Liverpool. He was appointed Incumbent of St. Saviour's in that city in '71, and was elevated to the episcopal bench as Bishop of Sodor and Man in '87. The bishopric is worth £2,000 a year.

Soldiers and Sailors Families Association ('85). **Object**—The relief of the wives and families of all branches of the British land and sea forces in time of peace or war. Funded property £16,000. **Organisation**—Office-bearers and committees representing each petty sessional division throughout the country. Also

an **Officers Branch** ('86), for the education of officers' children, either by payment or purchase into existing schools and institutions, and by temporarily aiding with small grants necessitous officers' widows. The work of the Association is entirely voluntary, there being no offices or paid officers. **Patron,** H.M. the Queen. **President of the Council,** H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. **Chairman and Treasurer,** Lieut.-Col. J. Gildea, F.S.A., 7, Knaresborough Place, S.W. **Solicitor.** This is the name given to the lower branch of the legal profession. It was formerly used by those whose practice was in the Chancery Courts, while **attorney** was used in the Common Law Courts. By the Judicature Act of 1873 all attorneys, solicitors, and proctors shall be called solicitors of the Supreme Court. They are obliged to take out annually a certificate, and are considered officers of the court, and are under the control of the judges who may, on motion made to them, strike any offender off the rolls. They are enabled to sue for their costs, and may be sued by their client for negligence. Their interests are protected by the society named the **Incorporated Law Society (q.v.),** Chancery Lane.

Solicitor-General, The. One of the chief counsel to the Crown (see **QUEEN'S COUNSEL**), and assistant to the Attorney-General. He is in nearly all cases a member of parliament, and has political as well as legal duties. Present **Solicitor-General,** Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P. **Solicitors Act, '88.** See **SESSION, sect. 20.**

Solicitors, Law on, in '88. A singular case was heard before the Court of Appeal (May) as to the punishment to be meted out to a defaulting solicitor, whose dishonesty had been reported by the Incorporated Law Society (q.v.) in the usual way, but of whose conduct the judges took such a lenient view that they merely suspended him from practice for eighteen months. The firm of solicitors who had employed the solicitor in their office seemed dissatisfied with this decision, and instituted a prosecution, under which the defaulter received a sentence of six months' imprisonment. Thereupon the Incorporated Law Society considered that the case had assumed an altered aspect, and applied to the Queen's Bench Division to have the solicitor struck off the rolls. It was contended that a conviction for felony was of itself a sufficient reason for this step, whatever previous decision might have been pronounced; but the judges—Mr. Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Manisty—said they refused to inflict a second punishment for the same offence because the man's employers were not satisfied with the former sentence of the court. The Court of Appeal subsequently approved this decision.

Somaliland. The country occupying the eastern horn or promontory of Africa. **Sellah** and **Berbera** are the chief ports on the Gulf of Aden, and are now British, having been declared so in '85. In '86 the German Government declared a Protectorate over the whole promontory; taking the coast beyond the British territory (Berbera) on the north, and as far south as Warsheikh, where British protectorate ('87) again begins. Treaties have been effected with the various native rulers of the Somali coasts and country. About the centre of the promontory lies the country of **Ogadaya.** South of it is the rich valley of the **Webbe Shebeyli** ("Leopard river"). The trade exports frankincense and myrrh, hides and horns, ostrich

feathers, coffee of a very fine quality, indigo, and salt. These go to Egypt, Arabia, and India, through the ports of Zeilah and Berbera. The Somalis are mainly Mohammedans, divided into tribes, and many of their chiefs affect the name of Sultans. Off Cape Guardafui lies the British island of *Socotra* (q.v.). See previous eds., and BERBERA, ZEILA, COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, etc. Consult a paper by F. L. James, in "Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society," Oct. '85.

Somers Islands. An obsolete name of the *Bermuda Islands* (q.v.).

Soudan. That section of Africa lying immediately south of the Sahara. Its limits are variously defined. It may be said to be bounded by the Sahara on the N., by the Abyssinian highlands on the E., by the lands draining to the Congo basin on the S., and by Senegambia on the W. Within these limits it has an area of 2,000,000 sq. m., and a pop. estimated at from 80 to 90 millions. Lying mainly between 5° and 18° N. lat., it is entirely within the tropics. Soudan (Bilad-el-Sudan), the "Country of the Blacks," is the home of the true Negro race, but in many places the aboriginal element is intermingled with foreign intruders from the north and east—Fulahs, Tibus, Berbers, and Arabs. The Arabs especially have imposed their religion and civilisation upon the natives, and given rulers to many of the negro states. Western and Central Soudan are divided into eight independent and semi-independent states viz. (from west to east), Bambarra, Moassina, Gando, Sokoto, Adamawa, Bornu, Baghimmi, and Wadai. Eastern Soudan comprises Darfur, Kordofan, Senaar, Taka, the Equatorial Province (the scene of Emin Pasha's labours), and the Bahr-Gazal Province. The district of Senaar, the eastern limit, has been under Egyptian rule till recently, and has been brought into notice through our campaign against the Mahdi. Consult Keith Johnston's "Africa," and works of Sir S. Baker, Rohlfs, Nachtigal, Gordon, and other travellers.

Soulisby, William Jameson, b. 1851, is the son of an old and respected journalist, the late Mr. Matthew Soulisby, who was many years in the Gallery of the House of Commons, on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Times*. Mr. Soulisby was educated at the City of London School and King's Coll., London, where he graduated as an associate. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in January '74. He was appointed in November '75, *Private Secretary to the Lord Mayor*, in the Mayoralty of Mr. Ald. Cotton, and has been re-appointed in that capacity in every successive Mayoralty down to the present. He was nominated as one of Her Majesty's lieutenants for the City of London, and is decorated with the Order of the Legion of Honour of France, the Francis Joseph of Austria, and the Takovo and St. Sava of Servia. In '88 he was the recipient of a testimonial from the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, in recognition of his services. Mr. S. has also been honoured by the freedom of the Turners' and Loriners' Companies. He has been *Secretary of the various Mansion House Relief Funds* and other public movements.

• **South African Republic.** Official name of the TRANSVAAL (q.v.).

• **South America.** Under this head are comprised the Argentine Republic, the Empire of Brazil, and the Republics of Bolivia, Chili,

Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, each of which are separately treated.

Southampton, County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

South Australia. A colony comprising the central section of Australia. The older portion, South Australia proper, lies between 129° and 141° E. long., and from the sea to 26° S. lat. To this was added in 1863 the *Northern Territory*, lying between 129° and 138° E. long., and north of 26° S. lat. The whole colony, thus constituted, contains 903,690 sq. m. (South Australia 380,070 sq. m., Northern Territory 523,355 sq. m.), extending 1,850 m. N. to S. and 650 m. W. to E.; pop. 319,516. Capital *Adelaide*, pop. 45,333, or, with surrounding suburbs, 128,000. It is a beautiful and well-built city, with many fine buildings and institutions. *Towns*, not suburban, are mostly small centres: Gawler, Kapunda, Koorunga, Moonta, Naracoorte, Port Victor, Wallaroo, the largest; *Palmerston* and others in Northern Territory. Settled part of colony divided into 37 counties, hundreds (agricultural blocks), 23 municipalities, and 112 District Councils—the last of most importance. Also four pastoral districts.—*Chief rivers* are portions of lower Murray, Wakefield, Gawler, Torrens, in south, and the large and navigable Roper, Adelaide, Victoria, Daly, etc., in the Northern Territory. Country around St. Vincent Gulf very rich and fertile. Extensive pastoral regions farther back. About 200 miles north of Adelaide begins a dry region separating the fertile south from the farther north, which is subject to tropical rains. Three considerable mountain chains traverse this part. Interior not entirely sterile. Very many salt lakes. Much fair pasture-land. But the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the colony the "granary of Australasia," and for vine and olive, both of which are now extensively planted. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. Climate of the south one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. See NORTHERN TERRITORY.—*Executive* the Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Council consists of twenty-four members—eight retire triennially—elected by colonists of three years' residence, owning £50 freehold or £30 annual leasehold, or paying £25 annual rent; whole colony voting in four constituencies. Assembly elected triennially on manhood suffrage: fifty-two members. Colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. Northern Territory ruled by a Resident and staff. Religion and education are well provided for. Volunteers and reserve number about 2,000 of all arms. The colony possesses a modern efficient ironclad and torpedo-boats. *South* essentially pastoral and agricultural; 2,785,490 acres cultivated, of which 1,942,453 are under wheat, yielding 14,621,755 bushels, or 7½ bushels per acre; 7,264 acres are under oats, producing 88,639 bushels, or 12 bushels per acre; 15,697 acres are under barley, producing 211,207 bushels, or 13½ bushels per acre; 62,036,775 of wool exported, and 61,058,248 of bread-stuffs; minerals, chiefly copper, value £249,333; 4,590 acres of vineyard produced 473,535 gallons of wine and 4,000 gallons of brandy; horses numbered 168,000; cattle 390,000; sheep 6,700,000. There are 1,211 miles of railway, 3,650 miles of good main road; and 9,718 miles

telegraph. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Gold produced in 1886 was 8,825 oz., value £32,585. The undeveloped resources of the colony are considerable. In the Northern Territory land suitable for sugar, tea, cinchona, etc., can be had in blocks of two square miles, at 6d. per acre rent or 7s. 6d. purchase; pastoral leases for twenty-five to three hundred square miles at 6d. rising to 2s. 6d. per mile, for twenty-five years, and stock conditions. —Colony founded in 1836, under auspices of South Australian Colonisation Association; government vested in Governor appointed and commissioners approved by the Crown. Lands to be sold at not less than £1 per acre, and funds devoted to emigration from England. Early difficulties: large debt to Imperial Government incurred. Recovery began 1844, when 30,000 acres under cultivation, much stock, exports value £82,000. Rich copper mines discovered, proving great source of wealth. Representative government introduced, and, in 1852, local government of districts. In 1856 the constitution was given and proclaimed. Responsible government from that date. Northern Territory annexed in 1864. Overland telegraph from Port Darwin opened in 1872.—'89. The principal events of the year have been the appointment of his Excellency the Earl of Kintore, Governor of the Colony, in succession to Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G. The adoption by the Legislative Council of an Address to the Queen, praying for power for each colony to increase the number of its representatives on the Australasian Federal Council. A vote of want of confidence was carried against the Ministry in June, resulting in the formation of a new Cabinet, with Hon. J. A. Cockburn as Premier and Chief Secretary (see DIPLOMATIC). The question of Imperial and Colonial Federation excited great interest during the year. Consult Boothby's "Statistical Sketch of South Australia," Marcus "South Australia," Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook for 1887," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," "Australasian Federal Directory" ('89-90), *Statesman's Year-Book*, *The Torch*, etc.

Southern Bulgaria. Name now usually given to Eastern Roumelia (q.v.).

South Georgia. A barren, snow-covered island in the South Atlantic, lying 800 miles E.S.E. of the Falklands, to which colony it has been annexed. Area 1,570 sq. m.

Southwell, Rt. Rev. George Ridding, Lord Bishop of, b. 1828; educated at St. Mary's Coll., Winchester, and Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated M.A. ('53), and D.D. ('69). Was Head Master of Winchester College '67-84. Consecrated first Bishop of Southwell in May '84.

Spain. A monarchically under Alfonso XII. of the House of Bourbon, now under a regency. By constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with executive power vested in the king, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the king. Cortes composed of senate and congress equal in authority. Senate in three classes—1st, senators in their own right; 2nd, 100 Crown nominees (the two first classes not to exceed 180); 3rd, 180 elected by communes, church, universities, and largest taxpayers, half to retire every five years. Congress composed of 437 deputies, elected by citizens of twenty-five years of age paying taxes. Islands of Cuba and

Porto Rico represented in Cortes. Each province has its own parliament for municipal and provincial administration. Religion, Roman Catholic. Public worship of any other creed forbidden. Area, including the Balearic and Canary Isles, each considered a province, 197,667 sq. m.; estimated pop. ('89) 16,500,000; revenue for '88, £30,000,000; expenditure, £32,000,000; debt, £240,000,000. Imports for '88, £19,000,000; exports, £27,500,000. A most striking event occurred in '88, which will have an important effect upon the future prosperity of the provinces of Cadiz, Seville, and Malaga—viz., the manufacture of Spanish cognac, which, taken from the pure rich grape of those districts, has proved far superior to the French.—In Jan. '89, Don José Luis Albareda was appointed Ambassador to England. The funeral of the late Capt.-Gen. Quesada took place at Madrid. A requiem service of the late Crown Prince Rudolph was performed at Madrid (Feb. 7th). Suicide (Mar. 1st) of Richard Piggott (see PARALLEL COMMISSION). The Chamber of Deputies passed the Army Reform Bill (2nd). Queen Christina and Queen Victoria met at Biarritz (27th). Explosion of a dynamite petard behind the high altar of the church, Valencia; no one injured (April 19th). Catholic Congress at Madrid, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Saragossa, opened (24th). Shock of earthquake at Albana (26th). The Budget was presented (May 1st). Hailstorm of unusual violence passed over Madrid (June 6th). Fifth Session of the present Cortes opened (14th). Great scene in the Chamber consequent upon Senor Marto's attack on Senor Sagasta, people in the gallery joining in the tumult (July 5th). Serious fire on emigrant ship at Malaga (Aug. 29th). The remains of Gen. Espartero removed from the cemetery to the Cathedral at Madrid (Sept. 1th). Destructive fire at the Northern Railway goods station at Madrid (1st). Three thousand tons of esparto grass destroyed by fire at Alicante (3rd). Spanish vessel seized and ransacked by the Moors of Zamozet (17th); captain and crew kept prisoners. Subsequently (24th) the gunboa *Coodrilo* went out to the island, and sent a boat on shore with a white flag, but were fired on. Strong representations were made to the Sultan of Morocco, who sent peremptory orders for the release of the crew. Negotiations renewed with Canadian Government for commercial treaty (Oct.). Opening of the Cortes (29th). In the Chamber of Deputies (Nov. 27th) General Chinchilla, the Minister of War, read a Bill fixing the strength of the Army for the present financial year as follows:—Spain, 92,082 men; Cuba, 19,571; Porto Rico, 31,555; and the Philippine Islands, 9214. (For army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES AND NAVIES.) Consult Webster's "Spain"; Reclus (Eliase) "Géographie Universelle," Vol. I.; *The Statesman's Year-Book*; *Almanach de Gotha*, etc.

Spanish Colonies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Spanish Political Parties and the Cortes. The Cortes or parliament of Spain consists of two bodies, a Senate and a Congress. The Senate is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of birth or official position, of 100 members nominated by the Crown, and of 180 elected by the largest taxpayers of the kingdom and certain corporate bodies. In the present Senate the Government has on most questions

a large majority, the **Opposition** numbering 108, and being thus divided: **Conservatives**, 90; **Republicans**, 6; **Democrats**, led by General Lopez Dominguez, a nephew of Marshal Serrano, 6; **Liberal Reformers**, led by Señor Romero y Robledo, 5; and 1 **Cuban Autonomist**. Among the majority, however, are 40 **agrarian members**, who usually oppose the Government on economic questions, and 12 **followers of Marshal Martínez Campos**, whose support is also variable. The present Congress, which was also elected in April '86, contains 430 members, who are elected (in the proportion of 1 to every 50,000 souls of the population) by limited suffrage under the constitution of March 27th, 1876, which, after the accession of the late King Alfonso, replaced the more liberal constitution of 1869. The **political divisions** of the present Congress are very numerous, although for ordinary voting purposes they may be classed as **Ministerialists**, 240; **Opposition**, 170; several seats being vacant. Each of these two divisions, however, contains several groups, the **Opposition** particularly being made up of the most conflicting fractions, from Radical Republicans to Conservatives of the most reactionary type. Chief among the latter are the **followers of Señor Canovas del Castillo**, ex-prime minister, who number 73, or nearly a half of the whole **Opposition**. They are for the most part men of high position and exceptional talent, very many of the number being ex-ministers. The followers of Señor Canovas, however, are only opposed to the Sagasta ministry on political grounds, as they are devotedly attached to the monarchy, which steadily continues to increase its hold on the country. The remaining groups of the **Opposition** are:—**Protectionists**, who follow Señor Gamazo, 31 (these, however, lend an occasional support to the Government); **Dissentient Liberal coalition**, headed by Señores Romero, Robledo, and Martas, and Generals Lopez, Dominguez, and Cassola, 33; **Moderate Republicans**, led by Señor Castelar, 9; **Radical Republicans**, 10; **Cuban Autonomists**, 9 (who are also **Republicans**); **Carlist**, 1; and **Independent**, 1. The **Ministerialists** are less divided. The chief strength of the Ministry is obtained from the personal following of Señor Sagasta, whose political creed may be described as moderate Liberalism. Señor Sagasta's programme, which inclines to free trade, is a thoroughly Liberal one, and is as well calculated as anything is likely to be to cope with the Clerical and Carlist parties and to hold in check the revolutionary aspirations of Señores Pi y Margall and Ruiz Zorrilla. At the present moment (Dec. '89) Señor Sagasta is endeavouring to effect a reconciliation with the **Dissentient Liberals**, which may lead to some modification of the Cabinet.

Spanish Town. In Jamaica (*q.v.*).

Speaker. The title of the presiding officer of a legislative assembly. On the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament members of the House of Commons are summoned from their own chamber to the House of Peers, where Her Majesty's pleasure is signified by the Lords Commissioners that they shall proceed to the choice of some proper person to be their Speaker. On their return the Commons proceed to the election accordingly, the Clerk acting the while as chairman. On the following day the Speaker elect, with the House, is summoned to the House of Peers, and one of the Lords Commissioners signifies Her

Majesty's approval of the choice made by the Commons. The Speaker then, in the name, and on behalf of the Commons, lays claim to their ancient and undoubted rights and privileges, which being confirmed, he and his fellow-members return to their own chamber, and the ceremony of taking the oath is proceeded with, he being the first to go through it. (See **COMMONS**, **HOUSE OF**, and **PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE**.) The Speaker may hold office until a dissolution. Should the office become vacant during a session, the new Speaker then elected is presented for the Royal approbation, but does not claim the privileges of the House. This great officer has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5,000 per annum; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4,000 and a peerage. There has been no contested election for Speaker since 1839. The following have filled the office since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament:—Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected 1817), 1833-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, 1835-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the late Viscount Eversley), 1839-57; Mr. J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), 1857-72; Sir H. Brand (the present Viscount Hampden), 1872-84, when Mr. Pecl was elected. The Chairman of Ways and Means acts as deputy Speaker in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker. The Speaker of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor for the time being. The Chairman of Committees and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act. See **CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS**.

"Speaker, The," founded on Jan. 4th, '80, under the editorship of Mr. T. Wemyss Reid (*q.v.*). A new weekly, distinguished by strenuous advocacy of Liberal principles, not merely in Politics, but in Letters, in Art, and in Science, accompanied by a frank recognition of all that is of value in ancient institutions and traditions. A special feature will be the methods of dealing with **Foreign Affairs**. In addition to articles on Science, Art, Music, and the Drama, the Money Market, Literary News, and Criticism, *The Speaker* contains a weekly *causerie* from the pen of a well-known essayist and critic. **Office**, 115, Fleet Street, E.C.

Speaker's Claim of Privileges. See **PRIVILEGES OF PEERS AND MEMBERS**.

"Speaker's Commentary, The." A commentary on the Bible, contributed to by Anglican bishops and clergy; edited by the Rev. Canon Cook, of Exeter; and published by Mr. John Murray, in ten volumes, 1871-81. The plan of the undertaking originated with Mr. J. E. Denison, Speaker of the House of Commons, which accounts for its title.

Special Licence. The law requires that before the celebration of a marriage according to the rites of the Church of England the banns be thrice published previously in the church where the marriage is to be solemnised. But a licence may be had to dispense with this ceremony. An ordinary licence is issued by the Ordinary or by his surrogate. A special licence is issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and empowers the parties to be married at any time, not only in any church or chapel, but in any other meet and convenient place. A special licence is issued from the Faculty Office, Doctor's Commons, and bears a £5

stamp. A special licence and the Ordinary's licence are obtained in the same way, but a special licence is supposed to be obtainable only by persons of rank.

"Specie Point." See FOREIGN EXCHANGES. **"Spectator, The"** (founded July 5th, 1828). Originally started as a Liberal review, under the editorship of Mr. Brinton. In 1862 the department of news was altered in form, and reduced to paragraph articles. *The Spectator* is entirely opposed to concession of Home Rule to Ireland. Office, 1, Wellington St., Strand, W.C.

Spencer, Herbert, b. at Derby 20. Educated by his father, a teacher of mathematics at Derby, and by his uncle, a clergyman. Became a civil engineer, a profession he subsequently abandoned for literature and journalism. He was for some time sub-editor of a daily paper at Birmingham, and afterwards of the *Economist*. At the house of Dr. John Chapman, editor of the *Westminster*, Mr. Spencer met, and became the life-long friend of George Eliot and George Henry Lewes. His first work of importance, "Social Statics, or the Conditions essential to Human Happiness specified, and the first developed," appeared in '51. In '55 appeared the "Principles of Psychology," and in '61 "Education—Intellectual, Moral, and Physical," which has run through sixteen editions. Mr. Spencer has always contributed largely to various periodicals, and these articles have, for the most part, been reprinted in pamphlet or book form. In '82 Mr. Spencer visited America, where he gave several lectures, among others one on "American Nervousness." Among his many important works are "Political Institutions" (being Part V. of "Principles of Sociology"—'82). Of Mr. Spencer's many recent review articles, a series from the *Contemporary* has been reprinted as "The Man versus The State," which contains the articles on "The New Toryism" and "The Coming Slavery," an attack on Socialism; "Ecclesiastical Institutions" (being Part VI. of "Principles of Sociology"—'85). In '89 he published "An Epitome of Synthetic Philosophy," and in the *Times* discussed the question of land tenure.

"S. P. G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts). The oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of England, being incorporated by Royal Charter in 1701. Office, 19, Delahay St., Westminster. Sec., Rev. H. W. Tucker, M.A.

Sphairistiká. See LAWN TENNIS.

Spurgeon, Rev. Charles Haddon, b. 1834. On relinquishing the Predobaptist views of his family he became associated with the church at Cambridge of which the celebrated Robert Hall had been pastor; and as a member of the preachers' association of this congregation Mr. Spurgeon first began to hold services in surrounding villages. Pastor at Waterbeach (1851), preached for the first time in London (1853). Pastor, New Park Street (1854); but in consequence of the great crowds attracted services were held at Exeter Hall, and at the Great Hall, Royal Surrey Gardens, where on one occasion a terrible disaster occurred through some one raising a false alarm of fire whilst Mr. S. was preaching. Pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, erected at a cost of £32,000 (1861). Mr. Spurgeon's sermons, of which about 25,000 of each issue are sold, have been published since the first week of 1855, and are translated into various foreign languages.

As an author he has produced numerous works, the chief being the *Treasury of David*, 7 vols. 8vo; he also edits the well-known magazine, *The Sword and Trowel*. Mr. Spurgeon is the founder of the *Stockwell Orphanage* (1867), the *Pastors' College*, the *Colportage Association*; the *Book Fund*, and the *Supplementary Pastors Aid Fund*. Minor institutions are also attached to the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Mr. Spurgeon's letter on the Irish Question exerted an important influence in Non-conformist circles at the time of the last election. Mr. S. in 1887 severed his connection with the Baptist Union on the ground that many of its members held views more in harmony with the teachings of Matthew Arnold and Herbert Spencer than with those of St. Paul and the Christian Fathers—a step which has led to a long controversy in the papers under the title of the "Down Grade Question." In '88 Mr. S. was entertained by his supporters at a meeting convened to welcome him on his return from Mentone, and to celebrate the issue of his 2000th sermon. During his last visit to Mentone, where he usually spends the winter, he met with an accident. Mr. Spurgeon published two volumes of proverbs under the title of "Salt-cellar," '89.

Stainer, Sir John, Mus. Doc., b. 1840, and at seven years of age became a chorister of St. Paul's; at sixteen organist of St. Michael's Coll., Tenbury, and three years later organist of Magdalen Coll., Oxford. He subsequently graduated both in Arts and in Music, and in '60 was appointed organist of Univ. Church. In '72 he succeeded the late Sir John Gosse as organist of St. Paul's, and held that appointment until last year, when he retired. Dr. Stainer has composed many anthems and Church services, the Cantatas "The Daughter of Jairus," "St. Mary Magdalene," "The Crucifixion," and, in addition to his well-known "Treatise on Harmony" and Musical Primers, has written "The Music of the Bible." Knighted '88. Sir John was in June '89 elected Professor of Music at Oxford, and in the following October President of the Musical Association of London, in place of the late Sir Fredk. Gore-Ouseley. He is Inspector of Music to the Education Department.

"Standard, The." First published in 1847. Its present price is a penny, and it is in the front rank of the political journals that rose into importance almost immediately after the abolition of the Paper Duty (6s). Its present circulation is close on a quarter of a million daily. The political principles of *The Standard* are Conservative; but it reserves, and often exercises, the right of sharply criticising the action of the Conservative party. During the American Civil War, the letters of its correspondent "Manhattan" were marvellously popular, and the services of its war correspondents—notably Mr. G. A. Henty, and Mr. Cameron, the latter of whom was killed in the Bayouda desert—have always been prompt and efficient. The present editor, under whom the prosperity of the paper has steadily advanced for the past decade, is Mr. W. M. Mudford. *The Evening Standard* (1857) is an evening edition of the morning paper.

Standing Committee. See GRAND COMMITTEE AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Standing Orders. This term was originally applied to certain Orders made by either house of parliament to regulate its own procedure. Orders made by either house may in respect

of their time for remaining in force be classified under three heads. (1) Standing Orders, which are permanent regulations, although liable to be suspended upon extraordinary occasions—e.g., in order to the rapid passing of bills of a pressing nature. (2) Sessional Orders, which continue in force only during the session in which they were made, although they may be renewed from year to year. (3) Orders indefinite in their duration. Of these three classes the Standing Orders are the most important for purposes of procedure. The *Roll of Standing Orders of the House of Lords* has been regularly published at intervals. But until 1854 the Standing Orders of the House of Commons, with the exception of those relating to private bills, had never been published by authority. The Commons Standing Orders relative to public business were revised and reprinted in '88 (see *PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE*), and the Lords Standing Orders were considered and amended in '89.

Stanford, Charles Villiers, who has done so much for the cause of music at the University of Cambridge, is the son of an accomplished amateur musician. He was born at Dublin in 1852, went to Cambridge as Choral Scholar of Queen's, became Organist of Trinity in '73, and soon afterwards Conductor of the Cambridge Musical Society. His university career was also distinguished. His operas are "The Veiled Prophet" (not yet heard in England), "Savonarola" (played at Covent Garden), and "The Canterbury Pilgrims" (written for Mr. Carl Rosa at Drury Lane). His oratorio "The Three Holy Children," written for the Birmingham Festival of '85, his "Irish Symphony," and his choral ode "The Revenge" (Leeds Festival, '86), are well worthy of his reputation. He is Professor of Composition at the Royal College of Music, and one of the leaders of advanced musical thought. In '87 he was appointed Professor of Music at Cambridge in succession to the late Sir George Macfarren.

Stanley. Capital of Falkland Islands (*q.v.*). Pop. 700.

Stanley, Henry M. b. at Denbigh 1841, and passed his childhood in the workhouse at St. Asaph. He subsequently sailed as cabin boy to New Orleans, where he was adopted by a Mr. Stanley, whose name he took, but whose death without making provision for him again compelled him to start the world on his own account. After a series of adventures he became a journalist during the American civil war, being attached as reporter to the staff of the *New York Herald*. In '68 he was sent to accompany the British expedition into Abyssinia, as war correspondent for that paper. Subsequent to this he made a tour to the Black Sea, and thence through Persia into India. In '69 Livingstone in Africa, had not been heard of for a long time. Mr. Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, ordered Stanley "to go and find him." Early in '71 Stanley left Zanzibar and plunged into the unknown continent. Before the end of that year he had found Livingstone. In '73-4 he accompanied the British expedition into Ashanti, up to Kumassi, as a war correspondent again. In '76 the *New York Herald* and the London *Daily Telegraph* conjointly sent him to Central Africa, to take up the thread of Livingstone's discoveries. He left Zanzibar in that year, and in '77 emerged on the west coast, having circumnavigated Victoria Nyanza, and forced his way in spite of terrible

obstacles down the whole course of the hitherto unknown Congo. In '79 the King of the Belgians gave Stanley the command of an expedition formed by the International African Association, for the purpose of exploring the Congo. Stanley succeeded in planting stations and securing steam-navigation upon the upper river, and may be said to have made what is now the Congo Free State (*q.v.*). He remained at work from '79 till '85, with the exception of a short absence in '82. In Jan. '87, Mr. Stanley started on an expedition for the relief of Emin Bey (*q.v.*). Previous to his departure he was entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House, and presented with the freedom of the City of London. A few months after the expedition had proceeded on its perilous journey, much uneasiness was caused by the publication of a report that Mr. Stanley had been murdered, though this was generally discredited. An expedition under Major Barttelot, son of Sir W. B. Barttelot, M.P., was subsequently sent in search of him, but its gallant leader was murdered by some of the natives who accompanied him. News of Stanley and Emin, which had long been anxiously awaited, at length arrived on April and, '89. On the following day the newspapers published the thrilling story of the explorer's perilous journey to the Albert Nyanza, through vast tropical forests under conditions of the utmost difficulty. The column of 369 men set out June 28th, '87. On Aug. 31st the force, having lost 66 of its number by desertions, fell in with a party of Arabs, and from this time till Nov. 12th the story is one of starvation, desertion, and struggle through a region devastated by Arabs. The party, reduced to 174 skeletons, reached in November a land of plenty, where they halted for several days. On Nov. 5th they emerged upon the plains, and the deadly forest gloom was left behind. On the 14th, after another fight with the opposing natives, the Albert Nyanza was reached. Difficulties were again met with, and 190 miles had to be retraced to bring up the boat. In Jan. '88 the explorer was ill for a month with gastritis. On April 26th news was received from Emin; on the 29th the Pasha and Mr. Stanley met. Mr. Stanley then, leaving the Europeans with Emin, returned to Yambuya for his rearguard and stores. In the letter to Mr. A. L. Bruce, Mr. Stanley described the forest and the tribes met with on the journey. News of Mr. Stanley was afterwards received in an official despatch from Capt. Wissmann to the German Government. It stated that Emin and Stanley, accompanied by Capt. Casati and six Englishmen, were expected to arrive at Mpwapwa towards the end of Nov. '89. A despatch received from Stanley himself (Nov. 4th, '89), stated that on his return from his attempt to relieve Major Barttelot, he discovered that Emin's followers had revolted, and that Emin and his chief lieutenant, Mr. Jephson, had been taken prisoners by the Mahdists (Aug. 18th, '88). Stanley pushed forward to assist the survivors, and after waiting at the Albert Nyanza from Feb. 4th to May 8th, '89, resumed his march to the coast, travelling along the base of the snowy range of Ruvenzori and *via* Albert Edward Nyanza, which he explored. A further letter received from Mr. Stanley (Nov. 20th) by the Geographical Society gave some interesting notes on the physical geography of the lake regions. It is stated on high authority that

Mr. S. will probably not reach home before the end of Jan. '90.

"Star, The." A Radical evening paper, devoted to the interests of the advanced Democratic movement both in Great Britain and Ireland. It first appeared Jan. 17th, '88, and has attracted attention by its promptness in obtaining information, and its outspoken articles and large circulation. One of its most popular features is the column entitled "Mainly about People." Editor, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. (q.v.) Office, Stonecutter St., E.C.

Starvation, Death from. See CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Stationery Office Publications. The vast number of papers issued to the public under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (q.v.) renders it impossible to enter much into detail; but they comprise books affecting the military, naval, and civil services, reports of the scientific results of the voyage of H.M.S. *Challenger*, calendars of State Papers, chronicles and memorials, and publications of the Record Commissioners, rules under the various Acts of Parliament, papers issued by, or affecting, the Board of Trade, the Education, and Science and Art Departments, and the Local Government Board, Explosive and Factory Books and Forms, Survey publications, and numerous miscellaneous books. The most important among this vast collection is Vol. I. of "State Trials" (1820-23), which contains many reports—for the most part hitherto unpublished—of cases relating to the right of public meeting. There are also some extracts from unpublished documents, giving many details as to the history of "Peterloo." Besides the account of Queen Caroline's claim to be crowned, we have also the celebrated trial of the King v. Sir Francis Burdett. The complete set, it is anticipated, will occupy about 8 or 10 vols. The "Challenger" volumes have been issued from time to time, and probably complete sets will soon become scarce. **Military and naval,** and indeed books issuing from all departments, have been constantly appearing. The *Board of Trade Journal* (q.v.) [monthly] contains useful information for merchants and others, while the *Kew Bulletin* [monthly] ought to interest a large circle, containing as it does such valuable notes on *Economic Produce and Plants*. Of the *Chronicles and Memorials* we have *Historians of the Church of York and its Archbishops*, Vol. II.; *Chronicle of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I.*, Vol. III.; *Roger de Wendover*, Vol. I.; besides many others. The publishers are Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C., Messrs. A. and C. Black, North Bridge, Edinburgh, and Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin. The *Hydrographic Publications* are obtainable only from Mr. J. D. Potter, 31, Poultry. The *Geological and Ordnance Survey Maps* are published by Mr. E. Stanford, Charing Cross, London, S.W., Messrs. A. and C. Black, North Street, Edinburgh, and Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin. *Patent Specifications* are only to be obtained at the Patent Sale Office, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

State Socialism in Germany. The following are the main points of the system of State assurance and annuities now working in Germany:—In 1883 an Act was passed enforcing insurance against sickness, and in '84 the first

instalment of another to secure compulsory insurance against accident. The latter provides for complete disablement two-thirds of the actual wage (if exceeding four marks, a diminishing fraction); for partial disablement an equitable proportion of the same is granted as pension. In case of death by accident, 20 days' wage is given as burial money, and an allowance to the widow of 20 per cent. of the wages of the deceased, with 15 per cent. to each child under 15 years—the whole not to exceed 60 per cent. Dependent ascendants have also a secondary claim. If the injured man is removed to a hospital, the wife draws her allowances as in the case of death. The measure sanctioned in '89 to provide against incapacitation and old age is of quite a different character. In its scope are included almost without exception all persons above the age of 16, male and female, working in a dependent position for regular hire. The line between dependent and independent workers is not always clearly marked; so a certain discretion is allowed to the Federal Council to admit, in particular trades by special order, sub-contractors for large firms and even independent workers not themselves employing workmen. Existing State and communal arrangements for similar purposes are respected, stipulation being made that equal advantages shall be granted. The contribution offered by the State is secured for such establishments when they have obtained the approval of the Federal Council. Eleven millions of persons will at once come under the compulsion of the Act when its operation begins (probably in '91). The capital value of the obligations incurred directly by the State in this connection is reckoned at 77·8 million pounds; the total obligations will hardly be less than three times as much. For purposes of the Act workers are divided into four classes according to their wage:—Class I., to 350 marks per annum, reckoned as drawing 300 marks; Class II., to 550 marks per annum, reckoned as drawing 500 marks; Class III., to 850 marks per annum, reckoned as drawing 720 marks; Class IV., above 850 marks per annum, reckoned as drawing 960 marks (1 mark = 1s.; 84 pfennigs = 1d.). The first class pays 12 pf., the second 18, the third 24, the fourth 30 weekly. These payments are made by the masters, who deduct in their turn half of the sum from the weekly wage, and pay the other half of the premium themselves. In return for his contributions the person insured is entitled, in case of incapacitation, to a pension for life, or till complete or partial recovery. Incapacity to earn a living is assumed when the bodily or mental condition of the insured is such that he is unable to earn one-sixth of his average wage of the last five years, plus one-sixth of the normal local wage. On reaching the age of 70 the insured is qualified to receive an old age pension, whether he be incapacitated or no. The old age pension lapses as soon as the invalid pension is granted. To qualify for an invalid pension 235 weeks (5 years), for an old age pension 1410 weeks (30 years), of contribution are further necessary. Those who come under the first operation of the Act can, under somewhat complicated conditions, be admitted with little delay to the minimum benefits—a concession which goes beyond the strict requirements of justice, but is prudent and will be popular. The pensions are arranged to rise with the number of payments made—n

fixed minimum and then a steady rise week by week. The minimum invalid pay from the funds of the institution is 66 marks a year—to which must be added the uniform Imperial contribution of 50 annual marks. With each completed week of payment this pension rises—in *Class I.* by 2 pf.; in *Class II.* by 4 pf.; in *Class III.* by 9 pf.; in *Class III.* by 13 pf. For a final calculation of the total burden falling upon the working community through these measures the material is still wanting; but the following approximation may be made in percentage of the sum-total of the earnings of the insured classes:—Sickness insurance, 1½ per cent.; accident insurance, ultimately 2 per cent.; old age and incapacitation, at present about 2 per cent., ultimately 4 per cent. In all 7½ per cent., or, allowing for the smaller percentage exacted from wages above the average, perhaps 5 or 6 per cent. of the total wages earned: no trifling fraction of the entire income of the working class. Of the contributions against sickness, one-third; against accidents, the whole; against old age and incapacitation, a half, is paid by the masters. The organisation of this Act is territorial; that of the sickness union is local; that of the accident insurance based on trade associations neither local nor territorial. For each district one or more tribunals of arbitration are appointed, with a permanent professional president and deputy assisted by assessors elected in equal numbers from masters and men.

Stationery Office (Princes St., Westminster) provides the public offices and Parliament with books, stationery, etc., and arranges for the greater part of the printing required by them. In Oct. '88 the Controller of the Stationery Office was appointed by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, to exercise all rights and privileges in connection with copyright the property of H. M. Controller, T. D. Pigott (£1,500); Assistant Controller, J. S. Lewis (£600).

Stead, William Thomas, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (q.v.), and son of Rev. W. Stead, Congregationalist, Howdon-on-Tyne, was b. July 5th, 1849; married '73; educated privately and at Silcoates; apprenticed ('63) to commercial house at Newcastle Quay. Appointed editor of the *Northern Echo* ('71), appointed assistant-editor ('80) to Mr. John Morley (then editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*); succeeded him as editor-in-chief ('83); interviewed Gordon at Southampton (Jan. '84); wrote "The Truth about the Navy" (Oct. '84), "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon" (July '85), "No Reduction no Rent," a record of a visit to Ireland in the autumn of '86, "The Langworthy Case" ('87), "Truth about Russia," written after a visit to Russia in May and June '88, and "A Guide to the Paris Exhibition" ('89); went in October to Rome, to gather material for a series of "Letters from the Vatican," concerning the future social and political influence of the Pope.

Stephen, Sir J. F. K.C.S.I., son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Stephen, was b. 29. Called to the bar ('54), Q.C. ('68). For about two years and a half ('71-72) he was legal member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and by his codification of the criminal law of that country conferred lasting advantage upon its inhabitants. He was Professor of Common Law to the Inns of Court ('75-79). Appointed a Judge ('79). Mr. Justice Stephen

is a high authority on criminal law. He is the author of "General View of the Criminal Law of England," "Digest of the Law of England," "Digest of the Criminal Law," and other legal works, as well as "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," and "Essays by a Barrister." Mr. Justice Stephen's attempts to secure the codification of our criminal law have not yet met with success, although the project has from time to time been under consideration. He presided at the trial of the action for alleged libel brought by Mr. O'Brien, M.P., against Lord Salisbury at the Manchester assizes '89, and subsequently at the trial of Mrs. Maybrick for the murder of her husband at Liverpool.

Stephen, Leslie, b. at Kensington 1832. Educated at Eton, King's Coll., London, and Trinity Hall, Camb., where he graduated '54, and subsequently became Fellow and Tutor of that college. Mr. S. was for some time editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, and in '83 accepted the Clark Lectureship in English Literature at Cambridge, but resigned it twelve months later. His best known books are "The Playground of Europe," "Essays on Freethinking and Plain Speaking," "History of English Thought in the 18th Century," "The Science of Ethics," and the several series of "Hours in a Library." He is also editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography" (q.v.), now in course of publication. Mr. S. is a son of the late Sir James Stephen, and brother of the present Sir James Fitzjames Stephen. He married a daughter of the late W. M. Thackeray.

Sterling, Madame Antoinette, eminent vocalist, was b. 1850, in the State of New York. Her musical education was conducted by Abella, Marchesi, and Pauline Viardot. In London her training was continued by Manuel Garcia. Her debut in England took place in '73, at one of the Promenade Concerts, Covent Garden Theatre. Since that time Madame S. has become one of the most popular singers of ballads and Scotch songs, notably on account of her rendering of "The Lost Chord" and "The Better Land." She married, in '75, Mr. John MacKinlay.

Stevenson, Robert Louis, author and critic; was b. at Edinburgh, 1845, and educated at the University of that city, where he graduated M.A. He started a magazine while a student; but the venture was not a success, though some of his own contributions to it gave promise of the distinction he has now attained. One of Mr. Stevenson's earliest works was an account of his travels in California, but the book which established his reputation as a writer of the first rank was "Treasure Island." Amongst the most popular of his other works are "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," dramatised and played at the Lyceum theatre in '88; "Familiar Studies," "Underwoods," "Virginibus Puerisque," "Story of the Rebellion of '45," the "Dynamiters" (written in conjunction with his wife), "An Inland Voyage," "Travels with a Donkey," "New Arabian Nights," "The Silverado Squatters," "Prince Otto," "The Blackamoor" ('89), and his numerous essays. He has also written a life of his father, the celebrated lighthouse engineer. Mr. S. has recently been on a two years' yachting trip in the Pacific. His most recent works are "Edinburgh: Picturesque Notes," "The Master of Ballantrae," and "In the Wrong Box."

Steward of England, Lord High, was viceroy, or prime officer under the king. The office was established prior to the reign of the Confessor, and was annexed to the lordship of Hinckley; but since the rebellion of Simon de Montfort it has only been revived *pro hac vice* for a coronation, or a trial by impeachment, or the trial of a peer; and in the two latter cases the Lord Chancellor has been generally commissioned to act. At a coronation the L.H.S. walks before the sovereign carrying St. Edward's crown; and in the case of William IV. and Victoria this function was performed by the Duke of Hamilton.

Steward of the Household, Lord (see MINISTRY) receives his charge from the Queen in person by the delivery of a *white wand*, which is his symbol of office, and which he bears on state occasions, breaking it over the royal coffin at the funeral of the sovereign. He is always a privy councillor. He has the direction of the Queen's palaces, the accounts of the Household come under his review, and he has the control and selection of all subordinate officers and servants except those connected with the chapels, chambers, and stables. This office must not be confounded with that of Lord High Steward (*q.v.*).

Stirling, Sir James, b. 1836. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the bar ('62), Junior Counsel to the Treasury ('81), Member of the Bar Committee ('83). Formerly he reported for the Incorporated Law Society. Is a Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

Stock Exchange. (For history of this, and official list, see ed. '87.) For the purposes of business the S. E. is regulated by a committee of thirty members, including the chairman and deputy chairman, called the "**Committee for General Purposes**." This committee is appointed by a ballot of the members, and holds office for twelve months from the 25th March in each year. The S. E. contains upwards of 2,500 members, who are either *Jobbers* or *Brokers*. The former are dealers who buy and sell at the market prices, while the latter deal with the jobbers on behalf of the public, and are remunerated by commission for transacting the business. The S. E. recognises no transactions with any other parties than its own members, and all must be in accordance with the usages of the "house." The transactions are liquidated twice a month, the settlement extending over three days. The dates are fixed by the committee every month, some accounts being longer than others. In the case of Consols, however, it is different, the settlement in English government securities taking place but once, at the commencement of each month.

S. E. holidays—January 1st; Easter Monday; May 1st; Whit Monday; the first Monday in August; November 1st; December 26th; unless specially ordered otherwise by the committee.

Terms. *Scrp* is an abbreviation of the term subscription, and is applied to the certificates of payment of deposits and calls prior to the issue of the definitive certificates or bonds. **These Bargains** are transactions entered into by speculators who have no intention of either paying for the stock or shares they have bought, or delivering those they may have sold. If at the time appointed the stock they have bought stands above the price named the seller pays the difference. If below he receives it. A *Bull* buys with the view

to a rise in price before a settlement at a future date. A *Bear* sells with the view of buying back at a future date at a lower price. **Contango** is a sum paid by the speculator for the rise, per share or per cent., for the privilege of deferring payment till the next settlement. **Backwardation** is a sum paid by the speculator for the fall, to postpone delivery of stock or shares till the following settlement. **Continuation rates** embrace both contango and backwardation. **Options** are transactions by which a speculator can limit his loss by paying a fixed sum when the bargain is made. They may be either a "put and call," a "put," or a "call." A put and call enables an operator to sell or purchase at a fixed price on a certain day. A put is a transaction by which a speculator has the option of selling stock at a fixed price at a future time, for which he pays an agreed rate. A call is a transaction by which stock can be claimed on a settled day for a certain consideration. **Carrying over** signifies the postponement of payment or delivery of stock or shares till the next settlement day. **Hammering** is the declaration of a defaulting member, which is announced by the "head waiter," striking three blows with a mallet. **Cornering** is an operation by which a scarcity of stock is created, thus producing a fictitious market and preventing a dealer from obtaining what he has previously sold except at greatly enhanced prices. For example, if A sells B a number of shares or stock for delivery on a certain day, and finds he is unable to deliver them, B can have the securities publicly bought in by the secretary to the committee, or by the clerks of the "house." The sellers of such securities under the circumstances necessarily raise the prices severely against A, who has to pay the abnormally enhanced price. A is then said to be cornered. **Arbitrage** is an operation whereby identical securities are bought in one market and sold in another. **Long and Short** are American terms synonymous with *Bull* and *Bear*. **Spread** is also an American term for the option to either Put or Call stock. **Straddle** is the same option at one price whether stock is "put" or "called." Amongst the abbreviations used in the Stock Exchange the following are the principal:—**Brums**, a name given to London & North-Western Railway stock; **Barwick** stands for North-Eastern stock; **York "A,"** Great Northern "A" stock; **Dinaha**, Edinburgh and Glasgow; **Haddocks**, Great North of Scotland; **Saras**, Sheffield Deferred; **Potts**, North Staffordshire; **Osley**, Caledonian; **Glaras**, Caledonians Deferred; **Bartha**, Brighton Deferred; **Dover "A"** or **Doras**, South-Eastern Deferred. **Ayrshire**, ordinary stock of the Glasgow and South Western Railway; **Chinas**, Eastern Extension Telegraph shares; **Noras**, Great Northern Deferred Ordinary stock; **Knockers**, Harrison, Barber & Co.'s shares; **Vestas**, the Deferred stock of the Railway Investment Co.; **Virginia**, Virginia New Funded. **Paris Bourse.** On the Paris Bourse there are sixty recognised official brokers (*Agents de Change*), known as the *Parquet*. There are also non-official dealers under the name of *Coulisse*; which include many high-class firms and arbitrage houses. The settlements are arranged each fortnight in Foreign Government and Miscellaneous Securities, and Monthly in Rentes, and occupy five or six days. The monthly liquidation really commences on the last day of each month, as

Options are declared on that day. **Rente** "continued," 1st of month; **Other securities** "continued," on the 2nd; **Accounts** made up, 3rd; **Clients pay** brokers and deliver securities, 4th; **Brokers pay** clients, 5th, and **Brokers deliver** securities to clients, 6th. The fortnightly settlement commences on the 15th of the month and finishes on the 20th, and is conducted after the manner already described, omitting the Rente day. Consult Burdett's "Official Intelligence," 90.

Stock Exchange Law in '89. A case interesting to dealers in stocks and shares was that of *Hogan v. Shaw* (Court of Appeal, June 27th). The plaintiff had entered into a contract with the defendant to buy certain shares at 16½, and had deposited £50, or £1 per share, as "cover" Mr. Shaw reserved his right to close the stock without notice when the cover was exhausted. A few days later the shares fell to 15½, and the cover was exhausted; but Mr. Shaw was not aware of it till next morning, when he telegraphed to the plaintiff that the cover had run off, and that the transaction was closed. It was admitted that before the telegram was despatched the shares had slightly recovered, so as to bring them within the cover, and the plaintiff consequently brought this action for non-delivery of the shares, the damages being agreed upon as £60, or a profit of £10 on the £50 deposited. The contention of the defendant was that as the cover had been exhausted the transaction had automatically closed, but the Court of Appeal held that, as the defendant had not exercised his right to close the transaction, the verdict of the jury in favour of the plaintiff must be sustained. Another stock case was that of *Medland v. the Universal Stock Exchange Co.* (Chancery Division, Oct. 31st.). The plaintiff, a London clergyman, about four years ago took ten shares in the defendant company, and subsequently deposited the shares as cover for certain speculations. These turned out badly, and at a later period over 600 shares in the Aerated Bread Co., and the deeds of two leasehold houses, which had also been deposited as cover, were lost to the plaintiff. He now sued the company for £4000, on the ground that no sales of stocks or shares had really taken place. Mr. Justice Kekewich found for the defendants, on the ground that the plaintiff was aware that the transactions were fictitious, and that consequently he had not substantiated the charge of fraud. The defendants were, however, ordered to bear their own costs.

Stokes, Sir George Gabriel, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S., b. 1819, at Skreen, co. Sligo. Ed. at Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. (1841) as senior wrangler, and was elected to a fellowship. Appointed Lucasian Professor of Mathematics (1849). Awarded the Rumford medal by the Royal Society, in recognition of his services to the cause of science by his discovery of the change in the refrangibility of light (1852). Sir G. Stokes, who was chosen one of the secretaries to the Royal Society (1854), was president of the British Association at Exeter (1869), and is President of the Royal Society, has contributed to the Transactions of several learned societies, and has delivered professorial lectures at Cambridge, and at the Museum of Practical Geology in London. Sir G. Stokes is Hon. LL.D. and D.Sc. Cambridge, D.C.L. Oxford, and LL.D. Edinburgh, Dublin,

and Aberdeen, and hon. corresponding member of various scientific societies. He was elected Conservative M.P. for Cambridge University '87, in the place of Mr. Beresford-Hope, deceased. Created a baronet of the United Kingdom, '89. He has recently retired from the Committee on Solar Physics. Sir G. G. S. spoke on "Literature of the Day and its Attitude towards Christianity" at the Church Congress (Oct. '89) at Cardiff.

Stone, Marcus, Mr., R.A., is the son of the late Frank Stone, A.R.A., and was born in 1840. He has illustrated various books and magazines, and achieved his earliest success in 1863 with his "From Waterloo to Paris," a picture representing Napoleon in a peasant's cottage. Several of his subsequent domestic pictures have been engraved, and one or two of them purchased by the Royal Academy under the Chantry bequest. Mr. Stone, who has occasionally painted landscapes and water-colour pictures, was made an A.R.A. ('77), R.A. ('87). He exhibited "The First Love Letter" at the Royal Academy '89.

Storting, the name by which the Norwegian House of Representatives is known. It is composed of 114 members, of whom 38 represent urban, and 76 rural electoral districts. The members are paid 13s. 4d. per diem during the parliamentary session, and travelling expenses to and from their homes. The Storting is elected to serve for three years, and its sessions are annual. It meets on the first Monday in February, of each year, in Christiania. The sessions are restricted by the Act of Constitution to two months, but the monarch has the right of extending the session, upon petition, and cause being shown, for such further term as the business of the country may require.

Stoughton, Rev. John, D.D., author and nonconformist divine, was b. 1807. Educated at Highbury Coll., and Univer. Coll., London. After holding successive churches at Windsor (1832) and Kensington (1843), he became (1875) Professor of Historical Theology in New Coll., London; D.D. Edinburgh (1869). Dr. Stoughton is the author of numerous works, among which are the "Ecclesiastical History of England" (6 vols.), "Ages of Christendom," "Progress of Divine Revelation," "Golden Legends," etc.

Straits Settlements. A British Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula. It derives its name from the straits which separate the Malay peninsula from Sumatra, and which form the great trade route between India and China. It consists of the island of Singapore, the town and province of Malacca, the territory and islands of the Dindings, the island of Penang, and Wellesley. The native states of Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong, are controlled by the Colonial Government. The Cocos or Keeling Islands are a distant dependency. The whole area of the actual colony is about 1,472 sq. m., pop. 559,000. The capital of the colony and seat of government is Singapore. Singapore is an island at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 206 sq. m., pop. 155,000. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. Chief local products are pepper and gambier. The varied fauna includes tigers. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, now being strongly fortified. It is the headquarters of H.M. military and naval forces in these regions. The usual garrison consists of

a battalion of infantry and two batteries of artillery.—**Penang**, or **Prince of Wales Island**, lies 300 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. Its area is 107 sq. m., pop. 90,951. The port and capital is called **Georgetown**, a well-built city. The island is partly level and fertile, partly hilly. There is a famous waterfall in it, and the scenery is charming. Sugar-cane, rice, and cocoanut are the chief crops. The harbour is a good one, and there is large commerce. The Governor of the colony appoints a Resident Councillor to control administration.—**Province Wellesley** is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. Area 500 sq. m., pop. 97,324. It is level, well watered, fertile, and highly cultivated. Sugar-cane, rice, and tapioca are the staple productions.—**Malacca** is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast, rocky and barren, extends 42 miles. The area is 659 sq. m., pop. 93,579. The town is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been acquired by the Portuguese in 1511. The Dutch captured it from them in 1641. It was taken by England in 1795, afterwards restored, and in 1824 ceded by the Dutch in exchange for English settlements in Sumatra. Its trade and importance are now slight. The interior is mountainous and picturesque, with fertile valleys. Tapioca is the chief local product. It is ruled by a Resident Councillor, subject to the Governor of the colony.—**The Dindings** consist of the island of Pulau Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland, about 80 miles south of Penang, and politically annexed, recently, to that settlement.—**Cocos Islands** or **Keeling Islands** are a small coral group lying some 700 miles south-west of Java. Area 9 sq. m., pop. 400. They produce cocoanuts, and are inhabited by an English family and Malay labourers. They are now included in the government of the Straits Settlements.—**Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong**, the protected states, are practically dependencies of the colony. They lie along the coast between Penang and Malacca, stretching inland to the mountain backbone of the Peninsula. Since the war of 1876 each of them has been controlled by a Resident, appointed by the Governor of the Straits. English officials hold many posts under the native governments, and English officers control the native military police. These countries are flourishing and progressive. Roads and railways are constructed or being made, and the rich resources of mountain, valley, and lowland, well watered and splendidly wooded, are being developed. Tin is produced in large quantities, while tapioca, pepper, rice, sugar, coffee, cacao and cinchona are being successfully cultivated. **Perak** has an area of 17,949 sq. m., pop. 179,590; a revenue of £327,435, and has liquidated all debts. Its port is Port Weld, and capital Kinta. **Selangor** has an area of 3000 sq. m., pop. 120,000, revenue £206,740. Its capital is Kuala Lumpur. **Sungei Ujong** has an area of 660 sq. m., pop. 14,000, revenue £25,353. Other native states in the Peninsula are more or less under British influence.—**The Straits Settlements** form a Crown colony. The Governor is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). **Exports** consist of products already mentioned, together with tin, spices, sugo, hides and horns, rattans, gutta-percha, caoutchouc, gums, oils, drugs, and dye-stuffs.

All the ports are free. The currency is the dollar (3s. 4d.) and cents of it. Malays and Chinese are the most numerous of the population, Klings come next, then Indians and Europeans.—The history of the colony has been similar to that of the Indian Empire. Penang was our first settlement (1795), Malacca finally ours in 1825, and Singapore in 1824. Gradual enlargement of British territory has followed, while the native states are passing into the same position as those of the Indian Empire. The colony is well ordered, extremely valuable, and its development proceeding rapidly. Consult "Singapore and Straits Directory"; Miss Bird's "Golden Chersonese," Cameron's "Our Tropical Possessions," Keane's "Asia," McNair's "Sarong and Kris," Zehden's "Commercial Geography," etc.

Street Improvements. See COUNTY COUNCILS, sect. 3.

"Strike of the Rolls." See ROLL OF SOLICITORS.

Strikes in London during '89.—The Dock Labourers. Prior to giving a summary of the great riverside strike of '89, a few particulars concerning the dock accommodation of the Port of London will be of service. The chief London docks are in the hands of the Joint Committee of Directors formed after the amalgamation of the two great companies, the East and West India and the London and St. Katharine. Beyond these docks there are those of the Surrey Commercial Dock Company, and of the Millwall Dock Company, devoted to special trades. In addition to, and to a large extent competing with, the docks proper, are the wharves that line both sides of the river. Of late years the capital employed in the docks has not yielded a good return to the investor, owing to the excessive competition between the East and West India and the London and St. Katharine Companies. The docks of the latter Company are: the St. Katharine, covering 13 acres of land and 20 of water space; the London, 60 acres land and 40 water, with three entrances from the Thames; the Royal Victoria, 110 acres land and 90 acres water; and the Royal Albert—an easterly prolongation of the Victoria, and built specially to admit not only the largest sea-going merchant vessels afloat, but any ironclads of the British Navy. The docks of the East and West India Company are the East India Import, with water area of 18 acres and length of quays 3,400 feet; the East India Export, with 8 acres water and 2,400 feet quays; the connecting East India Basin, with 6 acres water; the West India Import, with 30 acres water and 6,100 feet quays; the West India Export, with 24 acres water and 5,900 feet quays; the connecting Blackwall Basin, with 62 acres water area; the Limehouse Basin, with 14 acres; the South West India Dock, with 263 acres water and 5,900 feet quays, and a basin with 54 acres water; the London Dock, with 14,150 feet quays; and the Junction Dock, connecting Blackwall and South West India Basins. In addition to these are the recently constructed Tilbury Docks, claimed to be the finest in the world, and which vessels can enter or leave at any state of the tide. It is to the docks of these two great companies that the majority of the vessels that use the port of London come. The dock system of the Surrey Commercial Dock Company is used for grain and timber, and with the Millwall Company's dock occupies a relatively subsidiary position, in the whole trade of the port, to the East and West India and the London

and St. Katharine Companies' docks. The magnitude of the business done in the docks can be appreciated from the fact that in '88 79,000 vessels entered and cleared from that port, or 216 for every day in the year, and the goods carried being estimated at 226 millions. Before the amalgamation of the two chief companies there had gone on for years a fierce war of rates, each company endeavouring to crush its opponent. Thus the Royal Albert Dock was built quite as much to crush the East and West India Company by attracting vessels from its docks, as to afford dock accommodation equal to the requirements of advanced shipbuilding and the swifter necessities of modern business. The East and West India Company retaliated by the construction of Tilbury, which it was expected would empty the docks of its rival. But the shipowners have not taken advantage of them; and it is calculated that between the Albert and the Tilbury Docks about £7,000,000 of capital has been unproductively spent in providing accommodation in advance of the present necessities of the port. After the opening of Tilbury the war of rates between the two companies became much fiercer, until the East and West India Company could no longer pay a dividend, and the London and St. Katharine Company was in a position almost as disastrous. Excessive competition and reckless capital expenditure had brought both companies into financial straits. Finally, in '87, Parliamentary power was obtained for the amalgamation of the two companies under a working agreement and their management by a Joint Committee. The shipowners have all along objected to the monopoly thus created; and notwithstanding that London is admittedly over-docked, threaten the construction of new docks, to be called the **Imperial Docks**; but at the time of writing no Bill has been proceeded with in Parliament. It will be seen that during the war of rates it was vitally important for each company to keep down its labour bill; and that, hampered as the companies were with financial difficulties, amalgamation did not carry with it improved pay to the men. Dock labour was the subject of much evidence before the select committee of the House of Lords on the **Sweating System**; and for some time past there had been growing dissatisfaction among the men at the continuance of the **Contract System**. The strike commenced on Aug. 15th, '89, 2500 men in the South West India Dock demanding 6d. per hour instead of 5d., and 8d. per hour overtime instead of 6d.; also not less than four hours' engagement, and the abolition of the contract system. The Joint Committee attached little importance to the movement; other strikes had fizzled out at the docks before, and they anticipated a speedy collapse of this. But they miscalculated the strength of the disaffection, for by Aug. 20th all classes of men were turning out—casual labourers, coal and corn porters, stevedores, hydraulic machine men, firemen, and donkey men. A great meeting was held outside the dock gates, and over 20,000 men marched through the city. Public sympathy was at the outset altogether with the men, and this was strengthened when it was stated in the press that the Joint Committee were making efforts to 'fill' the places of the strikers with **Belgian labourers**. When this became known, the strikers despatched bodies of their number to picket every dock, and bring out the men who had not struck, and persuade all inclined

to work not to do so. On the 21st the movement spread to the wharves, to the Surrey Commercial Docks and to the Millwall Docks. On that day the **lightermen** and **watermen** also resolved to come out in support of the strikers, and did so. The Companies' advertisements for hands were not well responded to, and by the 23rd practically all the men were cleared out of whole of the docks and wharves, and work at the docks was almost at a standstill. The shipowners became alarmed, and met at the offices of the Peninsular and Oriental S.S. Company, under the chairmanship of Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., to consider the situation. On Sunday, the 25th, there was an enthusiastic demonstration in Hyde Park; the several strike committees were amalgamated into the "**United Dock Labourers' Strike Committee**," with head quarters at the "**Wade's Arms**," Poplar. The day following large numbers of **carmen** and **coal porters** came out; the strike grew with astonishing rapidity, and the numbers of the men were estimated at over 100,000. Shipping was paralysed; riverside industries were threatened with stoppage for want of coal; and a general revolt of labour in London seemed imminent, but was checked by a manifesto issued by the Strike Committee strongly deprecating "unorganised workmen not directly connected with dock work coming out on strike," and declared that nothing would be paid out of the strike fund that had been started to men engaged in any occupation who came out on strike without authority of the Committee. On the 27th the wharfingers met at Cannon Street, and the cause of the men was espoused by Mr. Lafone (Butler's Wharf), who urged the appointment of a committee of dockmen, wharfingers and granary-keepers, to negotiate a settlement. The strike leaders met the Directors at the Dock House, and the latter declined to agree to their proposals. On the same day a deputation of **brokers** representing the industries of the port, and also a deputation of **M.P.'s**, waited on the Joint Committee and suggested arbitration, but without result. The Committee, however, decided not to employ foreign labour. In the House of Commons in the evening the **Home Secretary**, in reply to Sir R. Fowler, said he "was not prepared to admit that there had been anything that might properly be described as an organised system of intimidation," though there was "a considerable amount of pressure exercised, which in some cases passed into acts of intimidation" of a nature very difficult for the police to deal with. He urged the parties "to adjust their differences by some rational and satisfactory means." This answer gives the keynote to the subsequent conduct of the **Folios**, whose inactivity was complained of by the Dock Companies from the first. The shipowners and wharfingers made a joint appeal by advertisement to the men lately in their employment to return to work, but without avail. The Joint Committee reconsidered the men's terms, and under the pressure of the shipowners and wharfingers conceded the point that men should be taken on for not less than four hours at a pay of 4s., promised the conversion of contract work into piece work at a minimum pay of 6d. per hour and 2d. overtime, "as far and as soon as practicable." The "surplus" was to be divided, the hours of overtime to be reckoned from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m., and influence to be used with the Government to obtain a prolongation

of Customs hours, thereby extending the time during which pay might be earned. But the Committee insisted upon the *5d.* rate with *6d.* per hour overtime for all labour not piecework. These concessions were at once rejected by the strikers, who considered the *6d.* rate with *8d.* overtime vital to their cause, and the terms in which the concessions on other points were made purposely vague and inherently valueless. The Strike Committee issued a manifesto calling out all London workmen. This was universally condemned, and public sympathy with the strikers underwent a strong revulsion. Cardinal Manning (*q.v.*) and Alderman Sir Henry Luak had an audience with the Dock Committee, and urged a settlement of the dispute. For the moment it seemed that the strike would break down, for relief funds were running low, the manifesto stopped the flow of London contributions, and the Dock Companies asserted that the strikers were returning to their work. On the other hand £200 was cabled the strikers from the wharf labourers and seamen of Brisbane, the London Society of Compositors voted £500, and the movement was reinstated in public estimation by the prompt withdrawal of the general strike manifesto, which was on all hands denounced as a gigantic blunder, and the substitution of a manifesto of adherence to the original demands. On the 31st £500 was cabled from Sydney from the wharf labourers' Union there, and the issue of relief tickets to the strikers, which had been temporarily suspended, was resumed. Meanwhile the continued entrance of ships into the port blocked the docks with vessels whose cargoes could not be discharged, and great interference was caused to trade. A deputation of shipowners, headed by Sir Donald Currie, waited upon the Joint Committee and demanded the exercise of the right to discharge their own vessels, seeing that the Dock Companies still refused to make such arrangements with the men as would enable them to do so. They (the shipowners) were willing to pay the wages demanded. Mr. C. M. Norwood, on behalf of the Committee, declined to allow the shipowners to unload their vessels themselves, and enunciated the view that the strike was "no longer a dock strike, but a blow aimed at capital and general employment." The shipowners thereupon met at the P. and O. offices, and decided to hold aloof from the contestants. Strong pickets were kept at the Dock gates; the men held well together; the Dock Companies succeeded in retaining only an insignificant amount of labour within the docks; and the situation continued unchanged until Sept. 5th, when Mr. Lafone induced a number of wharfingers to concede to the strikers the abandonment of the contract system in favour of piecework, a minimum pay of *6d.* per hour and *8d.* overtime; the share of the surplus to be equally divided between foremen and men; the same rate for casual work; overtime to be counted from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. or 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. The Strike Committee instructed the men to return to work at the places where these conditions were fulfilled. They did so, and this paved the way for the end of the struggle. On Sept. 6th, the Dock Companies and the strikers continuing irreconcilable, the Lord Mayor (Mr. James Whitehead) invited Sir John Lubbock (the President of the London Chamber of Commerce), the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning, Lord Brassey, Alderman Luak, and Mr. Sydney Suxton,

M.P., to confer with him as to the best means by which to end the dispute; and they resolved to recommend the men and the Companies to agree to the men's terms coming into operation on Jan. 1st, '90. Messrs. Burns (*q.v.*), Tillett (*q.v.*), Champion, and Mann were understood at the time to have agreed to recommend the strikers to accept this proposal. The Lord Mayor, Cardinal Manning, and the Bishop of London had a long interview with the Joint Committee; and on Saturday, Sept. 7th, Mr. Norwood wrote to the mediators accepting the terms as from Jan. 1st on condition that the strike should at once terminate, and that all labourers who had been at work should be unmolested. Messrs. Burns and Tillett promised that this arrangement should have their support, and left the Mansion House to communicate it to the Strike Committee. But late at night, to the great disappointment of the public, who considered the strike at an end, Messrs. Burns and Champion sent to the Lord Mayor a letter saying that, pending a definite and official answer from the lightermen and others (the lightermen having developed a strike of their own on the question of long hours), it was their opinion that the men would not accept the arrangement. The Strike Committee issued another manifesto rejecting the date of Jan. 1st for the commencement of the new terms, and continuing the strike until the lightermen had obtained their demands. The Lord Mayor, Cardinal Manning, and the Bishop of London at once issued to the press a letter giving the history of the negotiations, and containing the following paragraph:—"We are now at a loss to understand how Messrs. Burns and Tillett can have appended their names to a manifesto which is a repudiation of what we all understood they had agreed to; and should they persist in continuing the strike, we feel that they will justly forfeit the sympathy which has hitherto been shown to them and their cause." The next day (Sunday, Sept. 8th) there was an enthusiastic demonstration in Hyde Park, the men strongly supporting the action of their leaders, who, notwithstanding the severity of the above passage and the consequent loss of public sympathy, continued the strike. On the 9th the day's contributions included £4,000 from Melbourne, £1,200 from Adelaide, and £700 from Broken Hill. The deadlock continued till Friday, Sept. 13th, though by that date the majority of the wharves had conceded the men's terms. Then Cardinal Manning and the Lord Mayor resumed negotiations, and as a result the Mansion House Committee of Conciliation, as it was called, issued a manifesto stating that there was practically no difference remaining. The lightermen and their masters agreed to a payment of *6s.* for twelve hours' work, one job to constitute a night's work, and the submission of all other questions to an equal number of masters and men. Finally, on Saturday, Sept. 14th, to the inexpressible relief of the public, the following agreement was issued:—"1. The *5d.* rate per hour be raised in the case of all labour not piecework, on and after 4th November next, to *6d.* per hour and *8d.* per hour overtime, no pay for meal times. 2. Men called in not to be discharged with less than *2s.* pay except in regard to special short engagements in the afternoon. 3. Present contract work to be converted not later than 4th November into piecework, under which the men will be paid not less than *6d.* per hour, with *8d.* per hour overtime, and the

surplus, if any, to be equally divided between them, all payments being made to the men under the supervision of the Dock officials.

4. The hours of overtime at the docks and up-town warehouses shall be from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

5. The existing strike to be terminated, and all the men connected with the dock, wharf, or river work to return to work forthwith.

6. The strikers and their leaders to unreservedly undertake that all labourers who have been at work during the strike shall be unmolested and treated as fellow-labourers by those who have been out on strike.

7. In employing fresh men after the strike is ended, the Directors will make no difference between those who have, and those who have not, taken part in it; and will not directly, or indirectly, show resentment to any of the men who have participated in the strike.

This document was signed as follows:—"The above terms of arrangement have been fully explained by us, and discussed with, the leaders of the strike, and are accepted by them.—James Whitehead (Lord Mayor), Henry E. Cardinal Manning, Sydney Buxton." "On behalf of the London and India Docks Joint Committee, and by their authority, I accept the above terms of arrangement.—Rodolph A. Hankey." "On behalf of the Millwall Company.—G. R. Birt." "On behalf of the Surrey Commercial Dock Company.—John H. Bovill, Deputy-Chairman." "On behalf of the men on strike, and by their authority we accept the above terms of arrangement.—Benjamin Tillett, John Burns, Tom Mann, Jas. Toomey, T. M. Walsh, Robert Iles, Jas. Sullivan, Chas. Havelock, Hugh Brown, John Regan." On Sunday, Sept. 15th, there was a great demonstration in Hyde Park, when the following resolution was put and carried:—"That this mass-meeting, assembled to celebrate the success of the great strike of '89, hereby renders hearty thanks to those friends who assisted in bringing the negotiations to a successful issue, also to the gallant men of Australia, whose aid contributed so materially to success, and also pledges itself to the work of organisation and federation of labour." The next morning work was resumed in the Docks, and though at one dock there was a violation of the agreement to work peaceably with the non-strikers, things speedily quieted. The strike had been remarkable for the orderliness of the men, the prudent advice and extraordinary personal influence of the leaders, especially of Messrs. John Burns and Benjamin Tillett, for the evidence it gave of the solidarity of all classes of labour on the Thames, and for the public sympathy it called forth. There were a few charges of intimidation, but none was serious enough to justify a magis'rate in committing a prisoner for trial. The police acted throughout with great tact, but the Joint Committee complained frequently of their inactivity, and had a sharp controversy with Mr. Munro, the Chief Commissioner, on the subject.—Following upon the dock strikes came a number of *miner strikes*, the demand underlying them being for the abolition of the sweating system and the reduction of excessive hours of labour. The most important, perhaps, was that of the tailors, in whose business the sweating system prevailed to a large extent; and it is noticeable that this strike was led by a Jew, Lewis Lyons, and that the vast majority of the men who took part in it were foreign Jews, of the class which formed the subject of the Parliamentary inquiry into foreign pauper immigration. The demands

of the men were as follows: (1) The hours of labour to be from eight o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, with one hour for dinner and half an hour for tea; (2) all meals to be had off the work premises; (3) only four hours overtime to be worked in a week; (4) not more than two hours overtime to be worked in any one day; (5) the first two hours overtime to be paid for at the ordinary rate, and the second two hours at the rate of time and a half; (6) that the hour system be not introduced. A strong union was formed, and the men were organised with surprising rapidity. Numberless meetings were held, and there were daily processions through the streets. The strike lasted several weeks, and ended in a virtual surrender by the masters. It was agreed to submit the dispute to arbitration, and largely by the efforts of Lord Rothschild, the Bishop of Bedford, the Rev. J. H. Scott, Mr. Samuel Montague, Mr. Wm. Morris, and others, a settlement conceding the above points was arrived at. At the time of writing the workers threaten to come out again on strike, alleging bad faith on the part of the masters in carrying out the agreement. Throughout October and November the labour market was very much disturbed, the tram-men, bus-men, bakers, postmen, and railway servants joining new unions and taking up an aggressive attitude. The tramway employees had been agitating for shorter hours throughout the year, but it was not until after the dockers' victory that the movement became serious and attracted public attention. The chairman of the union was the Rev. F. Barclay, and its objects had the sympathy of the public from the first. Owing to the long hours of work, the men had to hold their meetings after midnight, and at one of these the Earl of Rosebery presided and made a vigorous speech in support of the men's demands, announcing that he "had not thought it alien from his duty as Chairman of the new Democratic London County Council" to attend the meeting. This action of his Lordship caused much discussion in the press, and did much to advance the agitation, which soon afterwards became too strong for the companies—some of which paid very high dividends while working their men, it was alleged, from 12 to 16 hours a day—to withstand. The men complained not only of excessive hours for scanty wages, but of tyrannical regulations and fines. Backed up as the movement was by public opinion, the companies one after the other met the men in a conciliatory spirit, and endeavoured to so arrange the journeys as to limit the hours of working to twelve, and also to relax such regulations as were in the nature of vexatious oppression of labour. By timely concessions of this character a strike was therefore averted.—Side by side with this agitation was that for the reduction of the hours of bus-men. The tram-men's union included the bus-men, who made the same complaints as to excessive hours and tyrannical rules as the tram employees. Midnight meetings of bus-men were held, at which Sir Charles Russell, M.P., and other public men figured as supporters of the men, and in the second week in November an imminent strike was averted by the London Road Car Co. agreeing to limit the hours of work to twelve, and make other concessions, provided competitive companies followed suit. At the time of writing the other companies had not given their decision, and neither had the men decided whether there

should be a general strike to force them to do so.—The agitation amongst the postmen threatened in October to develop into a serious strike; but the labour leaders who had carried the dock strike to a successful termination were understood to have deprecated a turn out, and to have advised the newly-formed union of Post Office employes to confine their movement for the present to the establishment of the right to openly ventilate their grievances—a right denied them by departmental rule. This advice was followed, and in November the agitation had dropped from public knowledge.—Following upon these labour disturbances came the demands of the working bakers of the Metropolis for a limitation of the hours of work to ten. Here, again, the demands of the men appeared reasonable to the public. During a few weeks' controversy on the subject the men were organised, and the public instructed as to their grievances; and before the day fixed for a general strike (Nov. 18th), the majority of the masters had given way, and though a minority held out after that date, the limit of ten hours was generally conceded.—In addition to these movements there were several subsidiary agitations. Throughout the autumn a strike continued at Silvertown among the employes of a gutta-percha and India-rubber company having works there, and was not concluded at the time of writing. A new union was also started among the railway servants, and in the course of a few weeks reached a membership of over 10,000—a number that is being rapidly added to week by week. The object of this union is to secure shorter hours, and to be a real fighting force upon questions affecting railway labour. The strike movement manifested itself in various other branches of labour hitherto considered to be incapable of organisation, and it is noticeable that the leaders of every new phase of labour discontent were the men who had headed the dock strike. The subsequent agitations were, in fact, the outcome of the programme for the federation of London labour enunciated by Mr. John Burns at the Hyde Park meeting, at which the resolution given in our account of the dock strike was passed. At the time of writing the Social Democratic section of the labour leaders of the Metropolis is actively engaged in forming new unions, and otherwise organising the unskilled labour of London; and the labour question has for the time being dwarfed every other political subject.—One of the outcomes of the great Dock Strike was the formation of a Women's Union in October. A crowded meeting was held at the Mile End Assembly Rooms, at which the Bishop of Bedford presided, and at which the new movement was formally inaugurated. It was stated that the object of the Union was to enable women of the working classes to combine for mutual protection against starvation wages and excessive hours. Speeches in support of the principle of combination among women were made by Lady Sandhurst and Mr. John Burns, and the meeting excited a good deal of interest and discussion in the press. At the time of writing local meetings were being held for the organisation of the Union, which is being freely joined by those in whose interest it was conceived. The question of strikes in America is dealt with in the annual report of the Commissioner of Labour.

Subpoena—literally "under penalty" (Lat. *sub poena*), the name of a writ requiring some-

thing to be done under a penalty for neglect. Subpoenas are of two kinds: the *subpoena ad testificandum*, compelling a witness to give evidence in an action, and the *subpoena duces tecum*, compelling a person who has in his possession documents relevant to the issue of an action to appear and produce them in court. The penalty named in the writ is one of £100.

Suez Canal. (For history of the Canal see previous eds.). A telegram dated Budapest, March 18th, '89, stated that the Committee on Communications agreed to the Suez Canal Convention. The annual meeting of the Company was held in Paris on June 5th, M. de Lesseps presiding. The report stated that the receipts for '88 were 67,000,000 fr., and the expenses 7,743,000 fr., or only 11½ per cent., although including 400,000 fr. for the working of the night service. The net dividend, including the sum paid on account, was 84 fr., and the reserve, being already above the obligatory amount, was not increased, but 300,000 fr. was allotted to the new works. Not less than 183,000 passengers went through the Canal during the year. According to a paper read by M. de Lesseps before the Paris Academy of Sciences on the progress of the Canal in '88, it appeared that for a distance of about 15 kilometres from Port Said vessels had ample space to pass each other, while the depth would be increased to 8'50, and then to 9 metres. All the sidings had been widened to 100 metres between Suez and Port Said, thus allowing six large vessels to be shunted at the same time in all of them. Ships using the electric light were now able to traverse the Canal in about 20 hours, instead of from 35 to 40 hours. In '88 the Canal was traversed by 3,440 vessels of 6,640,832 tons (2,625 of 5,223,254 tons, British), yielding to the Company 65,102,000 fr. in tolls, etc. In May return of the traffic in '88 was laid on the table of the House of Commons, from which it appeared that the increase in net tonnage over '87 was 737,810 tons, and in dues 6,969,303 fr. The percentage of the tonnage of Great Britain was 78·65. France, Italy, and Germany followed in the order named.

Suffragans. See DIOCESE.

Suffragans Nomination Act, '68. See SESSION, sect. 22.

Sugar Convention Bill. See SEAS, sect. 19.

Suicide. See CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Sukkur Bridge. This bridge, which was opened in the spring of '89, was built in connection with the Indus Valley Railway, and crosses the Indus. Where the river is broad, and flows between high banks, with Rohri on the left or Indian side, and Sukkur on the other, is an island called Bukkur. A bridge from Sukkur to Bukkur, consisting of three spans, the longest of which is 271 feet, and composed of ordinary girders, was completed in March '85. Another and more remarkable structure from Bukkur to Rohri, to complete the crossing of the Indus, is the one under notice, and generally spoken of as the Sukkur Bridge. It was made on the cantilever principle. The breadth is 750 feet, from each land side projects a cantilever of 320 feet, and the connecting link is a girder 200 feet in length. The bridge was designed by Sir Alexander Rendel, was constructed by Messrs. Westwood and Baillie, of Poplar, sent out in pieces, and fitted on the spot within sixteen months of its arrival in India, under the direction of Mr. F. E. Robertson, superintending engineer.

Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour, was b. in London, 1845. His father was a military bandmaster. Sullivan, who was a choir-boy at the Chapel Royal, gained the "Mendelssohn Scholarship" at the Royal Academy of Music, in 1866, and there completed his musical education. He went to Leipzig from 1868 to 1869. His music to Shakespeare's "Tempest" at once attracted public favour on his return in 1862. Constantly writing cantatas ("Kenilworth," 1864, etc.), oratorios ("Prodigal Son," 1869; "Light of the World," 1873), anthems, songs, etc., he yet remained without any specially extensive popularity, till he hit upon a vein of burlesque operetta, which he produced in conjunction with W. S. Gilbert, who wrote the librettos. They are uproariously funny, yet elegantly written, and are as yet unique. The first was "Trial by Jury" (1875), followed by "The Sorcerer" (1877), running for 175 nights; "H.M.S. Pinafore" (1878), for 700 consecutive nights, and having probably the greatest success in England and in the United States of any work of the kind—revived at the Savoy '87-88; "Pirates of Penzance" (1880); "Patience" (1881); "Iolanthe" (1882); "Princess Ida" (1884); "Hikado" (1885), revived in '88; "Ruddigore" (1887); and "The Yeomen of the Guard" (1888). For the Leeds Festival, in Oct. 1886, he set to music an arrangement, by Mr. J. Bennett, of Longfellow's "Golden Legend," which must rank among his finest compositions. He conducted at the performance of a selection from his works at the Leeds Festival last year ('89). The selections included "The Golden Legend" and his chorus to Mr. Irving's "Macbeth." Sir A. Sullivan received the honour of knighthood (1883), and the Legion of Honour (1878). He is D.C.L. (Oxon. 1876), LL.D. (Camb. 1879), and is one of the Council of the Royal College of Music.

Sulu. An independent native state in Borneo (q.v.).

Sulu Islands. A group of the Malay Archipelago, area 950 sq. m., pop. 75,000. Officially a Spanish possession, in reality under various native rulers, who are much given to piracy. The Sulu Islands produce tortoise-shell, trepang, edible birds' nests, pearls, and pearl-shells.

Sumatra. A large island of the Asiatic Archipelago. Area about 170,744 sq. m.; pop. (of Dutch possessions) about 2,750,000. The Dutch supremacy is now effectual all round the coast, but much of the interior still remains practically unpossessed. Acheen (Atjeh) was made a Dutch government in 1878. Chief Dutch ports are Padang and Benkulen. See JAVA, BORNEO, etc.

"Sun, The" (Saturday and Sunday), estab. Easter Sunday '89. A high-class Sunday Radical newspaper, containing all the latest home and foreign news, and special political, financial, sporting, and dramatic articles. Offices: 26, Catherine Street, Strand, W.C.

Sunday Closing Acts. Acts of this name have been enacted at different times for Ireland and Wales. They provide for the total closing on Sunday of houses for the retail of intoxicating liquor. Such liquor, however, may be retailed to persons living in the house or to bona-fide travellers. The law in Wales is permanent, but in Ireland is renewed from year to year. In Ireland the Dublin Police District, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford are excepted from the operation of the

Act. But in these places houses for the retail of intoxicating liquor may remain open on Sunday only from a p.m. to 7 p.m. Bills to apply the principle of Sunday Closing to single English counties have been introduced, but none have become law. The Scotch law of licensing contains provisions to the same effect as those of the Sunday Closing Acts so called. See Session '88, sects. 26, 41, 70.

Sunday Closing Bills. See Session, sects. 2, 63, and 115.

Sunday School Union. This Union was founded in 1803, and its objects are to stimulate and encourage Sunday-school teachers, at home and abroad, to greater exertions in the promotion of religious education; by mutual communication to improve the methods of instruction; to ascertain those situations where Sunday-schools are most needed, and promote their establishment; to supply the books and stationery suited for Sunday-schools at reduced prices. *Pres't* at for '90, Edward Rawlings. *Chairman*, F. F. Belsey. *Secs.*, F. J. Hartley, F.S.S., J. E. Tresidder, E. Towers, J. Edmunds, W. H. Millar, and C. Waters. *Organ*, *Sunday School Chronicle*. *Editor*, G. B. Clarke.

"Sunday Magazine, The" (founded Oct. '64). First editor, Dr. Guthrie, whose aim was to provide bright, cheerful, and inspiring reading for "the best of days." Assisted by an excellent staff of contributors, the *S. M.* attained great popularity. Under its present editor (the Rev. B. Waugh) it is continued successfully on the same lines, a new and very attractive feature being its regular "Sunday Evenings with the Children." Another feature of the *S. M.* is its illustrations. Offices, 15 and 16, Tavistock St., Covent Garden, W.C.

Sungei Ujong. A Malay state under British protection. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Supply. The sums necessary to defray the charges for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st; and although votes on account are sometimes granted early in the session for parts of the year, the whole sum voted during the session for any service is for the exact period of twelve months. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the Supplementary Estimates. *Votes of credit* for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the Army (Annual) Bill, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulations of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary. A Commons committee which sat in '88 suggested that a standing committee should be appointed, to which, on the motion of the Government and by the vote of the House, certain classes of the estimates or certain votes might be referred, but no step has as yet been taken

towards the adoption of this plan. For the Civil Service estimates for '89-90 see FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Supreme Court of Judicature. The Supreme Court was formed by the consolidation of all the superior courts of the kingdom of England, excepting only the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It replaces (a) the Courts of Common Law, the Queen's Bench, Exchequer and Common Pleas, together with the Court of Appeal known as the Court of Exchequer Chamber; (b) the Court of Chancery and the Court of Appeal in Chancery; (c) the Court of Admiralty; (d) the Court of Probate and Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which replaced the old ecclesiastical courts dealing with similar matters; (e) the London Court of Bankruptcy; (f) the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and the Court of Pleas at Durham. The Supreme Court replaces all these by a single court of first instance known as Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, and a single court of appeal known as Her Majesty's Court of Appeal. The High Court of Justice, again, is organised in three divisions—(a) the Queen's Bench Division, in which have been merged the Courts of Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. It consists of the Lord Chief Justice of England, who is the president, and fifteen puisne judges; (b) the Chancery Division, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor of England, and having five puisne judges; (c) the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, consisting of two judges, the senior acting as president, and the junior ranking as a puisne judge. All puisne judges appointed since the foundation of the Supreme Court bear the same title and receive the same salary. Her Majesty's Court of Appeal consists of the Lord Chancellor as president, the Lord Chief Justice, president of the Probate Division, and Master of the Rolls, who are members *ex officio*, and of five ordinary members, known as the Lords Justices. As the three dignitaries first named are usually engaged elsewhere, the working Court of Appeal commonly consists of the Master of the Rolls and the five Lords Justices. The distribution of business between the several divisions of the High Court rests on the general principle that any action may be brought in any one of them. But this rule is modified by law and practice as follows:—(a) The criminal jurisdiction of the Court is exercised solely by the judges of the Queen's Bench Division. (b) Jurisdiction over causes of the following classes is exercised solely by judges of the Chancery Division: (i.) actions for the administration of the estates of deceased persons; (ii.) actions for the dissolution of partnerships; (iii.) actions for redemption or foreclosure of mortgages; (iv.) actions for the raising of portions or other charges upon land, or the sale of land subject to any charge; (v.) actions to enforce execution of trusts; (vi.) actions for the rectification, setting aside or cancelling of written instruments; (vii.) actions to enforce specific performance of contracts; (viii.) actions for the partition or sale of real estates; (ix.) actions concerning infants and their estates. (c) Jurisdiction over all such causes as would have come before the old Courts of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce is exclusively exercised by the judges of the Probate Division. To the above general rule there are other exceptions of less importance.

The procedure of the High Court has been formed by a process of selection and improvement out of the different forms of procedure observed by the old Courts which have been merged in it. The only differences of procedure now to be observed in the different divisions are such as have a practical value in the despatch of their different business. In all divisions every cause is as far as possible dealt with by a single judge, in whom are vested all the ordinary powers of the Court. The same forms of pleading are prescribed by the rules, although not adopted in practice by all the divisions alike. In all the divisions evidence is given by word of mouth or by affidavits, as may be most expedient. Trial by jury is becoming infrequent in all civil causes, although still most infrequent in the Chancery Division. The Court of Appeal is the same for all causes, and observes an absolutely uniform procedure, although for the more rapid despatch of business it is divided into two courts, each commonly consisting of three members. The procedure of the High Court and Court of Appeal is set out at large in the Rules of 1883. These, although irregular in form and incomplete in substance, constitute our nearest approach to a code of civil procedure. In the year preceding, the various branches of the Supreme Court were for the first time housed in a single building.

Suram Pass Tunnel. It was reported in July '87 that the piercing of the tunnel on the line of the Poti-Tiflis railway, to "replace" the Suram Pass, had just commenced. The tunnel will be nearly 2½ miles long, is to be finished in '90, and is estimated to cost £1,000,000 sterling (see ed. '88). A Caucasian newspaper, published about the middle of April '89, stated: "The works on the Suram tunnel continue to progress with rapidity. By the end of March 3500 ft. of the inner brickwork had been completed from the side of the Tsipa station, and more than 1750 ft. from that of the small town of Beglety. The heavy fall of snow had retarded the work, but fine weather having now set in, the completion of it has been taken up with renewed vigour." The Russian *Official Messenger* (Times, Aug. 12th) reported that the work was proceeding very rapidly. All the operations will be definitely closed from the Tsipa side about Feb. '90, and from the Beglety side by April or May. The dimensions of the Suram tunnel were described as surpassing those of all the others in Europe, the St. Gothard having 60 square metres of excavation while the Suram has 90.

Surinam. A Dutch colony in Guiana (*q.v.*), South America. Capital Paramaribo, on the Surinam river. Separated from British Guiana by the Corentyn, and from Cayenne by the Maroni. Chief products, sugar, cocoa, coffee, and cotton. The gold diggings are beginning to attract attention. Ruled by a Governor-general and officials. See COLONIES OR FOREIGN POWERS.

Surrey, County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

Sussex, County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

Sussex Fortnight, The. See TURF.

Swaz. Capital of Fij (*q.v.*)

Swaziland. A small native state in South Africa, lying between the Transvaal, Zululand, and Amatonga. Area 9,000 sq. m.; pop

50,000. It is a mountainous tract stretching along the Libombo range, with richly fertile valleys, and its mineral wealth is great, valuable fields of gold and coal being included in it. The Swazi are a section of the warlike Zulu race, and, during our campaign in the Transvaal against Sikukuni, and afterwards in Zululand, were our firm allies. At the conclusion of the war with the Transvaal Boers, their boundary was carefully delimited, and the independence of Swaziland agreed to. But with their customary contempt for treaties and disregard of native rights, the Boers ('85-6) largely encroached on Swaziland. Umbandine, king of the Swazi, has petitioned for British assistance, and the appointment of a British Resident as his adviser.—Boers threaten to absorb the country. Gold has been discovered. Affairs connected with those of Natal, Transvaal (q.v.), Delagoa Bay, Amatongaland, Zululand.

Sweating System. See SESSION, sects. 28 and 138.

Sweden. A kingdom under Oscar II., of the house of Bernadotte, by charter of 1875 indissolubly united with the kingdom of Norway without prejudice to separate constitution, government, and the laws of either. If throne become vacant, the Diets of both kingdoms elect, and in default of agreement an equal number of Swede and Norse deputies make an absolute nomination. Affairs common to both kingdoms are administered by council of state, on which both nations are represented. Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809 the executive power is lodged in king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which, possesses a veto on all legislation, and the sole right of taxation. Diet consists of two chambers, the first of 139 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for nine years), the second of 216 members (1 to every 10,000 of population, elected directly for three years). The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated.—Sweden. Area, 170,979 sq. m.; estimated pop. in '87, 4,734,901; estimated revenue and expenditure ('89), 87,681,000k. [kroner—1s. 14d.]; debt, 245,967,703 k.; imports ('86), 301,366,000 k.; exports, 228,398,000k. (For army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES AND NAVIES.) The king has right of veto; but if a law be thrice passed by three Storthing separately elected, his veto is over-ridden. The Norse Constitution of 1814, which vests the legislative power in the Storthing, is elected indirectly, the people choosing delegates who elect the Storthing. For business purposes it is divided into the Odelsting, composed of one-fourth of the members, and the Lagthing, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberate, and the measure must be passed by a two-third majority.—Norway. Area, 123,305 sq. m.; estimated pop. in '86, 2,954,000; estimated revenue and expenditure for year ending June '89, 43,132,505k.; debt ('87), 106,786,741k.; imports ('87) 123,691,000k.; exports, 106,628,000k. The principal events in '89 were the death of the Princess Eugénie, the king's sister, in her 59th year; the visit of the Emperor of Germany to Norway and Sweden in July; the return of Dr. Malmgren, the celebrated traveller; and the Oriental Congress (q.v.), held at Stockholm under the presidency of the king.—For army

and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES AND NAVIES; and for Council, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Sweden and Copenhagen "Submarine Bridge." This is the title given to a novel proposal by a Swedish engineer (see *Engineer*, Sept. 20th, '89). It would be 2½ miles long, of 100-ft. spans, and would be submerged sufficiently to allow ships to pass over it. There would be a double tube with an outer skin of iron and inner one of steel, the space being filled with concrete, and would carry a single line of rails. The piers, 100 feet apart, would be ordinary caissons filled with concrete.

Swimming, '89. A large number of swimming clubs have been formed throughout the United Kingdom in the course of the last decade, and it is impossible to over-estimate the value of these useful institutions; indeed it is a singular fact that comparatively few of our sailors are adepts in the pastime which in the hour of danger and shipwreck should prove most valuable to them, and a knowledge of which would much lessen the distressing loss of life which annually marks the bathing season. Several important competitions were decided in the course of the year, whilst a number of public exhibitions in the art of natation were also given by our most prominent swimmers; and amongst the former may be cited the following:—On July 6th, in the lake at Hendon, was decided the half-mile championship, which Mr. J. F. Standing of the Zephyr C. won in 24 min. 56½ sec.; and the same swimmer subsequently won the 500 Yards' Championship at Bristol. On August 31st the Long Distance Championship of the Thames fell to Mr. H. Bowden of Dolphin C., the distance being 5½ miles, and the time 1 h. 25 min. 50½ sec. Mr. Bowden also proved successful in the One-mile Championship, which he won in 31 min. 4 sec., this being raced for in the lake at Hendon, on July 20th. On Sept. 23rd the record was broken in the 200 Yards' Amateur Race, by Mr. T. Jones of the Manchester Swan Club., his time being 2 min. 57½ sec.; and on Oct. 7th at Lambeth Baths, Mr. C. J. Lenton, of Liverpool, won the 100 Yards' Championship in 1 min. 7½ sec. On the same occasion Mr. G. A. Blake, of Iewisham S.C., won the plunging competition, the distance credited to him being 73 ft. 5 in. In the contests confined to professional swimmers, J. Nuttall, although defeated easily in a salt-water race by J. Finney, is champion for various distances between 100 yards and one mile.

Swinburne, Algernon Charles, son of Admiral Swinburne and Lady J. Henrietta, daughter of Earl of Ashburnham, was b. in London 1837. Educated at Balliol College, Oxford (1859). Visited Florence, and passed some time there. His first productions were two plays, "Queen Mother" and "Rosamond," (1861). These were followed by two tragedies "Atalanta in Calydon" and "Chastelard," and "Poems and Ballads," which met with severe criticism, and led to a species of literary warfare. His later works are "A Song of Italy," "William Blake, a critical essay," "Songs before Sunrise" (1871), in which he glorifies "Panthicism and Republicanism;" "Studies in Song" (1881); "A Century of Rondels" (1883); "Life of Victor Hugo" (1886). In his "Song of Italy" he apostrophizes Garibaldi and Mazzini, etc. During the year '88 he published a poem on "The Armada."

An article by Mr. Swinburne on the late Mr. Wilkie Collins appeared in the *Fortnightly Review* Nov. '89.

Switzerland. A republic composed formerly of several independent allied states, but since 1848 a united confederacy. Area 15,892 sq. m. New census (Dec. 1st, '88), 2,934,057. The constitution of 1874 vests supreme legislative and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a State Council of 44 members, chosen two for each canton for three years by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation; and (2) a National Council of 145 delegates of the Swiss people, chosen also for three years, directly, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a Federal Council of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are the first magistrates of the republic. A supreme tribunal, independent of, although elected for six years by the Assembly, adjudicates upon disputes between the federal government and the cantons, the individual cantons, and all appeals civil and criminal. Each canton is sovereign subject to the federal constitution, possessing its local government, varied in detail, but based on the absolute sovereignty of the people; in some of the smaller cantons the whole male population in assembly make their laws and appoint their officials. In the larger cantons the people by universal suffrage appoint representatives. One unique characteristic of the republic and its cantons is the direct influence exercised by the people, to the consequent exclusion of the representative principle. It is shown in the smaller cantons by the direct popular legislation of the assembled male inhabitants, and in the federation and larger cantons by the almost universal adoption and frequent exercise of the so-called referendum, which may be shortly described as follows: When a law has been passed, the minority (exceeding a certain fixed minimum) is entitled to demand that the law in question shall be submitted to and confirmed by the direct vote of the citizens: e.g., although the constitution abolished capital punishment it was decided by a popular vote taken in 1879 that each canton should be at liberty to re-enact the infliction of such penalty. There is no state religion, but complete religious liberty. The cantons maintain order among the various religious bodies, and no bishopric can be established without the approbation of the republic. Education is free and compulsory.

Budget, '90: revenue, 72,532,300 fr.; expenditure, 85,538,300 fr. (fr. = 94d.). Public debt of the republic, £1,466,824; property of the republic, £2,200,000. The various cantons have their own budgets of revenue and expenditure, and their own debts, the latter always covered by cantonal property, chiefly in land. The aggregate cantonal debts amount to about £12,000,000. Special imports in '88, 827,078,595 fr.; special exports, 673,060,648 fr. No standing army permitted by law, but all citizens are liable to serve, and in turn undergo annual military training. The State maintains a highly trained staff and colleges, and in addition military training forms part of the curriculum of every school. The reputation of the Swiss as a warlike nation is deservedly high, and the scientific eminence of the officers is well known. It is estimated that in case of war the confederation could put 250,000 men in the field (see FOREIGN ARMIES; and for Council see DIPLOMACY). Amongst the chief events of '89 were the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Italy and Switzerland. The question of the Wohlgerath incident was amicably settled with Germany. A terrible storm with floods passed over the district of Sargans, destroying several home-steads and bridges. Mount Pilatus Railway (q.v.) inaugurated (June 4th). A conference on the Simplon Tunnel Scheme (q.v.) met at Berne in July. The General Assembly authorised the appropriation of 16,000,000 fr. to provide the Swiss army with repeating rifles of the Schmidt pattern. The first International Congress of Physiologists was held at Basle in August. The State Council authorised the Federal Council to employ forthwith the credits assigned for the years '90-2 to provide war material for the army. The Government created a Public Prosecutor's Department. The Federal Council decided that a Labour Conference should be held at Berne in the spring of '90. Consult *The Statesman's Year-Book, Almanach de Gotha*, and "The Swiss Confederation," by Sir F. O. Adams and C. D. Cunningham, '89.

Sydney. Capital of New South Wales (q.v.); on Port Jackson.

Symonds, John Addington, b. at Bristol, Oct. 5th, 1840. Educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxon. Fellow of Magdalen '62. He has published many works, amongst them being "Introduction to the Study of Dante," "Shelley" the article on "Italian History" for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, a translation of the "Sonnets of Michael Angelo, and Campanella," and "In Nights and Days," '89.

T

Taafe, Count Edward Francis Joseph, in the Austrian peerage, and Viscount Taafe of Corren, and Baron of Ballymote, Sligo, in the Irish peerage, was b. at Prague Feb. 24th, 1833, and was brought up as a youth along with the present Emperor Francis Joseph. Count Taafe is a descendant of the powerful nobleman of the same name who proceeded from Ireland, and made a great name in the Germanic Empire. The present Count was appointed Governor of Salzburg in '63. In '67 he became Austrian Minister of the

Interior and Vice-President of the Cisleithan Ministry. At the latter end of '69 he served as Minister President. In '71 he accepted the office of Governor of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. In '80 he was summoned to form a new cabinet, over which he still presides. The distinguishing feature of Count Taafe's Clerical and Federalistic administration has been to give greater weight to the Slav nationalities, especially the Czechs and the Poles, as well as to the Clericals, in the public affairs of the Empire; and to conciliate the divergent nation-

alities comprising the kingdom. The marriage of two of his daughters took place in '89. Count T., for the first time in public, expressed (June) his disapproval of the anti-Semitic agitation.

Tahiti (*Society Islands*). A Polynesian island belonging to France. Exports about £100,000. The greatest quantity is sent to Great Britain, which takes chiefly baled cotton, coprah, and pearl-shell. Natives very cheerful, sociable, civilised. In '89, French suzerainty was proclaimed in Rurutua, Rimitara, in the Austral group. Consult "South Sea Bubbles," Wallace's "Australasia," Norman's "Colonial France," etc. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Taine, M. French author, philosopher and critic, b. at Vouziers, April 21st, 1828. He received his education at Collège Bourbon, and at the Ecole Normale, in Paris. His first work, "Essai sur l'Élite" ('54), was crowned by the Academy. M. Taine's "Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise," published in 1864, excited a great sensation among the orthodox and Catholic party in France. By the influence of the Emperor Napoleon III. he was appointed Professor of Art and Aesthetics in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, at Paris. He also wrote "Notes sur l'Angleterre." Translated into English, it has been much read. M. Taine became a member of the Academy in '80. On the occasion of the unveiling of the Shakespeare statue in Paris, '88, M. Taine wrote a eulogium on the poet's works in a Paris journal.

Tajurah. A bay on the African coast of the Gulf of Aden, now belonging to France. Great Britain had claims here, including the islands of **Musha** and **Efat**, but ceded them to France in 1887. On the north side of the bay is **Obook**, or **Hobok**, acquired by France in 1862, and since enlarged. See COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Talmage, Rev. T. De Witt, D.D., famous American preacher; was b. 1832. Educated at the University of New York, where he graduated with distinction. He entered the legal profession, but, after a short period, prepared for the ministry at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. His first pastorate was at Belleville, N.J., and afterwards he removed to Philadelphia, where his rising fame induced the church at Brooklyn Tabernacle to make strenuous efforts to obtain Dr. Talmage as their minister, and he preached his first sermon there in March '69. The great success which attended Dr. Talmage's preaching necessitated the enlargement of the Tabernacle in '71, but it was burned a year later. However, a still larger and finer structure was soon built, but this was also burnt down '89. A new church is to be built, at a cost of £42,000. Dr. Talmage visited England Nov. '89, and is about to travel in Palestine.

Tamatave. Port on east of Madagascar (*g.v.*). **Tasmania.** An island south of Australia, separated from it by Bass Strait, 120 miles across. Formerly called **Van Diemen's Land**. Extends 170 miles north to south, and 160 miles west to east, containing 26,215 sq. m., with a population of 137,211. Capital, Hobart, pop. 29,000, in the south. Second city, Launceston. Other towns Georgetown, Longford, New Norfolk, Mount Bischoff, Lefroy, and Beaconsfield. Tasmania is divided into eighteen counties, within which are electoral districts, parishes, and municipalities. Well watered and wooded throughout. Chief rivers, the Derwent, Huon, and Tamar. Coast bold, rocky, with numerous

harbours and islands. Fruit attains marvellous perfection of quality and surprising abundance. Fauna includes the "devil," "tiger," wombat, opossum, wallaby, platypus, 150 species of birds, etc. Rabbits a nuisance. Colony famous through Australasia for stud-sheep (Merino) and cattle (Devons). Chief minerals exported—gold, tin, and coal. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Two elective Houses of Parliament, Legislative Council of 18 members, House of Assembly of 36. Colony represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. There are volunteer corps, about 1,000 of all arms, for defence. Batteries defend the Derwent and Tamar estuaries, and there are two torpedo boats. Church of England the dominant religious sect. Education compulsory and secular. Exports chiefly wool, tin, grain, fruit and preserves, hides, gold, etc. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Railways through island 318 miles, 123 being added; coach roads and tramways in settled parts. Telegraphs 1816 miles. Chief industries, sheep rearing, farming, fruit growing, mining, and timber cutting. Whaling recently revived. Not a large area fit for cultivation. There were, March 31st, '87, 437,436 acres of land under cultivation. Most of the remaining cultivated land was fruit-orchards and gardens. There is much rich land yet unoccupied, and obtainable at cheap rates on deferred payments. Manufactures growing into importance. Settled as penal colony in 1803. Severed from Government of New South Wales in 1825. Convict system abolished in 1853, and representative government introduced in 1856. Received a constitution and responsible government in 1871. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Walch's Tasmanian Almanac (*Simpkin, Marshall*); the official "Progress of the Colony of Tasmania" (Hobart 1882); also Just's "Tasmaniana," and Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," "Commercial Geography" by Dr. Zehden, translated by Muirhead, the publications of the Emigrants' Information Office, etc.

"**Temple Bar**" Magazine (monthly). Was founded in 1860, and has since incorporated *Bentley's Miscellany*. Originally edited by Mr. George Augustus Sala, who was succeeded in the editorship by Mr. Edmund Yates (*g.v.*). The name of the third (and present) editor is not attached to the cover of the magazine, but it is an open secret that for the last twenty years the editorial chair has been occupied by Mr. George Bentley, the head of the Queen's Publishing House. Generally avoiding politics and science, the pages of this magazine are more usually devoted to biographical sketches, fiction by the principal writers of the day, essays on general literature, and occasional short poems. Office, 8, New Burlington St. W.

Teachers' Guild. This was established as a Registered Society in '85. The members of the Guild now (Nov. '89) number over 3600. The first General Conference of the Guild was held in Jan. '88, and the second at Sheffield in '89. It is proposed that a conference should be held yearly in London or at one of the branch centres. The Education Society was incorporated with the Teachers' Guild at the end of '88, and the Guild has undertaken to continue the work of that Society. Chairman, Rev. Dr. Percival, headmaster of Rugby. Sec., H. B. Garrod, M.A.; Registrar of Women Teachers, Miss L. Brough; Office, 17, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Telegram Charges. (For explanation of references, see end of tables.)

European Telegrams.		European Telegrams.	
Per word—s. d.		Per word—s. d.	
Algiers (min. charge 10d.)		Hungary, G.C.	0 4½
G.C.	0 3	Iceland (teleg. by post from Leith)—	0 4½
a Austria, G.C.	0 4½	Italy, G.C.	0 4½
Belgium (min. 10d.) G.C.	0 2	Luxemburg, G.C.	0 3
a Bosnia - Herzegovina, G.C.	0 5	Malta, E.C. and G.C.	0 7
a Bulgaria, G.C.	0 5	a Montenegro, G.C.	0 5
Canary Islands, G.C. and P.C.s	1 7½	Morocco: Tangier, E.C., D.S.C., and G.C.	0 7
b Cyprus, G.C., 7d.; E.C. (via Alex.)	1 7	Norway, G.N.C. & G.C.	0 4
Denmark, G.N.C. & G.C.	0 4	Portugal, E.C., D.S.C., and G.C.	0 5½
France (min. 10d.), G.C.	0 2	a Roumania, G.C.	0 5
Germany (min. 10d.), G.C.	0 2	Russia in Europe, G.N.C., I.E.C., & G.C.	0 6½
Gibraltar, E.C., D.S.C., and G.C.	0 5½	Russia, Caucasus, G.N.C. and G.C.	0 6½
Greece and Greek Is., E.C. and G.C.	0 7½	a Serbia, G.C.	0 5
Helligoland, G.C.	0 4½	Spain, D.S.C., E.C., and G.C.	0 4½
Holland (min. 10d.), G.C.	0 2		
		Sweden, G.N.C. & G.C.	0 5
		Switzerland, G.C.	0 3½
		a Tripolia, E.C. and G.C.	1 2
		Tunisia (min. 10d.), G.C.	0 3
		a Turkey in Europe, G.C.	0 7
		a " in Asia, G.C.	0 7
		a " Islands, G.C.	0 7
		West Coast of Africa, D.S.C. and E.C.:	
		Benguela	10 6
		Bissao and Bolamo	6 6
		Gaboon	7 3
		Grand Bassam	5 6
		Konakry	6 8
		Loanda (St. Paul de)	9 2
		Mossamedes	11 6
		Porto Novo	6 9
		Principe Islands	7 8
		San Thomas	7 1
		Senegal	2 10½

For other places on West Coast of Africa see "Extra European Telegrams."

Extra European Telegrams.		Extra European Telegrams.	
Per word—s. d.		Per word—s. d.	
Aden, E.C. and G.C.	3 9	Brazil:	
a Annam, E.C. & I.E.C., 6s. 4d.; G.C.	6 2	North and Central regions, E.C. and D.S.C.	6 10
Argentine Republic, P.C.s	7 0	Southern regions, E.C. and D.S.C.	7 8
Ascension, post from Madeira or Lisbon		Burmah, E.C. & I.E.C., 4s. 3d.; G.C.	3 11
Assah, E.C. and G.C.	3 10	Canada, P.C.s:	
Australia, E.C. and I.E.C., G.C. via Turkey:		Cape Breton	1 0
N.S.W., P.C.s 9s. 6d.; G.C.	9 4	Columbia and Vancouver	1 9
Queensland, P.C.s 9s. 9d.; G.C.	9 7	Manitoba	1 6
South A., P.C.s 9s. 4d.; G.C.	9 2	New Brunswick	1 0
Victoria, P.C.s 9s. 4d.; G.C.	9 2	N.W. Territory	1 9
West A., P.C.s 9s. 4d.; G.C.	9 2	Nova Scotia	1 0
Azores, post from Lisbon		Ontario and Quebec Provinces	1 0
Bahamas, post from New York and Havana		P. Edward's Island	1 0
a Belochistan, I.E.C., 3s. 9d.; G.C.	3 5	Cape Colony, E.C., D.S.C., and G.C.	8 11
Bermuda, post from New York		Cape Verd Is., P.C.s:	
Bokhara, G.N.C. and G.C.	2 0	St. Vincent	2 11
a Bolivia:		Other places	3 10
La Paz, E.C. and D.S.C.	14 2	Ceylon, G.C., 3s. 11d.; P.C.s	4 3
Other P.C.s	7 8	Chili, P.C.s	8 10
Other places	7 8	/China, P.C.s. and G.C. (via Turkey):	
Borneo, post from Singapore		Amoy, Foochow, Gutzloff, Hong-kong, Shanghai, and Wootung, P.C.s 7s. 1d.; G.C.	6 11
Bourbon, post from Aden or Durban		Macao and Canton, P.C.s 7s. 6d.; G.C.	7 4
Brazil:		Other places, P.C.s 8s. 9d.; G.C.	8 7
Paranambu, E.C. and D.S.C.	6 0	Cochin China, P.C.s 5s. 8d.; G.C.	5 6
		a Colombia:	
		Panama Isthmus, P.C.s	5 0
		Buenaventura, P.C.s	5 6
		Other places, P.C.s	5 9
		Corca, P.C.s and G.C. (via Turkey)	
		Fusan, G.N. 9s. 5d.; others 12s. 4d.; G.C.	12 2
		Other places, P.C.s 9s. 5d.; G.C.	9 3
		a Costa Rica, P.C.s	5 3
		Delagoa Bay, E.C. and G.C.	8 10
		Dutch East Indies:	
		Java, Sumatra, Bali, Celebes, P.C.s 6s. 10d.; G.C. (via Turkey)	6 8
		a Ecuador, P.C.s	8 3
		Egypt, E.C. and G.C.:	
		Alexandria	1 7
		Suakim	2 6
		Lower Egypt	1 10
		Upper "	2 0
		Soudan "	2 3
		Falkland Islands, post from Monte Video	
		Fiji Islands, post from several places	
		a Guatemala, P.C.s	4 3
		Guiana, British, P.C.s, Dutch, and French, by post from several places	14 1
		g Hedjaz (Arabia), E.C. and G.C.	3 9
		Honduras, British, post from New Orleans	
		a Honduras, Independent, P.C.s	4 3
		India, E.C. and I.E.C. 4s.; G.C.	3 8
		a Japan:	
		Tsushima, P.C.s 12s. 4d.; G.C. (via Turkey)	12 2
		Other places, P.C.s 10s. 8d.; G.C.	10 6

Extra European Telegrams—continued.

Per word—s. d.	Per word—s. d.	Per word—s. d.
<p> Malman, post from Singapore, post from Liberia, post from Singapore, post from Madeira, P.Cs. - - - 1 3 Malay Peninsula: Malacca, E.C. and I.E.C. 6s. 3d.; G.C. (via Turkey) - - - 6 1 Penang, E.C. and I.E.C. 5s. 7d.; G.C. 5 5 Perak, E.C. and I.E.C. 5s. 9d.; G.C. 5 7 Selangor, E.C. and I.E.C. 6s. 8d.; G.C. 6 6 Singapore, E.C. and I.E.C. 6s. 5d.; G.C. 6 3 Sungei Ujong, E.C. and I.E.C. 6s. 8d.; G.C. - - - 6 6 Massowah, E.C. & G.C. Mauritius, post from Durban - - - 3 11 Mexico, P.Cs.: Chihuahua, Guaymas, Hermosillo, Mata- moras, Monterey, Sabinas, Saltillo, and Sauz - - - 1 9 Tampico - - - 2 6 Mexico (city) - - - 2 6 Vera Cruz (city) - - - 2 6 Other places - - - 2 8 Mozambique, E.C. and G.C. - - - 8 10 Muscat: Telegrams can be sent by post from Gwadur, or by boat from Jask. In the former case "Post Gwadur" must be in- serted in the address, and paid for; but no charge is made for postage. In the latter case 10s. is charged for boat-hire, and "Ex- press paid Jask" must be inserted in address and paid for. Natal: Durban, E.C., D.S.C., and G.C. - - - 8 9 Other places, E.C., D.S.C., and G.C. - - - 8 11 Newfoundland, P.Cs. - - - 1 0 New Zealand, E.C. and I.E.C. 10s. 6d.; G.C. 10 4 Nicaragua, P.Cs.: S. Juan del Sur - - - 5 0 Other places - - - 5 3 Obock, E.C. and G.C. - - - 3 10 Orange Free States, P.Cs. and G.C. - - - 8 11 Paraguay, P.Cs. - - - 7 0 Perim, E.C. and G.C. - - - 3 9 Persia: Bushire, I.E.C. 2s. 6d.; G.C. (via Turkey) 2 2 Other places, I.E.C. 1s. 7d.; G.C. - - - 1 8 Peru, P.Cs.: Callao, Chorillos, and Lima - - - 8 2 </p>	<p> Peru, P.Cs.: Payta - - - 8 10 Mollendo - - - 11 1 Other places - - - 12 0 Philippine Islands, P.Cs. 9s.; G.C. (via Turkey) 8 10 Russia in Asia: 1st Region, G.N.C. and G.C. - - - 1 9 2nd Region, G.N.C. and G.C. - - - 2 8 St. Helena, post from Madeira, post from St. Pierre and Miquelon, P.Cs. - - - 1 0 Sandwich Islands, post from San Francisco. San Salvador, P.Cs.: Libertad - - - 4 0 Other places - - - 4 3 Seychelle Islands, post from Aden. Siam: E.C., I.E. (via Moul- mein) 4s. 10d.; (via Saigon) 6s. 6d.; G.C. (via Turkey and Moulmein) 4s. 6d.; G.C. (via Turkey and Saigon) - - - 6 0 Society Islands, post from San Francisco. Straits Settlement (see under Malay Penin- sula). Sumatra (see under Dutch East Indies). Tasmania, E.C. and I.E.C. 9s. 11d.; G.C. - - - 9 9 Tonquin, E.C. and I.E.C. 6s. 9d.; G.C. (via Turkey) - - - 6 7 Transvaal, E.C., G.C., and D.S.C. - - - 8 11 United States, P.Cs.: Alabama - - - 1 3 Arizona - - - 1 6 Arkansas - - - 1 5 California - - - 1 6 Carolina, North and South - - - 1 3 Colorado - - - 1 5 Columbia (District) - - - 1 2 Connecticut - - - 1 0 Dakota - - - 1 5 Delaware - - - 1 2 Florida: Pensacola - - - 1 3 Key West - - - 1 8 Other places - - - 1 5 Georgia - - - 1 3 Idaho - - - 1 6 Illinois - - - 1 3 Indiana - - - 1 3 Indian Territory - - - 1 5 Iowa - - - 1 5 Kansas - - - 1 5 Kentucky - - - 1 3 Louisiana: New Orleans - - - 1 3 Other places - - - 1 5 Maine - - - 1 0 Maryland - - - 1 2 </p>	<p> United States, P.Cs.: Massachusetts - - - 1 0 Michigan - - - 1 3 Minnesota: Duluth, Minnea- polis, and St. Paul 1 3 Other places - - - 1 5 Mississippi - - - 1 3 Missouri: St. Louis - - - 1 3 Other places - - - 1 5 Montana - - - 1 5 Nebraska - - - 1 5 Nevada - - - 1 6 New Hampshire - - - 1 0 New Jersey - - - 1 2 New Mexico - - - 1 5 New York: New York City, Brooklyn, and Yonkers - - - 1 0 Other places - - - 1 2 Ohio - - - 1 3 Oregon - - - 1 6 Pennsylvania - - - 1 2 Rhode Island - - - 1 0 Tennessee - - - 1 3 Texas - - - 1 3 Utah - - - 1 6 Vermont - - - 1 0 Virginia and Virginia West - - - 1 3 Washington Terri- tory - - - 1 6 Wisconsin - - - 1 3 Wyoming - - - 1 5 Uruguay, P.Cs. - - - 8 0 Venezuela, P.Cs. - - - 9 11 West Coast of Africa, D.S.C. and E.C.: Accra - - - 8 0 Addah - - - 8 2 Bathurst - - - 5 11 Bonny and Brass - - - 9 8 Cape Coast Castle - - - 8 2 Elmina - - - 8 2 Lagos - - - 8 10 Pram Pram - - - 8 2 Salt Pond - - - 8 2 Sierra Leone - - - 6 9 Winnebah - - - 8 2 For other places on the West Coast of Africa see under European telegrams. West Indies, P.Cs.: Antigua - - - 10 1 Barbadoes - - - 11 11 Cuba, P.Cs.: Havana - - - 2 8 Cienfuegos - - - 3 6 Santiago - - - 4 9 Bayamo, Guantanamo, and Manzanillo 5 0 Other places - - - 2 11 Caraçoa - - - 9 2 Dominica - - - 10 8 Grenada - - - 11 10 Guadeloupe - - - 10 6 Hayti: Mole St. Nicholas - - - 6 10 Jamaica - - - 5 10 Martinique - - - 10 11 Porto Rico - - - 9 0 </p>

Extra European Telegrams—continued.

Per word—s. d.		Per word—s. d.
West Indies, P.Cs. :	Yemen: Telegrams are charged for at the rates to Aden. The words "express Aden" must be inserted in the address and paid for.	Zanzibar, E.C. and G.C. 7 9
St. Croix - - - 9 4		Zululand :
San Domingo - - - 8 11		Fongose Fields: Telegrams are sent by post from Greytown (Natal) or Etchowe (Natal).
St. Kitts - - - 9 10		
St. Lucia - - - 11 2		
St. Thomas - - - 9 1		
St. Vincent - - - 11 5		
Trinidad - - - 12 5		

G.C.; Government Cable; D.S.C., Direct Spanish Co.; E.C., Eastern Co.; G.N.C., Great Northern Co.; I.E.C., Indo-European Co.; P.C., Private Cables. *a* Private telegrams in code or cypher are not accepted for the Austrian province of Dalmatia, for Bosnia, Bulgaria, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Roumania, Servia, Tripolia, Turkey, the Turkish Islands, or Annam. *b* Charged under rules applicable to "Extra-European Telegrams." *c* Press telegrams at a reduced charge, under special conditions, to North America, Australasian Colonies, India, Burmah, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Egypt, Transvaal, Natal, Orange Free State, and Cape Colony. *d* Telegrams can be sent to Bassidore, Bunder Abbas, and Lingah, on the Persian Gulf, at these rates, *plus* a charge for conveyance by boat from Jask of £1 12s. on each telegram for Bunder Abbas, and £2 8s. on each telegram for Bassidore and Lingah. The words "Express paid Jask" must be inserted in the address and paid for. *e* Telegrams for any place in Colombia, except Colon, Panama, and Buenaventura, for any place in Costa Rica; for any place in Ecuador, except Guayaquil and St. Elena; for any place in Guatemala or Independent Honduras; and for any place in Mexico, except Coatzacoalco, Jaltepan, Mexico City, Reyes, Salina Cruz, San Geronimo, Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Zarabia, can be forwarded only at sender's risk. *f* On telegrams posted from an office in China to any place in that country, a fee of *sd.* for postage is charged to the sender. *g* Telegrams for Hedjaz must be written in plain language. *h* On telegrams posted from a telegraph office in Japan to any place in that country, a fee of 1s. 6d. for postage is charged to the sender. *i* Telegrams for all places in Persia, except Teheran, Isfahan, Bushire, Shiraz, Tabriz (Tauris), Kirmanshah, and Salmas, must be written in French, and in plain language. *k* Telegrams for any place in Peru, except Callao, Mollendo, Lima, and Payta, can only be forwarded at the sender's risk. *l* Telegrams in code or cypher cannot be accepted for Tonquin. *m* For the rates to Washington City, see "Columbia District." *n* Code and cypher telegrams for Havana, Cienfuegos and Santiago, and all telegrams for other places in Cuba, are accepted only at the sender's risk.

Technical Education. The initial step was taken by the **Livery Companies of London** in 1877, which formed a committee to prepare a scheme for a national system of technical education. Having drafted their scheme, the committee began to give practical effect to their views, and classes were started in '79 in the **Cowper Street Schools**. These proving successful, the **Drapers' Company** offered £10,000 for the erection of suitable buildings in which to continue and develop them: and in '80 the **City and Guilds of London Institute**, for the advancement of technical education, was registered under the Companies Acts. I. A **Central Institute**, at South Kensington, was opened in '84, having been built and fitted up at a cost of £100,000. Here the students, after instruction, are qualified to become technical teachers, mechanical, civil, and electrical engineers; architects, builders, and decorative artists: principals, superintendents and managers of chemical and other manufacturing works. II. The **City and Guilds Technical College**, Finsbury, is of a lower grade than the preceding, and prepares persons of both sexes for intermediate posts in factories. For day students the fee is £9, for evening from 6s. to £1 10s.—apprentices admitted at half fee. III. The **South London School of Technical Art**, Kensington Park Road, numbers over 150 students. The subjects taught are modelling, design, wood engraving, china painting, life classes (dr. wing and painting), house decoration, and upholstery cutting. IV. The **Technological Classes** in different towns connected with the institute are nearly 500, with upwards of 10,000 students. These students, on passing the technological examinations, are granted prizes and certificates, which are regarded as diplomas

of proficiency. These examinations led to the formation of technical classes at the **Polytechnic**, Regent Street, and at the **People's Palace (q.v.)**, in the East End. The Institute has also promoted instruction in the use of wood working tools amongst the boys of the **London Board School**, and already about 600 boys are having lessons once a week at the bench. The teaching staff comprises two instructors and two artisan assistants. Of the provincial towns in connection with these classes mention may be made of Nottingham, Sheffield, Manchester, Middlesbrough, and Chester. On Oct. 9th, '88, the **Times** published a letter in which the secretary of the **Goldsmiths' Company** announced the gift from that Company of the **Royal Naval School at New Cross**, with seven acres of land and £85,000, to advance the cause of Technical Education in South London. Previous to this the **Charity Commissioners** had offered £150,000 for the same cause, on condition that another £150,000 was raised from other sources. With the £300,000 it is intended to start and endow three institutions, where practical and industrial training will be combined with social and recreative facilities. The **Technical Instruction Act**, which became law in '89 (see **SESSION**, sect. 180), was a distinct step forward in the cause of Technical Education. During the passage of the Bill through Parliament various points met with objection, and not a few amendments were carried, but in the end there was a general agreement as to the leading objects of the Act. Active steps have been taken in both the North and South districts of London and elsewhere to extend the movement. **Technical Instruction Act, '89.** See **SESSION**, sect. 180.

Tembuland. In Transkeian Territories (*q.v.*).
Temperance Organisations. British Temperance League (see **TEXTOTALISM**, ed. '87), 1835: annual income, £2,000; organ, *Advocate*; offices, 29, Union Street, Sheffield. United Kingdom Alliance (*q.v.*). National Temperance League, formed 1856, of National Temperance Society, started 1842, and London Temperance League: income, with National Temperance Tract Depot, £11,230; organ, *Record*; offices, 337, Strand, London, W.C. United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, 1855, has affiliated, with its county, district, or town Unions, 11,400 societies, having 1,414,900 members: income, £5,350; organ, *Chronicle*; offices, 4, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Midland Temperance League, 1857: income, £500. North of England Temperance League, 1858. Western Temperance League: income, £1,700; organ, *Herald*; offices, Redlands, Bristol. Independent Order of Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, and two Sons of Phoenix Orders are temperance sick benefit societies. The first, established 1835, has 120,000 members; capital, £456,000; organ, *Rechabite and Temp. Mag.*; offices, Lancaster Av., Fennel St., Manchester. Members of the Sons number 50,000; capital, £62,660; organ, *Son of Temperance*; offices, 29, Pitt Terrace, Miles Platting, Good Templary (*q.v.*) Sunday Closing Association, 1866: income, £3,000; organ, *Reporter*; offices, 14, Brown Street, Manchester. In Scotland—in addition to Highland Temperance League—the Scottish Temperance League, 1844, income £6,668, *League Journal*, offices, 108, Hope St., Glasgow; Scottish Permissive Bill Association, income £3,183, *Reformer*, offices, 112, Bath St., Glasgow; the Irish Temperance League, income £2,070, *Irish League Journal*, offices, 18, Lombard St., Belfast; Irish Temperance Association, *Banner*, Eustace Buildings, Dublin. The Church of England Temperance Society: income £9,500, offices, 9, Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W., organ *Chronicle*, heads the list of denominational societies, among which are the Congregational and Baptist Associations; Wesleyan, Methodist New Connexion, Bible Christian, Swedenborgian, and Friends' Societies; and Free Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic Leagues, some of which have official organs.—**Undenominational:** The Medical Temperance Society, British Women's Temperance Association, Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Mission (*q.v.*), and Young Abstinents' Union, have each papers of their own. To these may be added the National Deaf and Dumb Travellers, Police, Cab-drivers, Soldiers', and English and Scotch Railway Temperance Societies. The Society for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, and the National Temperance Federation Offices, 29, Union Street, Sheffield, have been recently formed, twenty-five national societies being affiliated with the latter, which has been chiefly engaged in parliamentary work. In London, the Temperance Permanent Building Society has probably advanced over £3,000,000 since 1841; and the Artisans' and General Dwelling Company, now in its twenty-first year, has built over 4,000 houses on its estates in the suburbs, where no licences are allowed. During the past few years several *Inebriates' Homes* have been opened in different parts of the country. Consult the organs and annual reports of the various organisations.

Tenants' Defence Association. See IRELAND.

Tennyson, Alfred Tennyson, 1st Baron (creat. 1884); son of the late Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, rector of Somersby, Lincolnshire; b. at Somersby, Aug. 6th, 1809. Educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he gained the Chancellor's medal for his poem in blank verse, "Timbuctoo"; married Emily, daughter of Henry Selwood, of Peasmore, Berks, and niece of Sir John Franklin; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon ('55); has been Poet Laureate (*q.v.*) since '50. He published in '30 his first volume, "Poems chiefly Lyrical," followed by "Poems," in 2 vols. ('42), "The Princess"—which contains what many consider the finest of his lyrics: "Tears, Idle Tears"—('47), "May Queen," and "Locksley Hall," "In Memoriam"—a tribute to the memory of Arthur Hallam, son of the historian ('50); this fine poem was at first published anonymously. His other chief works being "Maud" ('55), "Idylls of the King" ('58), "Enoch Arden" ('64), "The Holy Grail" ('69), "The Window, or the Songs of the Wren" ('70), "Gareth and Lynette" ('72), "Queen Mary" ('75), "Harold" ('76), "The Cup" ('81), "The Promise of May" ('82), "The Cup and the Falcon" ('84), "Becket," and "Tiresias" ('85), "*Locksley Hall: Sixty Years After*"—which attracted much attention—('86), *Jubilee Ode* ('87). Lord T. has for many years resided at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight. He contributed a short poem on *The Throne* to the *New Review* for Oct. '89.

Terry, Edward, originally made his mark in Shakespearian parts at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, under the late Charles Calvert, his greatest success being the *Glowin* in "*Antony and Cleopatra*." Mr. T.'s first appearance at a West End theatre, the Lyceum, was in the character of the Gravedigger, in *Hamlet*. Since then, besides playing in numerous burlesques, he has created parts in comedies by Byron, Burnand, Reece, A. W. Rivers, etc., etc. He is now the *Lessee and Manager of Terry's Theatre*, Strand. His playing in A. W. Pinero's drama, "*Sweet Lavender*," has won for him a great reputation. This play has had a very long run, being brought out in '88. Mr. T. was elected (April '89), the Grand Treasurer of English Freemasons. Mr. T. read a paper on "The Relations of Church and State," at the Church Congress of '89, which excited public attention.

Terry, Miss Ellen, b. at Coventry, Feb. 27th, 1848; made her first appearance on the stage during Charles Kean's Shakespearian revivals in '58, playing the parts of Mamilia in "*The Winter's Tale*" and Prince Arthur in "*King John*." When only fourteen she was a member of Mr. Chute's Bristol company, which included Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Labouchere, Kate Bishop, and several other now prominent members of the profession. She made her *début* in London, March '63, as Gertrude in "*The Little Treasure*," and until Jan. '64 played Hero in "*Much Ado about Nothing*," Mary Meredith in "*Our American Cousin*," and other secondary parts. In that year she married and left the stage, but reappeared again in Oct. '67, in "*The Double Marriage*" at the New Queen's Theatre, London. She afterwards joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, where she acted the part of Portia. On Dec. 30th, '78, she made her first appearance at the Lyceum, and has since, in conjunction with Mr. Irving, played in the longest runs ever known of "*Hamlet*," "*The*

Merchant of Venice. "Romeo and Juliet," and "Much Ado about Nothing." She has also appeared as Viola in "Twelfth Night," Henrietta Maria in "Charles I.," Camma in Tennyson's tragedy of "The Cup," and Ruth Meadows in "Eugene Aram." She achieved immense success as Marguerite in W. G. Wills' play of "Faust." She accompanied Mr. Irving on his American tour in '87, and afterwards reappeared at the Lyceum in "Faust," and ('88) at the sametheatre played as Lady Macbeth and in "Dead Heart." A fine picture of Miss Terry as Lady Macbeth, by Mr. Sargeant, was exhibited at the New Gallery in '89. After her performance with the Lyceum Company at Sandringham, in July, Miss Terry was presented with a brooch by the Queen and a diamond bracelet by the Princess of Wales.

Tewfik. Mohammed Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, eldest son of Ismail Pasha, grandson of Ibrahim Pasha, great-grandson of Mohammed Aly; b. '32; married '69, Elmina Hanem, daughter of El Hami Pasha. Made President of Council by his father upon dismissal of Nuber, '78, and worked for a few weeks loyally with his colleagues, Sir Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignieres. Resigned rather than be party to *coup d'état*. On deposition of Ismail proclaimed Khedive by Sultan's firman, June '79; gave loyal support to Dual Control ('79-82). Was unable to resist rebellion of Arabi ('82), but refused to take refuge in British ships. After bombardment of Alexandria entered into negotiations with English and proclaimed amnesty to all who would return to obedience. This being ineffectual, the Egyptian campaign of '82 followed, and after Tel-el-Kebir, Tewfik returned to Cairo and attended march-past of British troops. Behaved with great courage during the outbreak of cholera ('83), when, accompanied by his wife, he visited the sick in spite of the remonstrances of ministers. Since '84, when the English Government assumed more direct interference in Egyptian affairs, Tewfik has acted under the influence of Sir E. Baring. Though a Mohammedan, Tewfik is strongly opposed to the Mohammedan institutions of polygamy and slavery.

Theatres and Music Halls. See COUNTY COUNCILS, sect. 8.

Thibet. A country occupying the tableland north of the central and eastern portion of the Himalayas, computed to have an area of 700,000 sq. miles, and a pop. of 6,000,000. It has been more or less dependent upon China at all times; but the final conquest of the country by the Chinese was effected only in 1750, and the present system of government was then established. Two imperial delegates from Peking direct the foreign and military administration, leaving the civil and religious administration in the hands of the Thibetans. In matters of civil government the supreme authority belongs to the Dalai Lama, who resides at Lhasa on the Sanpou, or Sangpo; while another Lama, called the Teshu, exercises a powerful spiritual influence in the southern part of the country. His capital is Shigatze. The real ruler of the country is, however, generally supposed to be the Chinese Amban, who is in direct communication with the Emperor at Peking. (For some account of the history and explorations, attempted or otherwise, see ed. '82.)
Political. From Calcutta, Jan. 18th, it was reported that, practically, negotiations

with the Amban or Ampa had been broken off, but that that functionary had received instructions to remain in Sikkim. Soon afterwards Mr. James Hart, who is in the service of the Chinese Government, arrived at Calcutta, in connection with the matter. This gentleman, it may be added, is a brother of Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Chinese Customs. A telegram dated Simla, May 11th, was to the effect that the Queen had approved of the grant of the Indian medal, with clasps, to the officers and men engaged in the Sikkim and Hazara campaigns. It was reported from Simla, under date June 21st, that all hope of an amicable settlement of the difficulty as to Sikkim had been practically abandoned. Another telegram from Calcutta (Aug. 11th), was to the effect that, as the Chinese Amban or Ampa persisted in a claim to suzerainty over Sikkim, the negotiations could go no further; that Mr. Hart would return to China, while a small British force would be maintained in Sikkim. Subsequently the larger portion of our troops were withdrawn. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, under date Nov. 10th, telegraphed news which seemed to promise further trouble with the Thibetans. It was to the effect that as they had established an outpost on the Garwhal frontier in order to levy a transit duty on traders crossing the Niti Pass, a detachment of the 3rd Gorkhas had been sent to dislodge them.—**Exploration.** The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* of January 1st, '89, stated that the French traveller, M. Joseph Martin, was about to start on a journey in China and Thibet, generally following Prjevalsk's route; he had been received by the Tzar, and would receive Russian support. A curious notification (says the *Times* of Jan. 15th), by Warren Hastings and his Council in the year 1783, has been distentombed from the Calcutta official journal. It consists of advice to the Bengal native merchants as to the encouragement of trade with Thibet. On April 6th it was reported, on the authority of the *Invalide Russe*, that, by the Tzar's order, the name of the town Karakol, founded in '68 in the province of Semiretchia, be altered to Prjevalak, in honour of the deceased explorer, who died there. On the same authority it was stated, on April 15th, that an expedition to Lhasa was not a portion of Pevtsoff's programme. News received at St. Petersburg late in Aug., was to the effect that Pevtsoff's party were detained in Kashgar by the Chinese authorities, but in Oct. they were said to have been treated well and were at Khotan. Mr. W. W. Rockhill, formerly secretary to the American Legation at Peking, and a well-known Thibetan scholar, left the United States in Oct. '88, for the purpose of exploring Thibet. In Mongolia he disguised himself as a pilgrim, and succeeded in joining a caravan about to start for Lhasa. He got to within 30 days' journey of the sacred city when he was discovered, his baggage seized, and he was turned back. It was stated in October last that he had reached Chung-King, on the Upper Yangtze, having crossed unexplored country.

Thistle. The most ancient and most noble Order of the. Originally established in 1340, and remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by the statute of '27 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T., and its badge a green

ribbon, with motto "*Nemo me impune lacessit*" ("None annoys me with impunity"). There are at present twenty-one K.T.s, including the Sovereign and princes of the blood, the subjoined being a list of them:—

The Sovereign.

Prince of Wales.	D. of Connaught.
D. of Edinburgh.	Duke of Cambridge.

E. of Mansfield.	L. Colville of Culross.
D. of Argyll.	M. of Bute.
L. Napier and Ettrick.	D. of Buccleuch.
E. of Stair.	D. of Hamilton.
D. of Athole.	M. of Lothian.
E. of Southesk.	D. of Montrose.
E. of Minto.	D. of Fife.
M. of Lorne.	E. of Galloway.

Dean of the Order, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.; Secretary, Major Sir J. T. Stewart-Richardson, Bart.; Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Sir Duncan Alexander Campbell, Bart.

Thomas, William L., was b. 1830. In early life studied engraving in Paris and Rome, under his brother, the late Mr. G. H. Thomas. Visited America, and started there the first illustrated American paper. On returning to England entered into business as a wood-engraver. In 1860 the *Graphic* (q.v.) was launched under Mr. Thomas's direction, of which he is managing director and art editor. Mr. T. is a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

Thompson, Rev. John, M.A., Moderator-Elect of the Presbyterian Church of England, has for the past seventeen years had charge of Westmoreland Road Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Previous to his removal to Newcastle he was connected, as minister, with West Calder, and also with Birkenhead. His book on "*St. Peter*" is well known. For a lengthy period Mr. T. held the position of Chairman of the North-Eastern Board of the Home Mission. Elected Moderator by a unanimous vote, Nov. 20th, '89.

Thomson, Joseph, F.R.G.S., the African explorer, was b. at Penpont, 1858. Gold medalist in geology and zoology at the University of Edinburgh. When only twenty years of age Mr. Thomson visited Central Africa, in the company of the late Keith Johnston; and assumed charge of the expedition a year later, on the death of his chief. Under the auspices of the Sultan of Zanzibar Mr. Thomson explored Rovuma ('82), and in '84 commenced his now famous journey to Maasai Land, which had hitherto been carefully guarded from adventurous explorers. Mr. Thomson was successful in reaching the north-eastern corner of Lake Victoria Nyanza. His graphic descriptions of the journey were published under the title, "*Through Maasai Land*." His subsequent achievements, by which British supremacy was recognised over the Central Sudan, added to his fame; and, in '88, he commenced an expedition to Morocco, during which he crossed the Atlas chain in six different places. The East African Company were desirous of obtaining Mr. Thomson's services to conduct a relief expedition to Emin Pasha (q.v.), and with this object in view he returned to England; but the expedition was abandoned for various reasons. Mr. Thomson has received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. In '89 he published his "*Travels in the Atlas and S. Morocco*."

Thomson, Sir William, F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L., b. at Belfast, 1824. Educated at Glasgow University, whither his father had removed, and Cambridge, where he graduated ('45) as second wrangler, and was elected to a fellowship. Appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow ('46), Editor of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal* ('46), to which he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory of electricity. It is, however, in connection with submarine telegraphy that Sir W. Thomson's labours in electrical science are best known. He has also made important additions to the science of magnetism. His mathematical insight is seen to the greatest advantage in his investigation of the nature of heat. Pres. of the British Association ('71), Knighted in '66. He is joint author with Professor Tait of the well-known treatise on "*Natural Philosophy*." Created Grand Officer of the Légion d'Honneur in '89.

Tillett, Benjamin, one of the leaders of the great Dock Strike, and General Secretary of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Labourers' Union, was b. in Bristol in 1859. Before he was eight he worked in a brickyard, and at twelve served six months on a fishing-smack. He was then apprenticed to a bootmaker, but ran away and joined the Royal Navy, from which he was discharged invalided after a short service. After several voyages in merchant vessels he settled at the Docks, and gradually formed the Dockers' Union, which has now some 23,000 members. He gave valuable evidence before the Parliamentary Commission on Pauper Immigration, and before the Lords' Committee on the Sweating System, his evidence before the latter with regard to dock labour making a great impression upon the public mind at the time. He is a ready speaker, and during the strike showed much talent in the organisation of labour.

"**Time**," a monthly magazine, containing a serial novel, with articles on subjects of social, political, and general interest, a new feature being its series of "*Work and Workers*"—articles by experts on their occupations or interests. (New series, '89.) Editor, Mr. Walter Sichel. Office, 6, White Hart St., Paternoster Square, E.C.

"**Times, The**," is the representative English political daily paper. It was first published under the title of *The Daily Universal Register*, on January 1st, 1785, at 2d., which name was changed to *The Times* on January 1st, 1788. Editors have been:—Dr. Stoddart, Thomas Barnes, J. T. Delane, Prof. Thomas Chenery, G. E. Buckle (q.v.) (present editor), 1884. Besides containing political and general information from the best and most reliable sources, its columns treat of every topic of social, literary, and artistic interest. The Centenary of *The Times* occurred on Jan. '88. Letters of congratulation were sent from all parts of the world to the proprietors. The series of contributions under the title of "*Farnellism and Crime*," which appeared in '87, led in '88 to legal action. The Farnell Commission (q.v.) was the outcome of much discussion in Parliament, and commenced its sittings in Oct. '88. "*The Mail*," published three times each week, furnishes a summary of the contents of *The Times*. In connection with *The Times* are issued, in a convenient form, the parliamentary debates, law reports, and occasional

summaries of subjects of special public interest. Palmer's "Index to the Times" provides a convenient means of identifying any particular subject or event.

Timor. An island of the Malay Archipelago, politically it is divided between Holland and Portugal, but the nations are still mainly independent of their nominal Dutch and Portuguese rulers. The Dutch claim the western section—capital Kupang; and the Portuguese the eastern section—capital Dell. Kupang has a Dutch Resident. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Tin. Since the collapse of the tin speculation in '88, undertaken by the French combination, the position of the metal has gradually improved. During that boom, which commenced in the autumn of '87, stocks began to accumulate rapidly, and the visible supply, which stood at 13,538 tons on 31st October, rose to 23,995 tons on 30th April, '88, or an increase of 10,000 tons in the space of six months. The price of Straits tin during that period was driven up to £170 for cash, and English to £160. On the last day of April the long expected crash came, by the announcement that the syndicate refused to make further purchases for cash. The price instantly dropped to £102 per ton for cash parcels, while by the end of May it was quoted £86, and during the following month £75 10s. was touched. The deliveries during the first four months of the year averaged 1120 tons per month, but with lower prices consumers began to replenish their stocks, and the monthly deliveries increased to 4200 tons, so that by the end of September the visible supply was reduced to 13,388 tons. During the autumn the market became more lively and the price recovered to £105 per ton. Since then the value of the metal has fluctuated between £100 and £85. The shipments from the Straits and Australia during the year ending Oct. 31st, '89, amounted to 22,237 tons, against 26,811 tons in the previous twelve months, or a declension of 4500 tons. This, however, is accounted for by the increased consignment direct to America, which reached 8310 tons, compared with 3230 tons in the year ending Oct. '88. The aggregate deliveries in London, Holland, and America, during the past year reached 39,114 tons, against 37,838 tons in the previous year.

Tirard, M., twice Prime Minister of France, was b. at Geneva of French parents in 1827. He is a jeweller by trade, and was an ardent, though almost unknown, Republican before he was brought to the front by force of circumstances. He was elected a deputy in '71, was one of the representatives of Paris '76 to '84, when he passed to the Senate. In '79 he was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and subsequently Minister of Finance. His first ministry was only short-lived, and in March '88 he resigned, being succeeded by M. Floquet. On the resignation of the latter, however, M. Tirard again accepted the invitation of the President to form a cabinet. His management of affairs during the Exhibition period, and throughout the excitement of the Boulangist agitation, was so successful, that his Government secured a good working majority at the general election of last autumn. See FRANCE.

Tissa von Borosjenö, Koloman, Hungarian Premier, was b. at Gerz, Dec. 16th, 1830. He was elected to the Imperial Diet in '81, and speedily became the leader of the Left

Centre party. As a Protestant he had previously declared himself an opponent of the policy of the Government. In the Reichstag he opposed the "Ausgleich," and on the dissolution of the Deak party he founded the new Liberal party, which was a fusion of Moderate Liberals and followers of Deak. As head of this party he became, in '75, Minister of the Interior and Premier. During '89 he incurred very great unpopularity in connection with the Army Bill; and the shooting of a student (Mar.) by a Liberal Deputy led to a demonstration against him. The Emperor personally conveyed his sympathy to the Premier upon his bad treatment. Herr von Tissa (Nov.) was questioned on the subject as to whether Kossuth (q.v.) remained a Hungarian citizen. See AUSTRIA.

Tithe Agitation, '89. The movement against the payment of tithe rent-charge, which was begun early in the year '87, extended very rapidly throughout the principality of Wales in '88, and the measures of reprisal taken by the tithe-owners apparently fanned the flame (see ed. '89). **Distrainments**—in some cases peaceful, and in others attended by riot and disorder—took place in the northern counties, and a few of less significance in the south. The total arrears of tithe in Wales are estimated by Mr. Jasper More, M.P., at about £2000. Other observers claim them to represent a much higher amount. Cases of individual hardship among the clergy having been frequent, the Bishop of St Asaph (Dr. Edwards) appealed for public sympathy, and a sufficient sum was publicly subscribed (Nov. 18th) to meet their immediate wants. Welsh county councils have shown a disposition to disallow the expenses of police protection in cases of distraint. **North and South Wales** differ in the intensity with which the agitation is conducted. In the North, large abatements of the tithe rent-charge are demanded; in the South, a movement has set in for the entire abolition of tithe. The South Wales and Monmouthshire Liberal Federation held a meeting at Cardiff on July 22nd, '89, at which it was resolved to resist the Bills brought forward last Session (see sect. 123) aiming at practical reforms in payment and liability. Two important legislative changes were proposed by the amended Bill—accepted by Government in August: (1) to make tithe rent-charges recoverable, like ordinary debts, in the county court; (2) to transfer the direct liability for payment from occupiers to landowners. These changes—the latter being accepted only at the last moment, and in face of strong opposition from some representatives of the landed interest—are stated to have the support of the Welsh clergy. Consult also Dean Prideaux' "Original Right of Tithes," "Ancient Facts and Fictions concerning Churches and Tithes," by Lord Selborne; "The Present Claims of the Principle of Tithes," by Bishop Hamilton, of Salisbury; "Tithes: their History, Use, and Future," by Robert Lacey Everett.

Tithe Rent-Charge Recovery Bill. See Session, sect. 123.

Titles of Courtesy. See COURTESY TITLES.

Tobago. A British West Indian island belonging to the Crown colony of the Windward Islands. Capital Scarborough. Divided into seven parishes. Products, sugar, molasses, rum, fruits. An Administrator presides over local councils, but all ordinances must be approved by general Government and Governor

of the Windward Islands. For statistics see **BRITISH EMPIRE**, etc. (table). Consult **Layard's "Through the West Indies,"** and "**Her Majesty's Colonies.**"

Togoland. A German colony on the Slave Coast, Guinea. Products, pepper, indigo, cotton, and native fruits and vegetables. Acquired 1885. Consult "Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society," June 1885.

Tolstol, Count Lyof Nikolavitch, usually called Count Leon Tolstoi; most eminent living Russian novelist: b. August 28th, 1828, at Yasnaya Poliana, in the Government of Toula, where he still lives. Entered the army when 23, served in the Caucasus and at Sebastopol. First made literary reputation by his vivid sketches from Sebastopol. Leaving the army soon after the close of the Crimean war, he devoted himself to literature. His "**War and Peace**," a tale of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon in 1812, is regarded by Russians as his masterpiece; but his "**Anna Karenina**," which appeared in 1876, is better appreciated abroad. Matthew Arnold reviewed it enthusiastically a few months before his death; and George Meredith says that Anna the beautiful but unfaithful wife, who ends her guilty passion by suicide, is the most perfectly depicted female character in all fiction. "**The Cossacks**" is his only other novel. He wrote much on education, and published many short tales and reminiscences of childhood and youth. The last six years of his life he has devoted to religious teaching. He makes "**Return not evil**" the keystone of the Christian faith, and insists that the liberal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount is the only rule of the Christian life. His religious views are set forth in "**Christ's Christianity**." Walter Scott is publishing a complete edition of his works. Count Tolstoi married in '61, and has 9 children living. Published in '89 "**My Religion**."

Tonbridge School. Sir Andrew Judd's School, founded 1533; reorganised '80. Governors: the Worshipful Company of Skinners. Four exhibitions from £90 to £60 for four years fall vacant annually, and are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors may approve of; four others tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. Pupils, 165. Head Master, Rev. T. B. Rowe, M.A. Motto, *Deus dat incrementum*.

Tongoland. An English newspaper corruption of *Amatongoland* (q.v.).

Tonguin. A country of Indo-China, formerly a province of Annam, made a French colony in 1884. Capital Hanoi, on the Hanoi or Song-koi river. Principal port and chief seat of trade, Hai-phong. Exports, rice, raw silk and silk piece goods, tin, lacquer oil. Gold, silver, copper and tin are among the minerals. See ANNAM, and COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Toole, John Lawrence, b. in London 1833. After being for some time in a mercantile office, he joined the City Histrionic Club, and made his first appearance on the stage at the Haymarket Theatre ('52). Engaged under Mr. Dillon at Queen's Theatre, Dublin. Was engaged at St. James's Theatre, London ('54), where he played in various characters of low comedy. Visited the United States, America ('74), and on his return to England appeared at Gaiety Theatre ('75). Commenced the management of the Folly Theatre ('80) which he has had reconstructed and named after

himself "**Toole's Theatre**." His acting is distinguished by its faithful attachment to nature in all the parts he assumes. He achieved great success in "**The Don**" in '88, in which year he also published his "**Reminiscences**." A banquet is to be given to Mr. Toole in Feb. '90, prior to his departure for Australia.

"Torch and Colonial Book Circular, The," is a guide for book buyers, including classified lists of new publications—English, American, and Colonial—in all departments of literature, science, and art; the special feature being lists of publications issued in or relating to the Colonies, comprehending books, pamphlets, parliamentary papers, and articles in reviews and magazines. Editor, Edward A. Fetherick. Office, Colonial Booksellers' Agency, 33, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

Toronto, Capital of the province of Ontario (q.v.), and second city in the Dominion of Canada; pop. 140,000. Situated on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. Noteworthy for its university and for its fine harbour.

Tortola. A West Indian island of the Virgin group, and chief of the Presidency of the **Virgin Islands**, in the British federal colony of the **Leeward Islands**. Area 26 sq. m.; capital **Roadtown**. The island is a rocky mass, rising to 1,600 feet. First settled by pirates, expelled by English colonists in 1666.

Tortuga. Island off north coast of Hayti.—Island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of, and belonging to, Venezuela. A group of ten small keys or islands off the south coast of Florida are called the Tortugas.

Town Holdings. See SESSION, sect. 138.

Tower Bridge (London). On June 21st, '86, the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, laid the foundation stone of the new bridge which is to cross the river Thames immediately below the Tower of London. The necessary Act received the royal assent on August 14th, '85. The new "Bascule" bridge will be carried by two Gothic towers, the centre span, of 200 feet, being cut in halves, to be raised and brought flush with the towers by machinery concealed within the latter. There will also be an upper footway, for use by foot passengers when the central span is open, access to which may be obtained by staircases or lifts within the towers. When the bridge is closed there will be sufficient height at high water for the ordinary river traffic. The approach roads and footway will be 60 feet wide, the land spans, which will be on the suspension principle, 60 feet, and the central span 50 feet. As to the materials, the lower portion of the piers up to the parapet line will be of grey granite, and the towers in hard red brick. The ironwork is to be of English make. The opening, passage of a vessel, and closing, will occupy four or five minutes. Mr. Horace Jones was appointed architect, and Mr. John Wolfe Barry engineer. The work was expected to last four years, and the cost £750,000. In the autumn of '86 Mr. Jones received the honour of knighthood. Sir Horace Jones died during May '87, being succeeded by Mr. Barry, who has as his assistant Mr. A. Feebles, elected by the Court of Common Council on Dec. 15th. (For details of the work see previous eds.) On March 16th, '89, a select committee of the House of Lords passed the preamble of the Corporation of London (Tower Bridge) Bill, which among other things

